

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

*XXII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, Dec. 7, 1981/Agrahayana  
16, 1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Five Minutes  
Past Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.05 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER : Sir, four minutes have  
passed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसके खाते में  
लिखूँ यह पांच मिनट ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Ruling Party.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास  
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : अपोजीशन  
की तरफ तो देखिये, क्या हालत है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण और सिंचाई  
तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) :  
सारी सीट्स खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। कोई दिखाई  
नहीं दे रहा है।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : पूरे 10 भी  
नहीं होंगे।

श्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : ऊपर से भी  
खाली हैं, नीचे से भी खाली हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER : I am here from quarter  
to Eleven to put a Supplementary for  
the first question. But since that is  
not coming up, I am leaving.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात नहीं है।  
मैम्बर इस तरीके से गैर हाजिर रहें यह  
अच्छी बात नहीं है। यह तो उसी तरह से  
है जैसे सब ने यही समझा कि सब ने तो घड़े  
डालने ही है और मैंने पानी का डाल दिया  
तो क्या फर्क है और सभी पानी का डालते  
चले गए। यह नहीं सोचा जाना चाहिए कि  
बाकी सारे तो चले ही जायेंगे मेरे गैर  
हाजिर होने से क्या बिगड़ता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उन लोगों  
को बता रहे हैं जो यहां आए हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : I do not like it and  
I do not appreciate it.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 203 :  
Both S/Shri Chandrasekara Murty  
and Gehlot are not present.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER : I wanted to put supple-  
mentary question.

MR. SPEAKER : The main  
question could not be taken up. You  
can also take a stroll if you like.

Q. 204 : Shri Daga is also not  
present.

Q. 207. Dr. Azmi.

Thank you, Dr. Azmi for being  
present.

**Congestion in BIG Cities**

\*207. DR. A. U. AZMI:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 213 on 31 August, 1981 regarding population growth in cities and state the action taken to disperse various activities away from the central areas of the cities to reduce congestion in the big cities and to develop rural areas and towns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : Urban Development is a State subject. Action is being taken to decentralize industrial, commercial and administrative activities from central areas of large cities to other growth centres. The Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India prohibits the establishment of new industrial units within the Municipal limits of the Metropolitan States and standard urban areas of cities with a population of over five lakhs.

The Sixth Plan document envisages that positive inducements would be given to set up industrial and other commercial and professional establishments in small, medium, and intermediate cities including tax incentives for the location of productive activities in these towns.

Some of the State Governments have started or are considering the development of satellite towns within or near the metropolitan cities such as Madras ; Bombay and Calcutta.

In order to reduce the rate of migration to larger cities and to subserve the development of rural

areas through provision of necessary urban infrastructure, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced for the Integrated Development of 231 small and medium towns in the country to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan and large cities.

A separate scheme for integrated rural development is also being implemented during the 6th Plan period.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत लम्बा जवाब दिया है। सदी काफी लग रही है आपको, ऐसा मालूम होता है।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : मंत्री महोदय ने पॉजिटिव इंड्यूसमेंट्स आदि का जिक्र किया है और सैटेलाइट टाउन की बात कही है। लेकिन कोई डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं दी है। इसको ज़रा वह इलस्ट्रेट कर दें तो अच्छा होगा।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री ( श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह ) : जैसा मेरे साथी ने बताया है कई स्टेप गवर्नमेंट ने लिए हैं बड़े शहरों में जो आबादी बढ़ रही है उसको रोकने के लिए। इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। उसके तहत कोशिश की जा रही है कि इंडस्ट्रीज़ बड़े शहरों की म्युनिसिपल लिमिट्स में न लग कर बाहर लगे। उसके लिए कई इंसैटिव देने की बात कही गई है।

जिसका आवास और निर्माण मंत्रालय से सीधे सम्बन्ध है वह यह है कि छोटी योजना में हम लोग दो सौ छोटे शहर जिन की आबादी एक लाख से कम है, उनको सिलैक्ट करेंगे, चुनेंगे, क्योंकि यह देखने को मिलता है कि मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज़ में लोग इसलिए आते हैं कि वहां एम्प्लॉयमेंट है, फैसिलिटीज़ हैं, नौकरी मिलने की ज्यादा गुंजाइश है और इस

वास्ते उनकी तरफ आकर्षण ज्यादा होता है और इस वजह से छोटे शहर जो हैं वे डिटीरियोरेट हो रहे हैं। अगर ये छोटे शहर विकसित हम कर दे तो बड़े शहरों का जो आकर्षण है वह कम होगा और बड़े शहरों पर आबादी का दबाव कम होगा। इसके लिए 200 शहर चुने जायेंगे छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में। जैसा उत्तर में बताया गया है कि छठी योजना में जो शहर चुने जायेंगे वह स्टेट सैक्टर में यह सारा विषय आता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट भेजेंगी और अगर हमारे मापदंड के अनुरूप होगा तो स्वीकार करेंगे जिसमें 40 लाख रु० केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी 40 लाख रु० स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देगी और 20 लाख रु० लोकल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स लगायेंगी और इस प्रकार छोटे शहर को डेवलप करेंगे। क्योंकि सरकार चिन्तित है कि बड़े शहरों में आबादी बहुत बढ़ रही है, और उसके आंकड़े अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं उपलब्ध करा सकता हूँ।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेट आफ माइग्रेशन को कम करने के लिये रूरल एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिये आपने अपने जवाब में कुछ स्कीम्स का जिक्र किया है उसकी भी डिटेल्स आपने नहीं दीं। वह भी मेहरबानी कर के बता दें? In order to reduce the rate of migration to cities and to subserve the development of rural areas through provision of necessary urban infrastructure, a Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for the integrated development of 231 small and medium towns in the country, to reduce the rate of migration to metropolitan cities. But he has not mentioned the details of the scheme, in the answer.

श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह : मैंने जो अभी बताया वह डिटेल्स ही हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

प्रोजेक्ट बना कर भेजेंगी जिसमें सबके बनायी जायेंगी, छोटे हाउसेज की भी योजना होगी, स्कूल होंगे। यह सब फैसिलिटीज जब प्रोवाइड करायेंगे तो जो बड़े शहरों की तरफ आने का लोगों का आकर्षण है वह कम हो जाएगा। तो यही सब इनफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर में आयेंगे और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बना कर भेजेंगी तब हम स्वीकार करेंगे। लेकिन अगर आप जानना चाहें तो मैं बता सकता हूँ। 147 ऐसी योजनायें छठी योजना में जो कवर होंगी उन्हें स्वीकृत कर चुके हैं।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker Sir, in order to reduce the congestion and disperse various activities from the capital of the Union of India, has the Works and Housing Ministry taken a decision to resume the work on the National Capital Region idea, which will have a radius of 200 miles around Delhi? If so, has a joint meeting of several Chief Ministers been called by the Works and Housing Minister? I have made a suggestion to the Minister that the Chief Minister of M.P. should also be invited so that Madhya Pradesh and Gwalior could be an active participant in this plan. In this context, what was the decision of the Works and Housing Ministry on my suggestion? Finally, during the Janata regime, there had been much talk of a twin capital plan and it was said that much progress had been made on this. Is this a fact or not?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : Sir, the idea of national capital region has been revived and in the Sixth Five Year plan, I can say definitely, a token provision of Rs. 10 crores has been provided. We have revived the idea of national capital region which is one of the steps that will help us in reducing the pressure of the growing population in metropolitan city,

like Delhi. But, there are some difficulties. The difficulty is that three States have to agree to our suggestion and therefore I have written letter to the Chief Ministers of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Up till now Madhya Pradesh is not within the purview of the national capital region. The Hon. Member has written to me about inclusion of Gwalior. This is his suggestion. I have written to the Chief Minister. I wanted to ascertain the views of the State Government about it. The Janata Party had promised a lot and I do not know what was the idea of the Janata Party about twin Capital towns or something like that. As you know, I am not criticising the Janata Party, but the Janata Party had talked too much.

**SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :** Some-time back, the Government of Gujarat had announced that four leading cities in the State would be building low income group houses for the poorer classes. This is contrary to the thinking of the Central Government that already there is an influx towards cities and, to discourage that, rural areas should be developed. Has the Central Government given any directive to the State Government to dissuade them from going through with this scheme of building more such dwellings in the cities? One disadvantage is, in spite of getting these dwellings, the allottee parties usually rent these out to other parties. So, the influx to cities actually does not stop. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister if there is any new thinking on this scheme.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH :** As I have said earlier, housing is a State subject. Actually, the Central Government only supplements their effort. If the Hon. Member asks particular question about a particular State, about a particular area, then only I will be able to reply.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** From the original reply to Dr. Azmi, by implication it is very clear that in order to reduce congestion in big cities, the Government would like to develop the hinterland of big cities so that congestion in the big cities gets reduced. If this be the implication, may I know specifically regarding one big city from the Hon. Minister? Take, for instance, the city of Bombay. You will agree that there is a lot of congestion there. As far as such a big city like Bombay is concerned, the hinterland of Bombay is the west coast Konkan area. Will the Government take up the development of the west coast Konkan area so that congestion in Bombay can be reduced and, in particular, the public sector project like the Aluminium Project and the West Coast Konkan Railways which is going to help not only the backward region of Konkan but also Goa and Karnataka and also provide direct link with Kerala and Tamil Nadu? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will expedite the West Coast Konkan Railway project which has already been started? The Hon. Minister said that we the Janata Party only talked. We actually implemented the project. The first Phase has already been completed. I want to know, as demanded by the people of Karnataka also and also the people of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa, whether this railway project will be taken up and whether the Aluminium Project will be completed so that, through the development of Konkan area, congestion in the city of Bombay can be reduced.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH :** This is a suggestion for action.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I want a reply from the Government. These are questions arising out of the policy decisions of the Government. But they have kept these decisions pending. I want to know whether they will implement them.



MR. SPEAKER: Even an evasive reply is a reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just now, he said that the Janata Party only talked. They do not even talk; no question of implementation.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I will talk what is relevant.

**Food for Work Programme in Dhanbad District, Bihar**

\*209. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food for Work Programme has been stopped all over the country in general and in Dhanbad district of Bihar in particular since last year ;

(b) details of the foodgrain supplied for that to Bihar in general and Dhanbad district of Bihar in particular in the year 1981 ;

(c) whether in view of severe drought the Food for Work Programme would again be started this year ;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (e). The Food for Work Programme has been replaced by National Rural Employment Programme since October, 1980. Presently, it is this programme which is in actual operation all over the country including Dhanbad district of Bihar.

Cash funds amounting to Rs. 1210 lakhs have been given to Bihar as Central share for implementation of the programme for the first two quarters of the current year. An equal amount is likely to be given to the State for the remaining two quarters. 20,000 MTs of foodgrains were also released to them. Out of these, the allocations made to Dhanbad district are as under :

Cash Funds	Foodgrains
Rs. 65.88 lakhs	300 MTs.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The Minister gave me the answer not in parts but in lump just as the foodgrains are supplied. I detected that the present Government was going to stop Food for Work Programme in Bihar last year and a question was asked on the basis of the news items which appeared in "The Statesman" on 28th June. You intervened in the House and asked "Why do you quote this newspaper which is not authentic?" and the Minister denied the statement which appeared in the newspaper. But later on to my question on 28-7-80, which was answered in December, it was stated that no foodgrains were supplied to Bihar from May to October. That means the entire Food for Work Programme was stopped. Now it is said that the Food for Work Programme has been re-named as National Rural Employment Programme and only 300 metric tonnes of foodgrains was allotted to Dhanbad for three months which means that only some 100 people would get work when in fact there are at least 1,000 people who need work. I have to bring to your notice that this year entire South Bihar is in the grip of extreme drought and North Bihar is in extreme floods. In view of this position, the Chief Minister also complained that the supply of foodgrains should be increased. Therefore, may I know from the Minister whether this small allotment would be increased for

Bihar which is now affected by the floods in the North and drought in the South?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** The Hon. Member is confusing the issue.

Under the Public Distribution System, foodgrains are supplied by the different Food Departments.

Under the Food for Work Programme, which has been recast as NREP, the supply of foodgrains is made on 50:50 basis. So, according to my information, this year also under the Food for Work Programme, we have released 20,000 metric tonnes to Bihar and 300 metric tonnes for Dhanbad District. Under the Food for Work Programme, 1 KG of foodgrains is given to a labourer. This is the position.

I am not talking about the public distribution system. That is a separate question altogether.

So far as the Food for Work Programme is concerned, this is a national welfare programme. The State Government is given foodgrains and money also.

**SHRI A. K. ROY:** Under the Food for Work Programme, poor people used to get 3 KGs of wheat and Re. 1/-.

Under the National Rural Employment Programme, they are getting only 1 KG of wheat and Rs. 3/-. It means less than Rs. 5/- It is much less than even the minimum wages guaranteed by the State Government for agricultural labourers.

These two Schemes, two Programmes, are not the same.

The change of the Food for Work Programme to National Rural Employment Programme is not in the interest of the poor. It is to their disadvantage.

Therefore, I would like to know what are the causes which made you change the Food for Work Programme to National Rural Employment Programme and whether you can upgrade the allotment or upgrade the remuneration under the National Rural Employment Programme at least to the scale of Food for Work Programme, or the minimum wages that an agricultural labourer gets in the village.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** The Food for Work Programme was renamed National Rural Employment Programme last year, mainly because we like the other name better than Food For-Work-Programme. This Programme has been made a part of our Sixth Five-Year Plan. As my colleague has already stated, this Programme does not take into account the minimum wages prevalent in that place. This is only some help from the Centre to generate employment in rural areas. For drought-affected areas, there was a special Food-For-Work Programme in the year 1979-80, but that was under special drought conditions that existed then; it was dropped later. Now it is a normal programme for all the States on the same basis. As has already been stated by Mr. Baleshwar Ram, this one kg of food is part of the component of what is paid to the worker; the rest comes in the shape of cash which is also shared by the Central Government and the State Government. It is upto the State authorities to provide



work and to distribute this according to the needs of an area village-wise or Block-wise in the various districts wherever durable community assets can be created and where people are more in need of work. Therefore, Government cannot accept the position that the National Rural Employment Programme should be based on minimum wages. It is just a form of assistance that we provide for the people and it is upto the community to take interest in creating assets for themselves. Therefore, the rest of the money can be found by the State Government or other local authorities.

**SHRI A.K. ROY :** When they are substituting the Food-For-Work Programme by something, at least the benefit should be on par with that in the Food-For-Work Programme.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Earlier we felt that there was no uniformity in the country from State to State in the matter of distribution of foodgrains : some States were issuing five kg, some others at the rate of four kg and some others only three kg. We then decided that the maximum help that should be provided should be equivalent to three kg of foodgrains : out of that, one kg will be foodgrains and equivalent of two kg foodgrains will come in the form of cash and that too will be in two components, one for purchase of material and the other for wages. That programme is continuing. I do not know what the Hon. Member...

**SHRI A.K. ROY :** There should be advantages for the poor.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Advantages for the poor are there. We are now employing about one million people daily all over the country. Employment for one mil-

lion people every day throughout the year is not a small programme. It has definitely some advantages.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** There is a severe drought in Rajasthan for the last four successive years and the Hon. Minister has seen the site. It is very unfortunate that, in western Rajasthan, still the famine works have not been started, and the Hon. Minister has not provided the quantity of food required by the Government of Rajasthan. Will the Hon. Minister now assure that the requisite quantity of food will be given for the NRE Programme in Rajasthan ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Foodgrains for Rajasthan also will be given according to the norms and formula that we have laid down. Rajasthan will not be left behind.

**श्री शिवप्रसाद साह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि "काम के बदले अनाज" योजना के बदले "राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना चालू की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा काफी अनाज विभिन्न राज्यों को मोहिया किया गया है। यह प्रश्न बिहार के सम्बन्ध में पूछा गया है, मैं इस प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में कहूंगा कि विशेषकर बिहार का जो छोटा नागपुर का इलाका है उसमें रांची और पलामू जिले की जो स्थिति है वह भयंकर है और गया की जो स्थिति है आज लाखों आदमी वहां से भागे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि भूख के चलते जो गरीब आदमी वहां से भाग रहे हैं क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने माध्यम से बिहार सरकार को जोर दे कर कहेगी कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के तहत जो भगदड़ मची हुई है उस पर अंकुश लगाये और वहां पर लोगों को रोजगार मुहिया करे ?

श्री बालेश्वर राम : बिहार सरकार के पास फूड-ग्रेन्ज अवेलेबिल है। आप भी बिहार सरकार को कहें कि जिन जिलों में ज्यादा जरूरत है वहां काम शुरू करें और जो उनके पास है पहले उसको खत्म कर लें, जो पैसा उनको दिया गया है उस को खर्च कर लें, उसके बाद आपगे फिर 50-50 बेसिज पर मांगेंगे तो देने को तैयार हैं।

### Sugar Policy

\*210. SHRI CHITTA BASU :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally formulated the sugar policy for the current year; and

(b) if so, details of the policy ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the sugar policy formulated for the sugar year 1981-82 are :

- (i) continuance of partial control on sugar and the dual pricing mechanism, with the ratio of levy to free-sale sugar remaining at 65 : 35;
- (ii) fixation of ex-factory prices of levy sugar for the 1981-82 season for 16 geographical zones as in 1980-81, on the basis of the statutory minimum price of sugarcane and using the cost schedules and other parameters recommended by the High Level Committee in October, 1980;

(iii) continuance of the benefit of a higher ex-factory levy price for weaker units;

(iv) collection of a Development Cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per quintal of sugar from the industry to create a Development Fund mainly for giving assistance for rehabilitation and modernisation of sick units;

(v) Increase in the retail consumer price of levy sugar from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 3.65 per kg. w. e. f. 15th November, 1981;

(vi) decision, in principle, to create a buffer stock of sugar ; and

(vii) grant of a rebate in Excise Duty for early crushing of cane by sugar mills.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think you will agree that the price policy regarding sugar cane is an integral part or should be an integral part of the sugar policy of the Government. Unfortunately, you will find in the reply that nothing has been mentioned about the price policy of cane in the formulation of the sugar policy of the Government.

My question is : in view of the fact that the price fixed by the APC and by several State Governments in regard to sugar cane are not adequate to meet the cost of production of sugar cane, would the Hon. Minister assure the House that he would revise the price of sugar cane in order to ensure a remunerative price for the cane-growers for which they have been agitating for a long period of time in different parts of the sugar-cane growing States ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We are advising the States already as was done last year by the Prime Minister that the State Governments should ensure that remunerative

prices are paid to the farmers for sugar cane by the factories and you know that very high prices were paid during the last sugar seasons. This year also we want the farmer should get adequate prices. The cane price fixed by the Government for the purpose of determining the price of levy sugar that the received from the factory is Rs. 13/- and that has no relation to what the factories pay to the sugarcane growers.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Sir, in the sugar policy, the ratio between the levy and free-sale sugar has remained the same as in the earlier years. But, the experience of all of us is that the open market price of sugar has been continuously rising in the past several months. In view of this, does the Government consider it desirable to increase the quota of levy sugar so that the public distribution system can be further strengthened and the consumers of our country can also be assured of the supply of sugar at Government's price.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Sir, I do not agree with the Hon. Member when he says that during the past several months, the price of sugar has been rising. In fact, it has been coming down. Perhaps, the Hon. Member may not be getting it from the market.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** I do not know.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** That is because you do not have to purchase from the open market. The supply of sugar is enough through the public distribution system. This is a matter of opinion. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the ratio between free sale sugar allowed to the factories and the levy sugar has been based on sound calculations and we afford the factories a chance to recover enough money by way of free-sale in the market from their thirty five per cent quota so that they are in a position to pay

the farmer's better. Sixty five per cent of the portion is taken as levy sugar and if it is increased, the market price of sugar is bound to go up. That is why, we think that there is no need for the present to change this ratio.

**श्री राम नगीना मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी की नीति सदैव ही दोषपूर्ण रही है और आज भी यह मेरे देखने में आ रही है। अक्सर यह देखा जाता है कि जब गन्ना कम पैदा होता है, तो गन्ने के दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं और चीनी महंगी हो जाती है और जब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो किसान अधिक गन्ना पैदा करता है। दूसरे साल अधिक पैदावार होने की वजह से उस की कीमत कम कर दी जाती है, इसका परिणाम यह होता है तीसरे साल गन्ना कम पैदा होता है और चीनी के दाम बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार यह तीन साल का चक्कर है कि कभी गन्ना कम पैदा होता है और कभी ज्यादा पैदा होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप तीन साल या पांच साल के लिये कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित करेंगे जिसमें कि गन्ने की कीमत ठीक रह सके और चीनी के दाम भी ठीक रह सकें ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी निगाह में इस वक्त यह नीति बेहतरीन है। अगर माननीय सदस्य को यह दोषपूर्ण नजर आती है, तो वह बहुत अच्छी नीति के बारे में मुझे लिख कर भेज दें, इस पर गौर करेंगे, विचार करेंगे और मैं उनका धन्यवाद भी करूंगा।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, शुगर पालिसी के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें बताया

गया है कि लेवी शुगर का दाम 3.50 रु० से 3.65 रु० कर दिया गया है। किसानों से लिए जाने वाले गन्ने की कीमत 13 रु० क्विंटल होगी। लेवी शुगर के लिये तो 15 पैसे की प्राइस में वृद्धि हुई है, तो क्या कारेसपाडिंग आपने गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाई है? दूसरे यह कि लेवी शुगर के लिए तो आपने गन्ने की कीमत तय कर दी और जो 35 प्रतिशत शुगर मिल द्वारा प्रोड्यूस हो रही है, उसकी क्या प्राइस होने वाली है?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** The price of sugar cane is not the only factor for increasing the price of levy sugar which is distributed through public distribution system. The conversion charges have increased. They have been taken into account. Factory levy price now has been fixed on account of these factories at 289.56 as against 284.56 last year. The duty has also increased somewhat. It was 37.75 last year on levy sugar and this year it is calculated at 38.41. Then there is development cess of Rs. 5.00 per quintal which has to be charged to create a fund to help the sick mills.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Sir, I have not been able to follow. Does the Hon. Minister mean to say that for levy sugar they collect different cane? If so, how can it be distinguished?

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is not the point.

**श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर :** मेरे प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस में जवाब देने की कोई बात नहीं है।

**श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर :** इसमें यह गड़बड़ होती है कि लेवी शुगर के नाम पर

किसानों से कम दामों पर गन्ना खरीद लिया जाता है और किसान को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता है।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** आप मेरे पास आइए मैं इस को समझा दूंगा।

**MR. SPEAKER :** The price is actually paid by the State Government.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अग्रूरे पड़े निर्माण कार्य**

**\*212. श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनेक निर्माण कार्य बीच में ही अग्रूरे पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अग्रूरे पड़े निर्माण कार्यों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके अग्रूरे पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या हैं ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):** (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**श्री केयूर भूषण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का जो कार्य है, उसके कारण कई काम रुके हुये हैं।

मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते समय उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 23-9-81 के नवभारत टाइम्स में यह निकला है कि डी० डी० ए० के कारण अनेक कार्य ठप्प पड़े हैं। उसमें 8 महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं जो अभी भी ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं और उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पहला है मसूदपुर में पशु चिकित्सालय इस लिये नहीं बन सका क्योंकि पेंसा लेने के बावजूद डी० डी० ए० ने चिकित्सालय की भूमि हस्तान्तरित नहीं की। दूसरा, पटपड़गज औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र का काम इसलिए लटका पड़ा है क्योंकि डी० डी० ए० ने पूरा भुगतान लेने के बाद भी वह भूमि उद्योग विभाग को हस्तान्तरित नहीं की है। इसी तरह से पोला क्लीनिक खोले जाने थे लेकिन वे इसलिए नहीं स्थापित किये जा सके क्योंकि डी० डी० ए० ने जमीन नहीं दी। इस तरह के 8 महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों का विवरण इसमें दिया गया है, जो ठप्प पड़े हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कार्य क्यों रुके पड़े हैं और क्या डी० डी० ए० इसके लिए कोई कदम उठायेगा कि वे शीघ्र पूरे हों?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत आभारी होता अगर वे प्रश्न में ही ये बातें पूछ लेते, जिन का उन्होंने अभी उल्लेख किया है। इससे हमें उत्तर देने में आसानी होती। माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न है, वह एक जनरल नेचर का है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इन बातों की जानकारी हासिल करना चाहें तो फिर से प्रश्न कर लें, हम उनको इस बारे में सूचना दे देंगे।

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that DDA or the

Ministry of Works and Housing has a scheme to construct new flats for Members of Parliament in New Delhi. If so, the details thereof and also when this project is likely to be completed.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Sir, so far as I know there is no such scheme at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 213—Member absent.

I feel much pained when I see that so many Members are absent. Time and again we request Members to be present, but they are not present.

Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal—absent.

Shri Manphool Singh Chaudhary—absent.

—I think, I should also, in protest walk out!

Shri Rasa Behari Behra—I am glad that you are present. Next question: No. 215.

#### Allocation of Funds for Fisheries in Orissa during sixth Plan

\*215. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for fisheries in the six Five Year Plan period in Orissa; and

(b) the details of progress achieved so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The outlay for Fisheries Development in Orissa under the



State Plan is Rs. 10 crores. In Addition, allocations for, Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are made as and when the schemes are sanctioned.

(b) The expenditure during 1980-81 was Rs. 192.79 lakhs under the State Plan and Rs. 21.6 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs has been budgeted for the year 1981-82. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes an expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs is anticipated.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that Orissa is having a very long coastline. Its numerous rivers and its man-made lakes and ponds make it one of the most important Fishing Areas of the whole country.

Now, Sir, the State exports large quantity of sea fish and also fish which are caught in the extensive Chilka Lake and fresh water fish, to cities like Calcutta and so on.

In this regard, the Chilka Lake which is fed both by fresh water and also saline water is very rich in fish. May I know whether the Central Government has drawn up any plan for the development of Fisheries in Orissa? If so, I wish to have the details thereof.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Sir, there are various schemes in progress in Orissa. There are several proposals which are being looked into. They have projects relating to Paradeep, Gopalpur, Rushikulya, Honsua and Nuagar. There is the Inland Fisheries Development Programme also under the Central programmes. And under this programme it is proposed to develop about 16,000 hectares of water area covering tanks and ponds in selected seven districts. There is also the development of fisheries done through Fish Farmers' Development Agency in Orissa. If the State Government wishes to take up any specific scheme, they can approach us and this can be examined. Orissa

is receiving great attention in respect of Fisheries Development. Because, we know that there is very great potential in Orissa in regard to Fisheries Development.

**SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA :** Please give the total fish production during 1980-81 from Inland Water Sources, and also from Sea, separately. Please give the value of the fish caught.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** In the year 1980 it is estimated that 38,700 tonnes was produced from Marine Sources; and near about 32,530 tonnes was produced from Inland Sources.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** May I put a question ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** How are you interested ? This is only about Orissa.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** I am interested in the subject of Fisheries. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, no. Order please. This is only about Orissa.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** I take serious objection. This is about Sixth Five year Plan.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Of Orissa only : Not all States.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He will say he has no information. This is specifically about Orissa only.—Next question.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** The Government has given much more impetus to the development of fisheries in Orissa in the Sixth Five Year Plan. I congratulate this Minister. There was a great set-back to the development of fisheries during the regime of the Janta Government. In view of this, will the Hon. Minister kindly consider including all the reservoirs in the schemes of Inland

**Fishery Development?** Also, I would request the Government to set apart adequate funds for this purpose.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** We are considering various schemes to cover very large areas of inland water and also brakish water along the sea coast, for this purpose.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**  
What about the reservoirs?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Yes, reservoirs also.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** It is good that the Government is taking keen interest in developing fisheries in Orissa.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Also West Bengal.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Yes, West Bengal also. But may I know why or how this necessity on the part of the Government has arisen ? Is it in conformity with the reported decision to close down and wind up the Central Fisheris Corporation ? Because I think that is the main agency which could have been used for this purpose. Are you closing that agency or are you winding up the whole Central Fisheries Corporation ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** The decision for winding up this Central Inland Fisheries Corporation was

taken during the previous regime by the Janata Government, and we examined the matter. We wanted to revive it. But then we thought ultimately that it was more or less a dead organisation and it was better to wind up that organisation and if need be we shall set up another organisation to look after the same type of work.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**  
Closing down one organisation and starting another.... ?

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Sir, this is a very important subject. This year, the fish production is very low. There is also 32% increase in the price of fish. Many agencies are not working properly and implementing the decision of the Government. Therefore, I would like to know what is the co-ordination between various agencies. In reply to question No. 211, the Hon. Minister has said that the survey of fishery resources has already started in October last. This is going to have a very serious repercussions on the development of fisheries in this country. What are the steps that the Government proposes to take in the matter ? It not only concerns Orissa but it concerns the entire country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Ranjit Singh.

### मुहाना नदी पर बांध की योजना

\*217. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मुहाना नदी पर बांध का निर्माण करने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त योजना बिहार सरकार द्वारा 1952 में प्रस्तुत की गई थी जिसके इस बीच जांच कर ली गई है और सर्वेक्षण करा लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस बांध के निर्माण से लगभग पांच लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की जायेगी ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस योजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir, as Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation scheme are formulated, financed and implemented by them. Major and Medium Irrigation schemes are, however, scrutinised by the Central Water Commission and accepted by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the developmental plans of the States.

(b) The Government of Bihar had first submitted the Mohane Reservoir Scheme submitted to cost Rs. 27.74 crores to the Central Water Commission in November, 1975. Central Water Commission's comments thereon were sent to the State

Government in 1976 and 1977. During discussions in December, 1980 the State Government intimated that a modified scheme in the light of comments would be submitted, which is still awaited.

(c) The 1975 scheme envisaged annual irrigation to 39,000 he.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मुहाने नदी पर बांध की योजना बिहार सरकार ने जल आयोग को 1975 में दी थी। अब यह कहा गया है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। बिहार में अकाल पड़ा है। सिंचाई योजनायें जिस तरह से चल रही हैं, इसको सब जानते हैं। दस और बीस-बीस साल स्कीमें बनाने में लगा दिए जाते हैं और जब बन जाती है तो उसको संकशन नहीं किया जाता है। यह कहा गया है कि टिप्पणियां करके इसको बिहार सरकार को लौटा दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जल आयोग ने कौन-कौन सी टिप्पणियां की हैं और कब तक इसको स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The scheme was examined by the Central Water Commission in 1976; it came to them in November, 1975. Even after that discussions were held several times. In December, 1980, it was discussed with the Central Water Commission by State authorities and the State Government said that a modified scheme would be



sent to Central Water Commission by June, 1981. But this modified scheme is still awaited by the Central Water Commission from the State Government.

If the Hon. Member wants to know the objections or the comments of the Central Water Commission. I shall read them out for his information, if you permit. The comments were :

- (i) Water availability is to be established on the basis of adequate data and accepted methods of analysis.
- (ii) Details of computation of design flood along with more studies are to be furnished.
- (iii) Revised area capacity curve after fifty years of siltation is to be furnished.
- (iv) Reservoir operation table is to be revised.
- (v) Clarifications regarding areas to be brought under irrigation are to be furnished.
- (vi) Soil survey of the command area is to be furnished on the basis of which crop pattern, extent of land development and drainage requirements are to be finalised.
- (vii) Crop water requirements are to be calculated on a rational basis.
- (viii) Final geological report confirming the suitability of the foundation also is to be furnished.
- (ix) Borrow area investigations for construction material for dam are to be conducted and detailed furnished.

(x) Benefit-cost ratio and financial return statements are to be calculated as per the norms prescribed by the Planning Commission.

These were the various comments.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मुहाने नदी पर बांध अंगर बन जाता है तो वाराणसी, मोहनपुर, वजीरगंज आदि इलाकों को इससे बहुत लाभ होगा। इस योजना का इन सब इलाकों के लिए बहुत महत्व है। इस वास्ते इस योजना की महत्ता को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय बिहार सरकार से शीघ्र ही इस योजना को मंगाएंगे और इंजीनियरों की मीटिंग करवा कर इसको शीघ्र स्वीकृति प्रदान करवाएंगे और इस पर काम शुरू हो, इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

RAO BIRENDER SINGH : So far as I know, this scheme was confined to Gaya district only and the command area under the scheme was only of the order of 30,000 hectares for kharif and 9,000 hectares for rabi. But as suggested by the Hon. Member, we shall again write to the Bihar Government.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : 1975 में यह योजना वाटर कमिशन को सबमिट हुई थी। इसी साल अगस्त महीने में तीन-तीन प्रश्न मैंने पूछे थे जिन के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि इसी साल यानी 1981 में हम इसको फाइनलाइज कर देंगे। मुझे खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि अब इसको स्टेट सबजेक्ट बता दिया गया है। 1975 में इसे वाटर कमिशन को सबमिट किया गया था और अब इसको टालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जनहित के दृष्टिकोण से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काफी रोषपूर्ण है। इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना के बारे में इसी अगस्त हाउस में तीन-तीन बार जवाब दिया गया

है। उसी आलोक में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बिहार सरकार को एक कड़ा निर्देश देंगे या कोई यहां से अध्ययन दल भेजेंगे जो स्पष्ट पर जा कर निर्णय कर दे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी काम हो सके ?

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने भी बहुत खेद के साथ बताया है कि जून 1981 तक बिहार सरकार से रिवाइज्ड स्कीम आनी थी, जो नहीं आयी। और यह मैंने पहले ही मान लिया है कि हम बिहार सरकार को फिर से याद दिलाती करायेगे।

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Drought in Rajasthan, Bihar and Karnataka**

**\*203. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY :**  
**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drought conditions in Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka and various other parts have become very acute due to the inadequate rains in these States;

(b) if so, the total number of districts in each State which have been identified as the drought affected areas; and

(c) if so, whether a Central team has also visited these States and has recommended aid to be given to the States to overcome the drought conditions ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a)

From the information received from the State Governments, only the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have been affected by drought no other State has reported acute drought conditions.

(b) All the 26 districts in Rajasthan, 7 out-of 12 districts in Haryana and 10 out of 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) Central Teams visited drought affected areas in Haryana between the 20th and 21st November, and Himachal Pradesh between 29th November to 1st December, 1981 and the reports are awaited. A Central Team will shortly visit Rajasthan.

#### **Early Completion of Rajasthan Canal**

**\*204. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) What will be the total estimated agricultural production of various crops when the project of Rajasthan Canal is completed;

(b) What is the estimated value of this additional agricultural production which will result after the remaining work of Rajasthan Canal is completed; and

(c) Whether Government of India will consider to take up this Project on national priority basis and to complete it only in two years providing all the required funds to Rajasthan along with the necessary material ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The total estimated annual agricultural production on completion of the project and full development of irrigation there under on the

basis of 1978 project report of the State Government (this project envisages irrigation by flow only in Stage II), is enclosed as Annexure. The estimated value at 1976 price level would be of the order of Rs. 440 crores.

(c) Rajasthan Canal Project Stage I and II have been taken up by the Rajasthan State in the State sector and is in progress since 1958. The works of Stage I are nearing completion while works of Stage II have been taken up after the project was sanctioned in 1972 and are now in progress. A Command Area Development Authority has also been set up for the Rajasthan Canal Project. The Command Area Development work of the Stage I of the Project, likely to cost Rs. 256 crores are expected to be completed by 1985. The work on the Command Area Development Stage II Project is yet to be started. Till March 1981, only 60% of the engineering work and 24% of Command Area Development work have been completed. While the Central Government would like the project to be completed in the shortest possible time, finances would have to be provided by the State Government within its own plan. However, Central Government would give all possible assistance to the State Government in procurement of scarce construction material, guidance on technical and other matters etc.

#### **Vizhinjam Fishery Project**

\*211. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASANNADAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Vizhinjam base of exploratory fisheries project started functioning;

(b) what are the details of its functioning so far; and

(c) its achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) A temporary base at Vizhinjam started functioning in October 1981.

(b) and (c). Survey of fishery resources has commenced in October, 1981. It is planned to conduct the survey for one year.

#### **Buffer Stock of Rice in Tripura**

\*213. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to maintain a buffer stock of about 20,000 MT of rice in Tripura; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Buffer stocks of foodgrains are maintained on national basis and not on a State to State basis. Stocks are however provided in each State to ensure availability against monthly allocation made by the Government of India. There are sufficient stocks of rice in Tripura to meet the allotments made to State Government from the Central Pool. To ensure availability of adequate stocks of rice in Tripura the Food Corporation of India has arranged further movement of rice to Tripura in the month of December, 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Outlay for Irrigation Schemes for Rajasthan in Annual Plan**

**\*214. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :**

**SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has recently approved outlay for irrigation schemes for Rajasthan in the Annual Plan of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the funds approved by the Centre are too inadequate to meet the cost of irrigation schemes proposed for the period; and

(c) if so, whether Centre would increase the outlay and give more assistance for new irrigation schemes in the Annual plan of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Annual Plan of the State for 1981-82 was approved by the Planning Commission in March, 1981 keeping in view the resource position. The Annual Plan for 1982-83 is yet to be finalised.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation schemes are to be financed by the State. However, Rajasthan Government has asked for advance plan assistance during 1981-82 for certain irrigation projects.

(c) The question of giving advance plan assistance is under consideration.

### **Un-Remunerative Price For Paddy**

**\*216. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great discontentment among farmers against the procurement price of paddy declared this year by the Central Government and the target fixed for paddy procurement by Government cannot be achieved, if the procurement price remains the same ;

(b) whether various Organisations of farmers have given certain suggestions in this regard to the Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The procurement price of paddy for the 1981-82 season has been fixed by Government at Rs. 115/- per quintal. This price is reasonable and has, by and large, received favourable response from the farmers. However, a few farmer's organisations have demanded that the procurement price of paddy be fixed at higher levels. The price of procurement so far is satisfactory. The Government do not envisage any increase in the procurement price of paddy in the current season.

### **Coconut Development Board**

**\*218. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when did the Coconut Development Board come into existence ; and

(b) when did the Government give the staff for the functioning of the Board ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) On 12th January, 1981.

(b) Instructions were issued immediately after the Coconut Development Board was set up, to the Directorate of Coconut Development, Cochin to provide all support including secretariat assistance to the Chairman, Coconut Development Board to enable him to function effectively. The staff has been formally transferred from the Directorate to the Board as provided under the Coconut Development Board Act with effect from 1st November 1981.

**Release of Additional Water from Pong Reservoir**

\*219. **SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :**

**SHRI B. V. DESAI :**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to release additional water from the pong reservoir to maximise rabi sowing in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that facility would also be extended to other places ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In addition to the releases already decided in the Technical Committee meeting of the Bhakra

Beas Management Board held on 4th November 1981 i. e. 21,000 cusecs from Bhakra reservoir and 12,000 cusecs from Pong reservoir, an additional 1,000 cusecs was decided to be released from the Pong reservoir. Out of these releases and the anticipated flow from the River Ravi, Rajasthan was to get an aggregate flow of 10,000 cusecs from the canals offtaking at Harike (against about 8300 cusecs being received prior to the decision) and about 600 cusecs through its channels via Haryana. Haryana was to get a total of 9400 cusecs at its contact point on the Bhakra Main Line and Narwana branch out of which it was to deliver 600 cusecs to Rajasthan as mentioned above and also to Delhi Water Supply as per existing arrangement. The balance water was to be utilised by Punjab after meeting the requirements of Jammu & Kashmir State. The decision was conveyed accordingly and was operative for the period 11th November to 31st November.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As and when necessary such extra releases can be made at other places also subject to availability of water and entitlements of the concerned States.

**Pilferage of Bitumen from Government Stores in Delhi**

\*220. **SHRI D. P. YADAV :**

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the investigations held into the large scale pilferage of bitumen from the Government stores in Delhi ;

(b) whether Government officials are in league with the pilferers ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the culprits ?



**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):**

(a) to (c). The Police Authorities have reported that three cases have been detected by them which are under investigation. Details as reported by Delhi Police are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

*Details of three cases of pilferage of coaltar/bitumen registered by Delhi Police.*

1. **Case FIR No. 137 dated 24/5/1981 u/s 379/411 IPC, P. S. Lawrance Road.**

On receipt of a secret information on 24-5-81 that some stolen coaltar drums were being shifted from one truck to another truck at Andheri Road, a raid was organised at the spot. Seeing the police party drivers of both the trucks ran away. Four persons occupying truck No. DHI-6306 were apprehended and five drums of coaltar were recovered from the truck. The case is under investigation.

2. **Case FIR No. 511 dated 9/6/81 u/s 411 IPC P. S. Civil Lines, Delhi.**

On receipt of a secret information that the Coaltar being supplied to the C.P.W.D. from I.O.C., Shakur Basti is being pilfered and sold to one Hari Ram r/o Tagore Park, the said coaltar has been kept in a secret godown at Sant Nagar, village Burari, a raid was organised at the said godown on 9-6-81 and Chowkidar Dhani Ram was arrested. Later, Hari Ram owner of the godown was also arrested. 165 drums full of coaltar and 2391 small drums were seized from the godown. The case is under investigation.

3. **Case FIR No. 917, dated 8-11-81 u/s 411 IPC.**

98 drums of bitumen were seized from three trucks as suspected stolen property in case FIR No. 917 dated 8-11-81 u/s 411 IPC. The three drivers of the trucks Babbo, Pratap and David Thomas were arrested as they could not produce any documents about the recovered property. Wireless messages have been sent to all SSP in India and to all P.Ss. in Delhi to ascertain particulars of the property.

In response to the message of P.Ss officers of P.S. Gogunda in Udaipur (District Rajasthan) have visited P. S. Defence Colony and identified the drums as wanted in their case FIR No. 73/81 P.S. Gogunda. The case is under investigation.

#### Report on Hazards of Pesticides

**\*221. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Report on the hazards of pesticides made by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre at Lucknow;

(b) whether this hazardous use of pesticides has adverse effects both on plants, animals and human beings; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter, especially in view of the fact that the daily intake of these harmful pesticides has been found to be far greater than the maximum safe limit recommended by the World Health Organization ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the pesticides intended to control pests and diseases are by their very nature toxic and are hazardous if used injudiciously and against prescribed safety measures.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

1. The Government is not aware of any study conducted by World Health Organization (WHO) on daily intake of pesticides in India. World Health Organization has, however, laid down maximum residue limits in items of food for pesticides. Following precautions are taken to safeguard against the harmful effects of pesticides :—

(i) The Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968, grants registrations for insecticides after satisfying itself about the bio-efficacy and safety aspects of the insecticides. The Registration Committee on the basis of the toxicity lays down the precautions to be followed by the farmers/end-users in the application, transportation and storage of the pesticides. It also lays down the first-aid measures and treatment in case of pesticide poisoning. It does not permit the misleading statements such as "SAFE" "NON-POISONOUS" "NON-INJURIOUS" or "HARMLESS" on the leaflets and labels.

(ii) The Central Committee for Food Standards set up under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 prescribes tolerance limits of pesticide residues. Food commodities carrying pesticide residue in quantities higher than the tolerance limits are liable to be confiscated.

Action under the Act can be taken against persons, in possession of such commodities

2. Following steps are also taken to make the general public aware of the possible hazards from pesticides:—

(i) The Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, has published popular articles, press notes apart from papers in Scientific Journals.

(ii) Appropriate doses and suitable intervals between pesticidal applications have been determined and they form part of "Package of Practice".

(iii) Pests and diseases against which a pesticide is effective have been established. These details are indicated in the leaflet accompanying every package of insecticides.

(iv) Extension workers and the Scientists working in the field advise the farmers on the safe use of Pesticides.

(v) Radio and Television programmes are also organised to disseminate the relevant information.

### Cultivation of Maize as Rabi Crop

\*222. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are encouraging to cultivate maize as rabi crop in Northern and Eastern States; and

(b) whether this rabi cultivation would interfere with wheat output ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government is not encouraging extension of area under Rabi maize in the Northern States. Some minikits of improved varieties of rabi maize have been distributed for demonstration purposes in Bihar, Orissa and Eastern U. P. where this crop is already being cultivated by the farmers.

**Supply of sub-standard Hybrid Maize Seed to Bihar**

\*223. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Indian Express' dated 10 October 1981 which reveals that over 200 tonnes of hybrid maize seed supplied to Bihar by the Andhra Pradesh Development Seed Corporation were found sub-standard though it bore the State certification;

(b) whether any compensation had been demanded in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The investigation revealed that some of the hybrid maize seeds sold in Bihar were sub-standard. In all, an amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was refunded and 243 quintals seed was

taken back and credit given to dealers/farmers.

**Central Sponsored Schemes for Rearing and Breeding of Goats**

\*224. SHRI R. P. GABKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any centrally sponsored schemes for rearing and breeding of goats and establishing a plant for canning goat's meat;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a great potentiality of export market for goat's meat in the Middle East and Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to go in for such a scheme with a view to earn foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As India has a large and increasing population of goats, Government do not propose at this stage to initiate a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for goat production. Export of goat meat is being allowed on a restrictive basis to safeguard the interests of the domestic consumers.

**Incidental Losses in Handling Foodstuffs**

2310. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise per quintal losses incurred by Food Corporation



of India in handling foodstuff (rice and wheat) in respect of transit losses, storage losses, freight losses and per quintal rising operational costs and Administrative charges, separately for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 ; and

(b) the reasons for transit, storage and freight losses, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The per quintal losses incurred by the Food Corporation of India in handling foodstuff in respect of transit losses, storage losses and administrative charges for the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 (RE) are given below :

<i>In respect of food-grains released for Public Distribution.</i>	Rate/Rs.	qtls of sales
	1979-80	1980-81 (RE)

Transit losses	2.85	2.14
Storage losses	0.48	0.51
Administrative charges.	1.58	1.82

*In respect of stocks carried as buffer.*

Storage losses	1.64	1.54
Administrative overheads	1.21	1.37

As regards operational costs these refer to the sum total of cost involved in releasing stocks for public distribution and retaining stocks year to year against the buffer. The details of these costs are as follows :—

	Rate/Rs. 1979-80	per qtl. 1980-81 (RE)
Cost of distribution	22.66	24.81
Carrying cost of buffer	25.01	31.77

The above charges include the charges indicated in the previous para.

The figures relating to the year 1981-82 will be clearly known only after the year is over and accounts of the Food Corporation of India are finalised.

(b) Transit shortages occur when stocks are moved from one place to another over long distances. Storage losses occur when stocks are stored in sub-standard godowns which sometimes becomes inevitable or due to driage etc.

#### Programmes and Schemes Prepared for Tribal Sub-Plan

2311. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes and schemes prepared for Tribal sub-plan and special component plan and quantified the funds for the same by his Ministry in Annual Plans and Sixth Five Year Plan so far ;

(b) the names of the programmes, schemes and the guidelines issued to the States in this regard for formulation and implementation ; and

(c) State-wise, the funds distributed for TSP and SCP so far and the programmes and provisions to be worked out in Annual Plan 1982-83 in the Ministry thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Some of the major programmes of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and the

guidelines relating to benefits to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therein are as under :

(i) *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*

An outlay of Rs. 1500 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan to benefit 15 million families belonging to the target group. It has been stipulated that at least 30% of the beneficiaries must belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that at least 30% of the total benefits by way of credit and subsidies should also go to them. Thus under IRDP approximately Rs. 450 crores are expected to be spent to benefit at least 45 lakh families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth Plan.

(ii) *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*

An outlay of Rs. 980 crores has been provided in the Central sector in the Sixth Plan for NREP and an equal amount is to be provided by the States. It has been stipulated that at least 10% of this outlay should be utilised for schemes which would bring direct benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) *Khadi and Village Industries Programmes*

An outlay of Rs. 480 crores has been provided and budgetary support in the Central sector in the Sixth Plan for these programmes which are implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Commission has proposed development of certain industries in which 50% of the additional jobs created would go to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and inhabitants of hill, border and backward areas.

(iv) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP)*

These are not beneficiary oriented Programme but area development

programmes which concentrate on the development of infrastructure. However, while implementing the programmes, due weightage will be given to the development of areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(v) *Agricultural Marketing Scheme*

10% of the outlay of Rs. 38 crores provided in the Central sector in the Sixth Plan for the development of primary rural market is set apart for tribal areas.

(c) The funds are provided to States/District Rural Development Agencies who incur expenditure on the various schemes in the light of the guidelines indicated above regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As such, it may not be possible to indicate the State-wise distribution of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for the Annual Plan 1982-83, so far the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction is concerned.

उत्तर प्रदेश यमुना घाटी योजना का पूरा किया जाना

2313. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश यमुना घाटी योजना के सभी चरणों पर काम इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कौन-कौन सी परियोजनाएँ अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो गई हैं और उनको कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा इस योजना के लिये राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) माननीय सदस्य संभवतः उत्तर प्रदेश की यमुना जल-विद्युत स्कीम का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, जिसे पांच चरणों में पूरा करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। वक्से की विभिन्न चरणों में स्थिति, इस प्रकार है :—

1. यमुना चरण-एक

- |     |                  |   |                    |
|-----|------------------|---|--------------------|
| (क) | डाकपथर बराज      | ) |                    |
| (ख) | धालीपुर बिजली घर | ) | पूर्ण हो चुके हैं। |
| (ग) | धकरानी बिजली घर  | ) |                    |

2. यमुना चरण-दो

- |     |                                    |   |  |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|--|
| (क) | चिबबरो बिजली घर,<br>चरण-दो, भाग-एक | ) | पूर्ण हो चुका है।  |
| (ख) | खोदरी बिजली घर,<br>चरण दो, भाग-दो  | ) | निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। 1983-84 में पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है। |

3. यमुना चरण-तीन

- |     |            |   |   |
|-----|------------|---|---|
| (क) | किशाऊ बांध | ) | अन्तर्राज्यिक पहलुओं के कारण अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है। |
|-----|------------|---|---|

4. यमुना चरण चार  
भाग-एक

- |     |                |   |                       |
|-----|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| (क) | आसन बराज       | ) |                       |
| (ख) | कुलहल बिजली घर | ) | कार्य पूरा हो गया है। |

5. यमुना चरण-पांच

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| लखवार व्यासी परियोजना | ) | निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है। सातवीं योजना में पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है। |
|-----------------------|---|---|

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना के लिए कोई धनराशि नहीं दी गई है। इस परियोजना के लिए सम्पूर्ण वित्त व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी योजना के अन्तर्गत की जानी है।

Regularisation of Beldars in C.P.W.D.

2314. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. authorities are consider-

ing employment of those candidates into regular Workcharged Establishment who are working as Beldar on daily wages in various Division of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi/New Delhi only on the basis of the entry of the Employment Exchanges Card No. against the names of the worker in the Muster

Roll and who have not been initially sponsored by any of the Local Employment Exchange in Delhi;

(b) if so; it is not against the Government rules framed by Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : (a) to (c). Those Muster Roll workers who have been engaged through the Employment Exchange and whose names have been sponsored through the Employment Exchange, would be eligible to be considered for such absorption. However, the question of relaxation of the existing procedure of recruitment through the Employment Exchange is under Examination in consultation with concerned authorities.

#### Connecting Villages with Link Roads

2315. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM :

Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 3 lakhs villages in the country do not have any direct connection with link roads;

(b) whether Government has drawn up any timebound programme to connect all the villages with link roads;

(c) if so, the details thereof.

(d) whether it is also fact that revenue from the road transport is continuously increasing, the expenses on road is gradually falling ;

(e) what is revenue from road transport per year for the last five years, year-wise, and the expenses incurred during these years; and

(f) the outlay in the Sixth Plan and the reasons for inadequate outlay in the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the minimum needs programme it is proposed to connect all villages with a population of more than 1500 and 50% of the villages with a population between 1000-1500 with roads by 1990. The Sixth Plan outlay for rural roads under this programme is Rs. 1165 crores.

(d) and (e). A statement is attached. It will be seen therefrom that both the revenue and the expenditure relating to road transport have been continuously increasing.

(f) The Sixth Plan has a total outlay of Rs. 3439 crores for road development. An outlay of Rs. 1195.55 crores has also been made for the development of road transport. These outlays are considered adequate in the context of the overall resources and plan priorities.

**Statement**

Road Transport : Revenue and plan expenditure.

Year	Revenue (Centre and States)	(Rs. in crores) Plan Ex- pendi- ture
1976-77	1542.16	96.63
1977-78	1580.48	98.75
1978-79	1804.87	135.07
1979-80	Not available	160.68
1980-81	Not available	224.44

**Beautification of Zoo Bird Sanctuaries and Lakes**

2316. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has introduced certain programmes under which the Zoo, Bird Sanctuaries and Lakes nearby are proposed to be beautified ;

(b) if so, whether 'Nandankanan' of Orissa has been included under the above programme ;

(c) the steps taken so far for the beautification of Nandankanan of Orissa ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :

(a) There is no specific programme for beautification of Zoos, bird sanctuaries and lakes. However, there

are two centrally sponsored schemes under which central assistance is provided to the States for the development of national parks, sanctuaries and zoos.

(b) to (d). No proposal has been received from the Government of Orissa for the beautification of Nandankanan.

**Funds allotted to Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh for Rural Employment Programme**

2317. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allotted to Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh under Rural Employment programme :

(b) whether funds have reached there ;

(c) whether works have started ; and

(d) the details of the works undertaken under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Of the total amount of Rs. 16.70 crores given to Uttar Pradesh as Central assistance for implementation of National Rural Employment Programme, Rs. 40.97 lakhs have been allocated to Ghazipur District.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Works like desilting and strengthening of irrigation channels, construction of primary school buildings, provision of soling on roads,

construction of culverts and plantation/afforestation works including creation of 16 nurseries are being taken up.

दिवाली के दौरान मोमबत्तियों की बिक्री

2318. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष दिवाली के अवसर पर दिल्ली के लोगों को 4.50 रु० प्रति पैकेट के निर्धारित भाव पर मोमबत्तियां दी गई थीं जब कि 1978 और 1979 में जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में 1.60 रु० प्रति पैकेट की दर पर मोमबत्तियां दी गई थीं ; और

(ख) मूल्य में इतनी अधिक वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1978 और 1979 में क्रमशः 1.60 रु० प्रति पैकेट और 2.65 रु० प्रति पैकेट की दर से मोमबत्तियां दी गयी थीं। इस वर्ष दिवाली के अवसर पर 4.50 रु० प्रति पैकेट की दर से मोमबत्तियां दी गईं। इस वर्ष मोमबत्तियों के मूल्यों वृद्धि में पैराफीन मोम के मूल्य में हुई भारी वृद्धि के कारण हुई है, जो 1978 के 2387.14 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन से बढ़ कर 1981 में 9740.63 रु० प्रति मीटरी टन पर पहुंच गया। इस वर्ष मोमबत्ती के 300 ग्राम के एक पैकेट में पैराफीन मोम की अपनी लागत ही 2.92 रु० थी।

## Drinking Water

2319. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Government for the schemes to provide drinking water during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) the amount spent out of it ; and

(c) the State-wise number of villages benefited therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) and (b). The amounts released and utilised under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 'works' during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given as under:—

Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds utilised
1978-79	5901.44	5827.14
1979-80	5820.30	5810.96
1980-81	8391.33	Full information not available

In 1980-81 the Budget allocation under ARWSP was Rs. 10,000 lakhs. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 8424.38 lakhs was released for works and Monitoring and investigation units. An additional expenditure of about Rs. 15 crores was also incurred towards cost and related expenses of drilling rigs obtained for drought affected States.



The Budget allocation for 1981-82 for the programme is 11000 lakhs, out of which Rs. 4103.25 lakhs has been released to States/UTs as first instalment of Central grant-in-aid.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **National Seminar on Protection and Development of fisheries**

2320. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Seminar on protection and development of fisheries was held some time back;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made in the Seminar; and

(c) the action taken by Government for maximising fish production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### **Assistance for Integrated Horticulture Project in Orissa**

2321. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has sought any assistance from the Centre for an integrated horticulture project in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the action taken by the Centre in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Orissa has not sought any assistance from the Centre for an integrated horticulture project in the State.

### **Amendment to Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976**

2322. SHRI CHATURBHUI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6541 on 6th April, 1981 regarding amendment to Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1981 and state :

(a) whether the final decision about amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been taken ;

(b) if so, when and when such amending Bill likely to be introduced;

(c) what are the main features of the amending Bill; and

(d) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons of such a long delay and when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). No final decision has been taken so far. The proposal for amending the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is still in process and the amending Bill will be introduced as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

### Drinking Water in Madhya Pradesh

2323. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a scheme in collaboration with West Germany for supply of drinking water to villages in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a discussion in this regard was held with German experts in 1979-80; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An Appraisal Mission from West Germany visited Madhya Pradesh and held discussions with the State Government officials. Based on the discussions a draft agreement for credit and for implementation of the project costing Rs. 19 crores has been prepared and it is expected to be finalised soon.

### उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से सप्लाई की जा रही वस्तुएं

2324. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के लिए सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में राशन की दुकानें हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो सत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन दुकानों द्वारा विभिन्न राश्यों में सप्लाई की जा रही वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) व्यवस्था को और अधिक व्यापक बनाने और सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रज मोहन महन्ती) : (क) और (ख) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत हर राज्य में उचित दर की दुकानें कार्य कर रही हैं और इन दुकानों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ग) उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से ग्राम तौर पर गेहूँ, चावल, चीनी, आयातित खाद्य तेल और मिट्टी के तेल जैसी वस्तुएँ वितरित की जा रही हैं । तथापि राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को इस प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए और वस्तुएँ शामिल करने का विकल्प दिया गया है, जिनकी अधिप्राप्ति की व्यवस्था उन्हें स्वयं करनी होगी ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र शासित प्रशासनों के परामर्श से देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की लगातार पुनरीक्षा की जाती रहती है । इन पुनरीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप, राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं की वितरण व्यवस्था को मजबूत तथा सुप्रवाही बनाने के लिए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये हैं, ताकि वह उपभोक्ताओं की बेहतर सेवा कर सके ।



## विवरण

उचित दर की राशन की दुकानों की शहरी व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अलग-अलग संख्या  
बशनि वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य	उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या		
		शहरी	ग्रामीण	कुल
1.	मांध्र प्रदेश	5030	23582	28612
2.	असम	1886	13313	15199
3.	बिहार	5412	21697	27109
4.	गुजरात	2642	7199	9841
5.	हरियाणा	1202	4126	5328
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	207	2644	2851
7.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	577	1427	2004@
8.	कर्नाटक	3563	10437	14000
9.	केरल	1802	9749	11551
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	4893	17919	22812
11.	महाराष्ट्र	7193	21705	28898
12.	मणिपुर	112	912	1024
13.	मेघालय	318	1349	1667
14.	नागालैण्ड	100	58	158
15.	उड़ीसा	2715	14583	17298
16.	पंजाब	1968	8349	10317
17.	राजस्थान	2068	7958'	10026
18.	सिक्किम	—	13	13
19.	तमिलनाडु	2009	15526	17535
20.	त्रिपुरा	64	753	817
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8862	39213	48075
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5193	13076	18269£
जोड़ (राज्य)		57816	235588	293404

क्रम सं०	राज्य	उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या		
		शहरी	ग्रामीण	कुल
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र :				
23.	अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	42	150	192
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	179	179
25.	चंडीगढ़	145	55	200
26.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	—	40	40
27.	दिल्ली	2537	279	2816
28.	गोवा, दमण व दीव	153	229	382
29.	लक्षद्वीप	—	23	23
30.	मिजोरम	95	271	366
31.	पांडिचेरी	90	86	176
योग (केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र)		3062	1312	4374
योग (सम्पूर्ण भारत)		60878	236900	297778

(£) इसमें सांविधिक क्षेत्रों की 2702 राशन की दुकानें भी शामिल हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत 96.5 लाख की आबादी आती है।

(@) राज्य सरकार द्वारा शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की उचित दर की दुकानों की अलग-अलग संख्या सूचित नहीं की जा रही है। पिछली रिपोर्ट के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की उचित दर की दुकानों के औसत के आधार पर आंकड़े निकाले गये हैं।

#### Roads in States under minimum need Programme

2325. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken up the programme for upgrading some village roads in various States under the Minimum Need Programme ;

(b) if so, the name and number of village roads of Orissa (district-wise) which have been identified for upgradation under the Minimum Needs programme in the above plan period; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of those upgradation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) The responsibility for the construction and upgradation of rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme rests with the State Governments/Union Territories as the programme is in the state sector.

(b) and (c). This information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Central Task Force to Assam for  
Increasing Cropping Intensity**

\* 2326. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central task force had recently visited Assam to suggest ways and means to increase cropping intensity; and

(b) whether the Union Government had also provided financial Assistance to the State to help the farmers in increasing production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. At the instance of the Prime Minister, a Central Task Force was constituted in 1980 to examine the agricultural problems of Assam State and suggest measures for speedy development. After visiting the State to make an on the spot assessment of the situation, the Task Force made various recommendations, which *inter-alia* included readjustment of crop calendar so as to increase the cropping intensity.

(b) On the recommendation of the Central Task Force, the Government of India enhanced the financial assistance under the Central Sector Scheme of Community Nurseries from Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 10.00 lakhs in 1980-81. A further amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been allocated for this programme during 1981-82. In addition, 10,000 minikits of short duration varieties of rice were allocated during 1980-81 and 70,000 minikits during 1981-82.

As the high cost of paddy seed was the inhibiting factor in expansion of area under high yielding varieties of rice, the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10.75 lakhs to Assam during 1980-81 to subsidize

the cost of paddy seed @ Rs. 100/- per quintal. A further amount of Rs. 10.75 lakhs has been provided during 1981-82 to enable the State Government to subsidize the cost of seed of high yielding varieties of rice.

A special programme of distribution of wheat minikits has been undertaken in Assam during 1981-82 and a sum of Rs. 2.98 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State for the purpose.

In addition, the cost of organising 4 training courses (two on rice and two on wheat) for the propagation of new production technology would be re-imbursed to the State Government during 1981-82.

**Improvement of Rural areas of five districts of North Bengal under RDS**

2328. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will give serious thoughts to the rapid improvement of the rural areas of five backward districts of North Bengal under R. D. S.; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the following :

- (i) warehouses in every block having enough capacity to store the excess produce of agriculture goods including jute;
- (ii) a cold storage for perishable goods in every block;
- (iii) Government sponsored wholesale Cooperative Consumer Society other than lump one in every block ;
- (iv) Speedy electrification for the development of agriculture and cottage industries;
- (v) adequate number of polytechnic and training schools in the districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**भूमिहीन किसानों के लिये राज्यवार मकानों का निर्माण**

2329. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान मकानों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यवार कितने भूमिहीनों को जमीन का आबंटन किया गया और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितनी जमीन का आबंटन किया गया ; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मकानों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों को जमीन का आबंटन किया जाना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) यह सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

**विवरण**

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूर परिवारों की संख्या

छठी योजना के दौरान आबंटन करने का विचार है

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,110
2. असम	230
3. बिहार	440
4. गुजरात	200

5. हरियाणा	120
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	10
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	10
8. कर्नाटक	350
9. केरल	270
10. मध्य प्रदेश	350
11. महाराष्ट्र	90
12. उड़ीसा	320
13. पंजाब	60
14. राजस्थान	190
15. तमिलनाडु	1,000
16. त्रिपुरा	20
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	370
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	60

**संघ राज्य क्षेत्र :**

1. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—
2. चंडीगढ़	—
3. दादर और नागर हवेली	—
4. दिल्ली	10
5. गोआ, दमण और दीव	—
6. पांडिचेरी	10

मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, सिक्किम और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अरुणाचल प्रदेश, लक्षद्वीप और मिजोरम में योजना लागू नहीं की जा रही है ।

**Procurement Target of Paddy**

2330. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :  
PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments have set their targets for paddy purchase during the current year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether helps and assistance have been provided by the Union Government to those States which may achieve their targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Enormous Profit in sale of land in Metropolitan Cities**

2331. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the absence of a suitable urban land policy, land is acquired by the concerned authority at a policy rate and disposed of at a large profiteering margin ;

(b) whether the house building agencies in the metropolitan cities particularly Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta are earning an enormous profit in benami transactions and puggree is flourishing unchecked in the absence of any legal action ; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take to check this chaos in urban housing and plan housing programmes in regional perspective ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Urban development and land are State subjects and various development authorities and Housing Boards

are following their own policies regarding land acquisition and disposal. The general policy of the Government is that subject to availability of funds, urbanisable land is acquired so that, among other things, it is made available to as many people as possible at reasonable prices for housing & urban development. It is a fact that in spite of the best efforts all public agencies in this sector, some land developers indulge in malpractices. All urban authorities and other public housing agencies including local governments, are taking measures to tackle the housing problem in the country with present constraints. Funds have been provided under the Sixth Plan for taking up social housing schemes, with special emphasis on poorer sections.

### **Foreign Collaboration in Fish Farms, Dairy Farms and Cattle Breeding Centres**

2332. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the foreign countries and foreign firms with whose collaboration—fish farms, dairy farms and cattle breeding centres are functioning at present in India ; and

(b) what are the names of the places and foreign investment involved in each of the above such farms and centres at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The available information is annexed. Additional information is being collected from some State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Statement**

Information in respect of foreign countries and foreign firms with whose collaboration fish farms, dairy farms and cattle breeding centres and functioning at present in India.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location/State	Donor country/period of assistance	Quantum of external assistance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cattle Breeding Project	Vishakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh	Switzerland (1975 onwards)	Rs. 10.75 million.
2.	All-India Spare Parts Depot for Frozen Semen Production Centres/Banks under IDC	Baroda Gujarat	Denmark (Agreement being signed)	D. Kr. 10 million (Proposed).
3.	Cattle Breeding Project	Hissar Haryana	Australia (1974 onwards)	A \$ 1.3 million (being extended for 3 years upto July, 1983 with Australia contribution of A \$ 1.68 million)
4.	Cattle Breeding Project/ Centres	a. Mattupatti b. Peermade c. Kulathupuzha d. Dhone (Kerala)	Switzerland (1968 onwards)	Rs. 37.6 million
5.	Cattle Cross Breeding Project	Moradabad Uttar Pradesh	U.K. (1976 onwards)	Rs. 2.24 million

Denmark has assisted India in the setting up of Frozen Semen Banks in Nandyal (A.P.), Patna (Bihar), Bidaj (Gujarat), Gurgaon (Haryana), Bangalore (Karnataka), Kirkee (Maharashtra), Bhopal (M.P.), Khapuria (Orissa), Amritsar (Punjab), Eachankotti (Tamil Nadu) and Lucknow (U.P.) with their total contribution of D. Kr. 28.5 million. These have not been included in the above statement, as effective Danish collaboration for the above Project is deemed to have ended. (Only frozen semen doses remain to be supplied to the Projects. These are being received in instalments.



**Extending Take-over Period of Sick Mills**

2333. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the take-over period of six sick sugar mills and if so, upto what period;

(b) what are the names of such sick sugar mills; and

(c) what are the circumstances under which each of these mills are being taken over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Government have decided to extend, by three years, the take-over period of all the eight sugar mills, the managements of which were vested in the Central Government under the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978.

(b) The names of the eight mills mentioned in part (a) are :

1. The Ajudhia Sugar Mills.
2. The Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.
3. Shri Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Ltd.
4. The Rai Bahadur Narain Singh Sugar Mills Ltd.
5. The Seksarai Sugar Mills Ltd.
6. The Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd.
7. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd.
8. The Cauvery Sugar & Chemicals Ltd.

(c) The mills at S. No. 1 to 5 in part (b) were taken over for having

cane arrears in excess of the prescribed limit and the remaining three for not starting crushing operations by the Appointed Day. The extension of the period of take over is in accordance with the provisions and objectives of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978.

**नई पद्धति (1979) योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत व्यक्ति**

2334. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग एक लाख सत्तर हजार लोगों ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की न्यू पैटर्न (1979) योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वयं को पंजीकृत कराया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ लोगों ने अपनी बचत की राशि वापिस ले ली है तथा कुछ लोगों ने उसे रोहिणी योजना में पंजीकरण हेतु स्थानान्तरित करा लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक श्रेणी में पंजीकृत शेष लोगों की संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) उन्हें कब तक मकान मिलने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने अपने पंजीकरण को वापिस ले लिया है, उन्हें निकालने के पश्चात् लगभग 1,68,000

व्यक्ति पंजीकृत हैं। पंजीयकों की श्रेणीवार संख्या इस प्रकार है :

	लगभग
मध्यम आय वर्ग	46,400
निम्न आय वर्ग	65,800
जनता	55,800

(घ) यह आशा की जाती है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अगले पांच वर्षों के दौरान या इसके बाद उन सभी लोगों को मकान देने की स्थिति में होगा जो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं। यह निधियों और भवन निर्माण सामग्रियों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है। फिलहाल, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आबंटन दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के स्थगनादेश के अधीन है।

#### **I.A.R.I. Strategy for Boosting Wheat Production.**

2335. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the I.A. R.I. has drawn up a 15 point programme to rise wheat production in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what additional production is envisaged as a result of this plan ; and

(d) whether any State-wise plan has been fixed for this and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by I.A.R.I. Scientists are as follows:

1. The most suitable wheat varieties for sowing before 20th of November are: HD 2204, HD 2009, HD 2177, WL 1562, WH 147, DWL 5023 and several others. These varieties can also be sown upto 30th of November, if this is found necessary.

2. The dominant wheat variety for 1981-82 sowing is Sonalika. This variety is also known as RR-21 or HD-1553. Sonalika should not be sown before the 20th November, Sonalika is the best suited for late sowing after 30th November.

3. Late sowing reduce wheat yields. All possible efforts should be made to complete wheat sowing before the end of November.

4. For late sowing of wheat in the month of December, the most suitable variety is Sonalika. A higher seed rate of 125 kg per hectare should be used in the case of this variety for high crop yields.

5. Karnal Bunt can be a serious problem in the districts of Ludhiana and Gurdaspur in Punjab, in the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh, and in the foothills of Jammu, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. Growing of WL 711 and HD 2009 varieties of wheat in these areas should be avoided.

6. Use of a seed drill increases wheat yields significantly. Use of a fertiliser-cum-seed drill increases wheat yields still further. Wheat should always be sown with the help of a seed drill.

7. A minimum of four irrigations are needed for very high wheat yields. The first irrigation should be given three weeks after sowing.

8. Phosphorus should be applied along with nitrogen to achieve high wheat yields. A minimum dose of 40 kg of phosphorus and 80 kg of nitrogen should be applied per hectare. For higher wheat yields apply 40 kg of phosphorus and 100 kg of nitrogen per hectare should be applied. Potash should be applied if found necessary by soil tests.

9. Weeds reduce wheat yield. Weeds should not be allowed to establish in the field. Hand weedings, inter-culture operations and chemical weedicides should be used to control weeds effectively.

10. The first week of November is the best time for sowing rainfed wheat. At least 30 kg of nitrogen per hectare even in the case of rainfed crop of wheat should be applied. The fertilizer should be placed 5-6 cm below the seed before sowing.

11. The best variety of wheat for rainfed conditions is C-306. For late sowing of rainfed wheat in the later part of November, dwarf varieties like IWP 72, WL 410 give higher yields.

12. Rainfed seeds should not be sown without treating soil with aldrin or BHC. 10 kg of 10% BHC or 5% aldrin per hectare should be applied before last ploughing to control white ants.

13. Farmers should replace their wheat seed at least once in every five years. New seeds should be purchased from the National Seeds Corporations, from the State Seeds Corporations or from the nearest Block or District Office.

14. Dwarf varieties of wheat should be grown to the maximum possible extent, even under conditions of limited irrigation. These varieties can give relatively higher yields even with one or two irrigations.

15. Wheat can give as much as 6 to 7 tonnes of yields per hectare if all the recommended practices are followed. These include correct choice of variety, right time of sowing, application of chemical fertilizers in recommended doses, weed control and use of recommended implements for sowing.

(c) The recommendations were made to help achieve the Sixth Five-Year Plan target of 38 million tonnes of wheat for the year 1981-82.

(d) The recommendations are generally applicable to the north-western wheat belt and no state-wise plans as such have been suggested.

#### Land for Religious Organisations and Charitable Organisation by D. D. A.

2336. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what are the existing rules for the allotment of land in Delhi by Delhi Development Authority for Religious Organisations and Charitable Institutions for building temples/cultural complexes; and

(b) the names of the religious institutions which have been sanctioned land during the last three years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) As reported by the D. D. A., the applicant body should satisfy the following conditions :

- (i) It should be a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
- (ii) It should be of non-profit making character.

- (iii) It should have sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and to undertake the construction of building thereon. Bank Certificate should be furnished in support of financial position.
- (iv) Verification report in respect of its antecedents as also of its members from the Dy. Commissioner, Delhi is obtained.
- (v) The cases of Social/Cultural Organisations should be recommended by the Administrative Ministry or Administrative Deptt. of the Delhi Administration.
- (b) The details furnished by the DDA are given in the enclosure.

#### Statement

1. Gurdwara Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Shalimar Bagh.
2. Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Vasant Vihar.
3. Dominican Father Society, Vasant Vihar.
4. Shri Jain Sabha, State Bank Colony.
5. Hindu Dharam Sabha, Janakpuri.
6. Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Saket.
7. Neelachal Sewa Sangh, Safdar-Jang.
8. Kailashpati Mandir Sabha, Safdarjang.
9. Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Janakpuri 'B' Block.
10. Shri Geeta Parcharni Sanatan Sabha, Janakpuri.
11. Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Lawrence Road.
12. Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Yamunapuri.
13. Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Paschim-puri.

14. Shri Sanatan Dharam Parchar Sabha, Paschimpuri.
15. Al-Aital Committee, Yamunapuri.
16. Delhi Fransalian Society, Janakpuri.
17. Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Kalkaji.
18. Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Lawrance Road.
19. Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Mayapuri.
20. Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Kalyanpuri.
21. Arya Samaj 'D' Block, Janakpuri.
22. Lok Sewak Co-op. Society, Geetanjali Enclave.
23. Shri Sarveshri Smooh, Tughlakabad.
24. Sri Guru Singh Sabha, 'B' Block Shalimar Bagh.
25. Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Paschimpuri.
26. Delhi Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Shalimarbagh.
27. Madina Masjid, D-1, Mayapuri.

#### Levy of Transfer Charge by Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd.

2337. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH:  
Will the Minister of WORK AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi is levying a charge of Rs. 50/- per sq. yd. for transfer of a plot of land in its Colonies of Vasant Vihar and Shantiniketan either at the time of sale by the first allottee or otherwise on transfer by the allottee to his children;

(b) if so, under what law or order;

(c) whether 50 per cent of the sale proceeds in so far as the cost of land is concerned is to be paid to the D.D.A. in case of such transfers; if so, what is the value of land fixed for such payment in these two colonies; and

(d) the manner in which this Society is utilising this money and what check if any is exercised by Government or the D.D.A. on such sales or transfers of plots of land ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Funds to Private Parties for Purchasing Fishing Trawlers**

2338. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether funds have been granted to private parties of any State intending to purchase fishing trawlers during last two years ;

(b) if so, the name of the parties of different States who had applied to his Ministry for the above purpose ;

(c) the central loan assistance recommended by his Ministry to give to those parties ;

(d) the name of the financial institutions through which they have been given loan assistance ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Loan is provided

by the Shipping Development Fund Committee, a statutory body under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, to fishing companies for purchase of fishing vessels. The scheme has come into effect from 3-2-1981.

Loan assistance of Rs. 303 lakhs has been recommended to the Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(b) A list of companies who have applied for loans after 3-2-1981 is attached. (Annexure)

(c) Loan assistance for Rs. 303 lakhs has been recommended for the following companies :

- (i) M/s. Uni Marine Pvt. Ltd.
- (ii) M/s West Coast Marine Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) M/s Marshall Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.
- (iv) M/s Suraj Fisheries Pvt. Ltd.
- (v) M/s Yamuna Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd.
- (vi) M/s Orissa Marine Industries Pvt. Ltd.

(d) and (e). The loan are disbursed by the Shipping Development Fund Committee to the shipyards directly.

#### **Statement**

1. Shrimp India Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M. C. R. Sea Produce Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
3. Mushroom Food Products Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Sanchetti Sea Food Products Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
5. Marshall Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.

6. Guardian Plasticote Ltd., Calcutta.
7. Blue Diamond Marine Products (P) Ltd., Cuttack.
8. Akama Marines Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
9. Oceanic Enterprisers and Development Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
10. Coromandel Commercial Complex Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
11. Prachi Deep Sea Fishing Co., Bhubaneswar.
12. Coromandal Marine Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
13. Orissa Marine Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
14. Santokson Marine Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
15. Suraj Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
16. Yamuna Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
17. Marine Synergetics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
18. Uni Marine Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
19. Great Asiatic Lines Ltd., Delhi.
20. Raj International Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
21. West Coast Marine Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
22. S. B. S. Marine Exports Pvt. Ltd., Kakinada.
23. Sri Vijay Sagar Foods Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
24. Blue Ocean Marine (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
25. Jalapushpa Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
26. Satyasai Marines Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
27. Sapphire Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
28. Parkash Marines Exports Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad.
29. Samro Food Processors Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad.
30. Seagull Sea Foods Pvt., Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
31. Circar Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Kakinada.
32. Coastal Trawlers (P) Ltd., Kakinada.
33. Western Watercraft & Fishing (P) Ltd., Bombay.
34. New India Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
35. B. C. Mody Export Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
36. Pondy Sea Foods Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की जाने वाली वस्तुओं की दरों में वृद्धि

2339. श्री सत्यनारायण जदिया : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उचित दर दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की जाने वाली सामान्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की दरों में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई है और प्रत्येक बार मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?



मासिक प्रति मासिक में उप-मास (भी नमोहन महन्ती) :

उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की जा रही ग्राम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की बिल्ले दो वर्षों के दौरान बढ़ाई गई दरें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) गेहूं	1-12-78 से 31-3-81 ----- 130 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	1-4-81 से आगे ----- 145 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	
(2) चावल	25-10-79 से 31-12-80 -----	1-1-81 से 30-9-81 -----	1-10-81 से आगे -----
(क) ग्राम :	150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	165 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	175 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
(ख) फाइन :	162 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	177 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	187 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
(ग) सुपर फाइन :	172 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	192 रु० प्रति क्विंटल	202 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
(3) लेवी चीनी	30-11-80 तक ----- 2.85 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा०	1-12-80 से 14-11-81 ----- 3.50 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा०	15-11-81 से आगे ----- 3.65 रु० प्रति कि० ग्रा०
(4) मिट्टी का तेल (कितनी वृद्धि हुई)	1-3-79 17-8-79* 13-1-81 11-7-81*	90.57 रु० प्रति कि० ली० 170.00     "     " 100.00     "     " 150.00     "     "	

\*10/11 सितम्बर, 1979 की मध्य रात्रि से मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्यों में 69.05 रु० प्रति कि० ली० की कमी की गई।

(5) आयातित खाद्य तेल : उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से बिक्री के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सुझाये गये आर० बी० डी० पापोलीन/आर० बी० डी० ताड़ के तेल के निर्गम मूल्य 26-6-79 से 8.25 रु० प्रति कि० ग्राम और रेपसीड तेल के निर्गम मूल्य 25-4-79 से 8.50 रु० प्रति कि० ग्राम थे। तब से इन मूल्यों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारें साज-संभाल आदि पर होने वाले फुटकर खर्चों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन मूल्यों में मामूली समायोजन कर सकती हैं।

**Relief to Orissa Small and Marginal Farmers in Respect of Fertilizers**

2340. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Government has been approached by the State Government of Orissa regarding the question of providing relief to small and marginal farmers in respect of distribution of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) to (c). Proposals were received from the Government of Orissa to provide relief to off-set the impact of increase in prices of fertilizers and also to enhance the cost ceiling for input subsidy for small and marginal farmers in the areas affected by drought from Rs. 250 per hectare to Rs. 350 per hectare. These proposals were not agreed to.

The Government of India had taken a number of steps to mitigate the impact of rice in price, such as increase in support prices, continuance of the special subsidy scheme to small and marginal farmers in drought affected areas upto 31-3-81, supply of fertilizers on Government account upto Block headquarters, sanction of short-term credit of Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 to the States, including Rs. 8 crores to Orissa, etc. In view of this, it was suggested to the Orissa Government that they may consider the feasibility of providing the subsidy on fertilizers, if necessary out of the State Budget as had been done by certain other State Governments.

**Death of Cattle Around Delhi**

2341. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Movement of diseased to be restricted" appearing in the Indian Express of 16 November, 1981 highlighting death of 4000 head of cattle due to rinderpest in Gazipur dairy complex during the last six weeks; assuming of the disease as epidemic proportions threatening 50,000 cows and buffaloes in the East Delhi dairy complex; death of 165 buffaloes on 11 November 1981; failure to the Delhi Administration to tackle the situation and shortage of medicine and vaccine; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to deal with the abnormal situation created and the reasons for the Administration's failure to vouchsafe the disease and make available medicine and vaccine in plenty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Government are aware that rinderpest disease has occurred since September, 1981 among cattle and buffaloes at Ghazipur dairy colony, Delhi which houses about 10,000 animals. In this colony 676 heads of cattle and buffaloes are reported to have died on account of this disease till 30-11-1981. The mortality on 11 November, 1981 was reported as 15. The preventive vaccination against rinderpest was taken up immediately by the Delhi Administration and 7,839 animals were vaccinated at the dairy colony, Ghazipur. Further, precautionary measures against spread of the disease to other dairy colonies were also taken up by the Adminis-

tration; and so far 52,397 animals have been vaccinated against this disease in the Union Territory of Delhi out of which 20,526 vaccinations were in the Shahadra block of East Delhi. There is no curative treatment for rinderpest. But in order to protect the ailing animals from secondary infection, adequate stocks of medicines have been arranged. In addition to a regular veterinary dispensary functioning in the Ghazipur dairy colony, six additional teams heads headed by veterinary doctors have also been posted to control the infection. The movement of cattle and buffaloes to and from the infected area has also been restricted to prevent the spread of this disease to other areas. Senior Officers of the Delhi Administration, the Ministry of Agriculture and Scientists from the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and the Haryana Agricultural University have visited the infected area and have provided on-the-spot guidance (both administrative and technical) for controlling the disease. There has been no shortage of either vaccines or medicines for controlling the disease.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :

(a) The current Export Policy for feed ingredients is given below :—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Export Policy</i>
(i) Groundnut Expeller Cakes	— Export banned
(ii) Rice Bran	— Export banned
(iii) Groundnut Extraction	— Export allowed within a limited ceiling and canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
(iv) Maize	— —do—
(v) Rice Bran Extraction	— Export allowed within a limited ceiling and canalised through the Solvent Extractors' Association of India.
(vi) Fish Meal	— Export of Fish meal with less than 50% protein content is not allowed. Export of fish meal with protein content 50% and above is allowed under Open General Licence (OGL-3) —3

### Export of Ground Nut Cakes, Rice Bran, Maize and Fish Meals

2342. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that feed ingredients such as ground nut cakes, rice bran, extraction maize and fish meals are permitted to be exported ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered that shortage of these ingredients will affect the feeding of poultries because of the increase of price ; and

(c) whether Government reconsider imposing restrictions in the export of such items in the interest of the poultries?

(b) In view of the domestic requirements of these ingredients, a restrictive export policy is already being followed.

(c) The question does not arise.

### **Coal Depot in Paschimpuri, New Delhi**

2343. SHRI KESHORAO PAR-DHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1026 on 24 August, 1981 regarding coal depot at Paschimpuri, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that office of the Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies has written a recommendation letter No. F & C Supply/F/81-6752 (in Hindi) to the Commissioner (Land), D.D.A. on 15th September, 1981 ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not allotting the plot to the licensee :

(c) whether D.D.A. is allotting a suitable plot (Centrally located) during this month (November, 1981) in the interest of the residents of that area ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The DDA has reported that the letter in question purported to have been signed by Food and Civil Supplies Officer (Coal) was received in the office of DDA as an enclosure to an application. This letter was on a plain paper and was neither forwarded through proper channel, nor did it bear any official seal in support of its authenticity.

(b) to (d). The DDA had referred the case to the Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies for confirmation and will take action on receipt of his reply.

### **Licence For Vanspati In Delhi Cantt.**

2344. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some F.P.S. holders of Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. have applied for the retail licence of vanaspati ghee ; and

(b) if so, the names of such F.P. S. holder and what immediate measures Government have taken to grant them such licences as they are entitled to sell the non-specified food article ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES : (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Import of Fertilizers**

2345. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that Government have decided to import large quantities of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the kinds of fertilizers and quantities thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to maximise production within the country in so far as the existing capacity is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Import of fertilisers is resorted to bridge the gap between agronomic requirements and indigenous availability. Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash represent bulk of the country's imports of fertilisers. Imports so far made during the current financial year are lower than the imports made during the corresponding period of last year. However, it is not in public interest to disclose the information regarding quantities of fertilisers to be contracted during the remaining period of the current financial year.

(c) Measures like plant operation improvement programme, installation of captive power generation facility and addition of balancing equipments are being taken in order to optimise production in the existing fertiliser plants.

#### **Development of Regularised Colonies**

2346. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2028 on 31 August, 1981 regarding housing activities in regularised colonies in Delhi and state :

(a) what are the difficulties in fixing development charges in the regularised colonies and how it is proposed to overcome these;

(b) what are the connected modalities involved in this case and how these are being tackled;

(c) what are the terms of reference of the Technical Committee appointed by Delhi Administration to finalise the above matters;

(d) what progress has been made by this Technical Committee so far; and

(e) when is this Technical Committee likely to complete its works so that the housing activity could start in the regularised colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The terms of reference of the Technical Committee are to consider all cases of unauthorised colonies for regularisation in accordance with the Government's orders on the subject.

(d) and (e). The Technical Committee has been considering and clearing the layout plans for regularisation of unauthorised colonies which are finally approved by the Delhi Development Authority/Municipal Corporation of Delhi. A total of 292 colonies have been regularised so far. The Technical Committee is likely to continue its works till the work of regularisation of unauthorised colonies on non-Government land, in accordance with the policy of the Government, is completed. It is not feasible to fix a time limit for this work.

#### **Demolition of Single Storeyed quarters in Minto Road, New Delhi**

2347. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demolition of the single storeyed

old type quarters of the Minto Road, New Delhi are going to take place shortly inspite of acute shortage of Government accommodation ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide alternative accommodation to those affected by demolition in the same area;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in negative, whether Government have any sanction for the necessary extensive repair of those quarters, if not, why ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that large number of quarters in that area are unauthorised occupation and undesirable elements of those quarters are posing security problems besides heavy loss to Government revenue and properties ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sanction exists for intensive repairs of the quarters, which need special repairs urgently.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों से हुडको के क्रियाकलाप तथा उपलब्धियों के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

वर्ष

	1976-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	प्रतिशत वृद्धि 1976-77 से अधिक 1980-81
स्वीकृत ऋण (करोड़ ६० में)	72.70	88.05	107.98	139.20	161.68	122.30
दी गई राशि (करोड़ ६० में)	40.08	48.78	65.86	77.05	89.97	124.48
ऋण की प्राप्ति (करोड़ ६० में)	14.98	18.09	17.75	23.93	36.42	143.12
स्वीकृत रिहा- यशी एककों की संख्या में	54197	141100	99662	202884	268513	395.44

(d) Two type III quarters of Minto Road are under unauthorised occupation, Necessary action under the rules is being taken by the Directorate of Estates for vacation of these quarters.

“हुडको” द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये मकान

2348. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में “हुडको” की उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) समाज के कमजोर वर्गों तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में निम्न आय के लोगों को सरते मकान उपलब्ध कराने में हुडको की कहां तक सफलता मिली है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भावी कार्यक्रम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निम्न आय वाले लोगों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सस्ते मकान उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हुडको जैसे पृथक संगठन की स्थापना करने पर विचार है ?



हुडको की मुख्य उपलब्धियां निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

- (i) 1976-77 से 1980-81 की अवधि के दौरान हुडको की कुल ऋण स्वीकृतियां 1971-72 से 1975-76 तक के दौरान दी गई कुल ऋण स्वीकृतियों की तुलना में 105 प्रतिशत अधिक है।
- (ii) हुडको द्वारा 1976-77 से 1980-81 तक के दौरान स्वीकृत कुल रिहायशी एककों की संख्या 1971-72 से 1975-76 तक की अवधि के दौरान स्वीकृत एककों की संख्या की तुलना में 504 प्रतिशत अधिक है।
- (iii) 1970-71 से 1975-76 के दौरान आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों और निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए पहले ही स्वीकृत उच्च स्तर की तुलना में इन वर्गों के लिए और अधिक स्वीकृति में वृद्धि करने पर बल दिया गया है।

ब्योरा इस प्रकार हैं:—

आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों और निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए स्वीकृत रिहायशी एककों की प्रतिशतता

1970-71 से 1975-76	80 प्रतिशत
1976-77 से 1980-81	88 प्रतिशत

(iv) हुडको विशेष रूप से पिछले 4 वर्षों में अपने कार्यों में विविधता लाया है। हुडको द्वारा आरम्भ की गई नई योजनाओं में नगर विकास अनधिकवासी बस्ती उत्थन-अपेक्स सोसायटी योजनाएं निजी निर्माता और ग्रामीण आवास शामिल हैं।

(v) सांस्थानिक बित्त के लिए विलयन क्षमता की दृष्टि से आवास संस्थानों के बनाने के क्षेत्र में हुडको के महत्वपूर्ण अंशदान इस

तथ्य से दिखाई देता है कि इसने 1971-72 में अपनी 12 ऋणी अभिकरणों की संख्या को वर्ष 1980-81 के अन्त तक 149 तक बढ़ा दिया है।

(ख) अपनी स्थापना से 31-10-81 तक हुडको ने 973766 रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण की और 63515 रिहायशी प्लॉटों के विकास की स्वीकृति दी है। हुडको द्वारा शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वीकृत रिहायशी एककों के द्वारा वर्ग-वार ब्योरे निम्न-लिखित हैं:—

आय वर्ग	स्वीकृत रिहायशी एकक	
	शहरी	ग्रामीण
आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग	271515	407043
निम्न आय वर्ग	171756	—
मध्यम आय वर्ग	103466	—
अन्य	20186	—
योग	566923	407043

उपर्युक्त में से 850314 रिहायशी एकक उन आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों और निम्न आय वर्गों के लिए है जिनकी मासिक आय 600 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। हुडको के भावी कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में प्रक्षेपण निम्न-लिखित हैं:—

वर्ष	संभावित ऋण स्वीकृति के अस्थाई अनुमान (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1980-81 (वास्तविक)	161.68
1981-82 (लक्ष्य)	190.00
1982-83 (अस्थाई)	220.00
1983-84 (अस्थाई)	235.00
1984-85 (अस्थाई)	250.00

हुडको पूंजीनिवेश का 55 प्रतिशत आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग के लिए है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**Illegal Encroachment of Forest Land**

2349. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Forest Department carried out an aerial survey to study the quantum of illegal encroachment on forest land;

(b) what has been the quantum of such encroachment, state-wise;

(c) how many cases have been registered and are under trial State-wise; and

(d) how many have been committed and how many acquitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Issue of Licences for Kerosene Oil in Delhi**

2350. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA** : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4073 on 14 September, 1981 regarding issue of licences for kerosene oil and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi Administration has received complaints regarding wrong recommendations by the Circle Office No. 23 prior to and after finalisation of applications;

(b) whether fresh enquiries by the competent authority requested by them have not been conducted till now;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action has been taken by Delhi Administration against the erring persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MONANTY) (a) and (b). Unstarred Question No. 4073 was answered on the 14th September, 1981. A complaint requesting for enquiry into the alleged wrong recommendations by Circle Office No. 23, was received by the Commissioner, Food and Supplies, Delhi Administration. Enquiry into the complaint has since been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The enquiry did not reveal the need for taking action against any person.

**Construction of Dam on Nunthar**

2351. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23-11-1981 to USQ No. 70 regarding project for flood protection and irrigation in Bagmati Adhwaru basin and state :

(a) whether with a view to ensuring effective flood control and irrigation and also hydel generation, it is proposed to undertake construction of multipurpose Dam at Nunthar in consultation with the Government of Nepal ;

(b) if so, details thereabout ; if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the details of the integrated Bagmati Project with irrigation, flood control and drainage as its components and whether all the four streams, i.e. Douns Bagmati, Khirai, Lal Aakaya and Lakhandei are included in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The question of undertaking investigation of the projects jointly for optimum development

of water resources for all rivers common to both India and Nepal including Bagmati, has been suggested to H.M.G. Nepal but no favourable response has so far been received.

(c) The revised Bagmati Project as now submitted by the State Government is estimated to cost Rs. 185.43 crores and envisages the construction of a barrage across river Bagmati at Ram Nagar with two canals, one on either bank, and proposes to provide annual irrigation to 1.21 lakhs ha. in East Champaran, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur Districts of Bihar. The Project also proposes to provide flood protection to 2960 sq. km. in its command mainly by constructing embankments on both banks of the Bagmati and Lal Bakeya and back-water embankments on tributaries like Lakhandei. Only Bagmati, Lal Bakeya and Lakhandei rivers are included in the project.

#### **Roller Flour Mills of Madhya Pradesh**

2352. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total installed capacity of roller flour mills in Madhya Pradesh as on 15 November, 1981 ;

(b) names, production capacity and product details of each unit having valid licence ;

(c) how many units are sick and for how long they are closed and what are their particulars ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Pasari Flour Mills and Mehta Flour Mills of Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh are closed for the last 20 years ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The approved milling capacity is 112800 MT per annum.

(b) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills manufacture wheat products viz. maida, suji, wholemeal atta, resultant atta and bran and their production depends on the percentage of extraction. The name and milling capacity of each unit are as under :

S. No.	Name of the mill	Annual capacity (MT)
1.	Asawa Flour Mills, Premnagar, Jabalpur	3480
2.	Jabalpur General Industries Ranital, Jabalpur	7920
3.	Raipur Flour Mills, Raipur	13200
4.	Central India Flour Mills, Bhopal	36000
5.	Flour & Food (Pvt.) Ltd., Indore	21000
6.	Shri Laxmi Pulses, Rice and Roller Flour Mill, Indore	9000
7.	M. P. Flour Mills, Gwalior	15000
8.	National Pure Food Supplier, Cherital, Jabalpur	7200
Total :		112800

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Completion of Flats under Self Financing Scheme

2353. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 9527 on 4 May, 1981, regarding DDA flats under self financing scheme and state :

(a) whether the schedule of completion of various houses under Self Financing Scheme by Delhi Development Authority as shown in Annexure III of para (c) of the above question still hold good ;

(b) if not, the variations thereof as also the final date of handing over possession ; and

(c) the time schedule of the recovery of the remaining instalments as also the probable amount of the cost to be recovered at the time of last instalment ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING : (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The schedule of completion of houses, as reported by the Delhi Development Authority and which is subject to availability of required quantity of building materials, is given in the Annexure.

(c) The schedule of payment is given below :—

- (i) 25% (including the amount paid as registration deposit) as initial deposit on allotment.
- (ii) 20% after about six months.
- (iii) 25% after next six months.
- (iv) 20% after another six months.
- (v) 10% or the difference between the amount already paid and the cost as it actually comes out to be, when required to take possession.

### Statement

*List of houses under Self Financing Scheme under construction and their likely date of completion*

Sl. No.	Name of locality	Cat. I	Cat. II	Cat. III	Total	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Yusuf Sarai Gr. I	—	48	72	120	March, 82
	Yusuf Sarai Gr. II	—	72	108	180	March, 82
2.	Vasant Village Gr. I	132	—	—	132	Dec., 81
	do Gr. II	—	54	54	108	Dec., 81
	do Gr. III	—	54	54	108	Dec., 81
	do Gr. IV	—	36	36	72	Dec., 81
3.	Kalkaji Pkt. A near EPDP Colony	—	64	96	160	Dec., 81
4.	Sidhartla Enclave Gr. I	—	44	88	132	June, 82
	do Gr. II	—	32	64	96	June, 82
	do Gr. III	—	14	28	42	March, 82
5.	Hauz Khas Mehrauli Road Gr. I	—	84	126	210	June, 82
	do Gr. II	48	68	102	218	June, 82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Kalkaji (near Community Centre)	Gr. I	30	112	26	168 Dec., 81
	do	Gr. II	32	124	30	186 Dec., 81
7.	Sheikh Sarai Pkt. B	Gr. I	—	62	34	96 June, 82
	do	Gr. II	—	62	39	101 June, 82
8.	Sheikh Sarai Pkt. C	Gr. I	—	72	44	116 June, 82
	do	Gr. II	—	84	42	126 June, 82
9.	Rajouri Garden G-8 area Pkt. E Group I & II		50	408	—	458 May, 82
10.	Munirka near J.N.U.	Gr. I	—	58	87	145 March, 82
	do	Gr. II	—	38	57	95 March, 82
11.	64 houses at Greater Kailash		—	32	32	64 Oct., 82
12.	540 houses at Kalkaji (West of Community Centre)	Gr. I	—	46	92	138 Oct., 82
	do	Gr. II	—	56	112	68 Oct., 82
13.	204 houses at East of Kailash near B1, F Pkt. A & B		—	40	80	120 April, 82
14.	114 houses at Kalkaji near Yamuna Coop. Bldg. Society		—	38	76	114 April, 82
15.	212 houses at Rajouri Garden Pkt. E	Gr. I	—	54	54	108 May, 82
	do	Gr. II	—	52	52	104 May, 82
16.	C/o 404 houses SFS/MIG at Malviya Nagar (Saket) SHI: 66 houses under 'A' type in Pkt. II		—	44	22	66 June, 82
17.	42 DUs at Niti Bagh		—	28	14	42 March, 82
18.	Kalkaji Pkt. 'B'		—	72	—	72 Since completed
19.	Munirka Group II		—	68	136	204 Dec., 81
20.	400 houses at Rajouri Garden in Pkt. E	Gr. I	—	80	80	160 June, 82
21.	Basant Vihar (near R.B.I.)		—	10	20	30 April, 82
Total			292	2210	1957	4459

**Misuse of Cement meant for Construction of D.D.A. Flats**

2354. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item captioned "DDA Cement diverted to School" appearing in the Indian Express of 14th November, 1981 highlighting the unauthorised diverting of 250 bags of cement to Sawan School in Mehrauli instead of taking them to Trilokpuri where D.D.A. flats are undergoing construction with the suspected complicity of D.D.A. officials; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto together with action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under Police investigation. In the meantime DDA have suspended three Junior Engineers alleged to have been involved in this case.

**Construction of a Bridge over a Nallah between Sector I and II  
R.K. Puram**

2355. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the children-girls of Sector I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi have to cross a temporary wooden structure over deep nallah to reach their school in Sector II, R.K. Puram, New Delhi making it difficult and risky in rainy season when they have to walk in muddy water; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to construct a bridge there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to construct a motorable bridge by the side of pedestrian bridge linking Sector I with Sector II and to improve the approach roads the bridge. It is also proposed to channelise the nallah.

**Flats to Central Government Employees**

2356. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Confederation of Central Government Employees regarding provided flats on hire-cum-purchase basis to Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, details of the said representation; and

(c) Government's reaction to that representation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Confederation suggested that Government should construct houses at low costs and provide them to Government employees within 5 years of service charging from them rent calculated at rates of hire-purchase norms.

(c) A proposal for purchase of flats/houses by Government for being given to the employees on hire-purchase basis was examined but was not accepted mainly due to lack of availability of funds to implement the scheme.



**Setting up of Shopping Centre  
and Opening of School in  
Tara Apartments**

2357. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 137 on 17 August 1981 regarding amenities in Tara Apartments, New Delhi and state :

(a) the progress made so far for setting up of shopping centre and school in Tara Apartments ; and

(b) by which time these projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The DDA have reported that they have approved the preliminary estimates for the construction of shopping centre/community facilities near Tara apartment. In regard to the school, no proposals duly sponsored by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration or Municipal Corporation of Delhi, have been received by the D.D.A.

The shopping centre will be completed in about a year's time from the date of commencement of the construction.

**Irrigation and Water Management  
Proposals for Drought Prone  
Areas**

2358. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make new starts during the Sixth Plan for irrigation and water management specially in drought prone areas, tribal and backward areas ; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject. Action in this regard has to be taken by the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to give preference to drought prone areas, tribal and backward areas when making new starts.

**Survey Scheme for Housing  
Harijans**

2359. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey schemes were taken up to find out the stage of housing for Harijans ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made in these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Government of India has not taken up any survey scheme regarding Housing for Harijans.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Fishing Harbours along Coast of  
Orissa**

2360. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to build a number of fishery harbours along the coast of Orissa;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and progress made so far in its implementation; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken in that direction during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) After location of suitable sites, their investigation is taken up under a phased programme for building fishing harbours.

(b) and (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Government of India have already approved one minor fishing harbour at Dharam for Rs. 69.22 lakhs (revised) and landing facilities at Chandipur for Rs. 14.74 lakhs (revised). During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to examine feasibility of constructing fishery harbours at Paradip (major port), Astarang (minor harbour) with assistance from U. K. Government, Rushikulya minor harbour for which the project report is under preparation besides other harbour sites, if found suitable based on engineering and economic feasibility studies.

**भारत में मुर्गी पालन उद्योग द्वारा**

**मादा पक्षियों का आयात**

2361. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति पिछले वर्ष तक मादा पक्षियों के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की थी (भारत में मुर्गी पालन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से) ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बड़े मुर्गी पालन के मालिकों ने मुर्गी पालन उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बैंकों से भारी ऋण लेकर इस पर खर्च किया था ; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मादा पक्षियों के आयात पर सख्त प्रतिबंध हटा दिया है

जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मुर्गी पालन उद्योग के मालिकों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है, और यदि हां, तो प्रतिबंध हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भार० बी. स्वामीनाथन) :**

(क) चालू आयात नीति में मूल प्रजनक स्टॉक (कुक्कुटों) के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है। तथापि, पंजीकृत निर्यातकर्ता नीति के अन्तर्गत कुक्कुट उत्पादों आदि के निर्यात के बदले इसके आयात करने की अनुमति है।

(ख) जहां तक कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग की जानकारी में है मैसर्स केग फार्म, नई दिल्ली, मैसर्स पूना पल्स पोल्टरी ब्रीडिंग फार्मस एण्ड हैचरीज, पूना, मैसर्स सी. आर. रांस ब्रीडर्स (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली तथा मैसर्स वैकेटेश्वरा हैचरीज प्रा० लि०, पूना ने बैंकों से काफी मात्रा में ऋण लेकर आधारभूत कुक्कुट प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना की है। लिये गये ऋणों का व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर के सामान ही है।

**Representation from Work-Charged Staff under Central Water Commission, Sikkim**

2362. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :  
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the work-charged staff under Central Water Commission working in Sikkim ;

(b) if so, details of the said representation ;

(c) the details regarding the length of service rendered by these staff, and

(d) the steps taken by Government on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The work-charged staff of the Central Water Commission has been working in the Lower Lagyap Hydel Project in Sikkim.

(b) The representation mainly is for absorption of the surplus staff and conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones.

(c) Out of the total number of about 264 work-charged employees in various grades employed at the Lower Lagyap Hydel Project, Sikkim, about 31 are likely to be rendered surplus in the next 3 months.

Generally the staff has been in employment for a period upto 5 years.

(d) Efforts have made to get the surplus staff absorbed in some other Projects/Works undertaken by the Departments of Government of Sikkim as also the Public Sector Undertakings and most of the surplus staff have been offered alternative employment.

As regards conversion of temporary work-charged posts into permanent ones, the work-charged staff concerned are employed in the Lower Lagyap Hydel Project, which is a time-bound project. The services of these work-charged employees are required till the completion of the project. The question of conversion of temporary work-charged posts into permanent ones does not arise.

### Assistance to Rural Housing Programme in Country

2363. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise quantum of Central assistance given during the past three years for rural housing programmes in the country (the financial assistance given by public sector financial institutions like the LIC etc. for rural housing may be indicated separately) ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up any Central Rural Housing Development Corporation for not only coordinating the efforts of the State Governments, but also for channelising the financial assistance for rural housing programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) Housing is a State subject. Within the Plan provisions, the State Govts. are free to allocate the funds to different schemes according to their own priorities. However, allocations of LIC and GIC loans are made to the State Govts. for housing schemes including rural housing. In the year 1980-81, for the first time, an amount of Rs. 10 crores of LIC loan was set apart exclusively for rural housing schemes. The GIC loans are utilised exclusively for rural housing and construction of houses for EWS. A statement indicating the allocations of LIC and GIC loans to the State Govts. during the past three years is given in the attached statement.

HUDCO has also started giving loan assistance for construction of houses for EWS in the rural areas 1977-78. HUDCO has sanctioned 111 rural housing schemes in 10 States with a loan commitment of Rs. 63.05 crores upto 31-10-81.

(b) No, Sir.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the allocation of LIC and GIC loans to the State Govts. for housing schemes (including rural housing schemes) during the past three years (1978-79 to 1980-81)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	L.I.C.	G.I.C.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	758.60	360.40
2.	Assam	185.80	60.20
3.	Bihar	734.20	330.80
4.	Gujarat	646.00	335.00
5.	Haryana	231.00	143.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	176.00	69.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	192.00	48.00
8.	Karnataka	588.00	272.00
9.	Kerala	557.20	205.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	475.00	240.00
11.	Maharashtra	460.20	271.80
12.	Manipur	44.60	22.40
13.	Meghalaya	49.60	19.40
14.	Nagaland	15.00	20.00
15.	Orissa	812.00	100.00
16.	Punjab	295.00	182.00
17.	Rajasthan	427.50	182.50
18.	Sikkim	25.00	50.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	861.00	480.00
20.	Tripura	133.00	21.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1983.30	886.70
22.	West Bengal	896.00	150.00
Total :		10546.00	4450.00

**Population Status of National Bird-Peacock**

2364. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study had been made of the population status of our national bird-Peacock and what are the details;

(b) whether Government have received reports of killing of Peacocks for flesh or collection of feathers;

(c) whether it is a fact that clandestine hunting of peacock continues in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for trade or for commerce;

(d) whether it is proposed to put a complete ban on the export of Peacock feathers; and

(e) what other steps Government propose to take to preserve and increase the population of the national bird ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No countrywide status survey of the peacock has been done so far.

(b) and (c). No reports have been received in this regard lately.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Peafowl is included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and thus, enjoys complete legal protection. It is also the national bird. A status survey is proposed to be undertaken also.

उत्तर प्रदेश जलाशय परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता

2366. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश जलाशय परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन में उल्लिखित परियोजनाएं मुख्यतः ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे उक्त मंत्रालय की सलाह से आगे कार्रवाई करें ।

#### Additional Allocation to Haryana for Drought Relief

2367. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) nature and detail of assistance given to Haryana Government for relief work in drought stricken area of Haryana ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Haryana has sought an additional allocation of Rs. 35 crores; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) On the basis of the report of the Central Team that visited Haryana from 22nd to 25th May, 1981 and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon, the Government of India approved the following ceilings of expenditure for relief measures on account of pre-monsoon drought and hailstorm in Haryana during 1981-82 :—

Item	Rs. in lakhs
<b>NON-PLAN</b>	
Immunisation of cattle in the drought affected areas against various diseases	10.00
<b>PLAN</b>	
Employment generation works in the area severely affected by drought and hailstorms	240.00
Subsidy on Agricultural inputs to the small and marginal farmers @25% and 33-1/3% of the cost respectively where crop loss exceeded 50%	100.00
Acceleration of works on schemes of supply of drinking water in the drought affected area.	50.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF PLAN AND NON-PLAN :</b>	<b>400.00</b>

Besides approved ceiling of expenditure the Government of India sanctioned a short-term loan of Rs. 11.50 crores (Rs. 2.50 crores for Kharif and Rs. 9.00 crores for Rabi) for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, during 1981-82.



Under the National Rural Employment Programme, Haryana has been sanctioned Rs. 80.00 lakhs including 1,250 MTs foodgrains during 1981-82.

(b) The Government of Haryana have forwarded a Memorandum seeking Central assistance of Rs. 5500.00 lakhs for drought relief measures during the post-monsoon drought of 1981.

(c) A Central Team visited Haryana 20th and 21st November, 1981 and subsequently the Team held State level discussion on the 29th November, 1981. The Team's report is being finalised.

### Mass Cultivation of Cereal

2368. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after experimenting for five years, the Punjab Agricultural University has succeeded in evolving a cereal plan by crossing "rye" and wheat;

(b) whether Government have proved that the cereal will be more protein disease resistant; and

(c) if so, the details of the experiment and whether Government would launch this cereal for mass cultivation in the country ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :

(a) The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana has been successful in developing promising strains of triticales from the original seed material received from CIMMYT Mexico and other sources.

(b) These triticales strains have shown higher protein content particularly, lysine content. These strains also possess better disease resistance to most of the prevalent wheat diseases.

(c) Some of these promising triticales strains have been tested in different agro-ecological conditions in Punjab State and some of the strains, TL 257, TL 419, TL 68 and TL 167 have given same yield levels comparable to that of High Yielding Variety WL 711 of wheat and 20-30% higher yields than Kalyansona/Sonalika.

Before recommending the triticales for mass cultivation, more research is still required on improving its grain characteristics, suitability for bread and chapati making quality and their acceptability by the consumers.

### Co-operative Sugar Factory in Palakonda, Andhra Pradesh

2369. SHRI V. S. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received a proposal to set up a cooperative Sugar factory at Palakonda in Srikakulam District from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard and the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.



**Project Report of Fishing Harbour  
at Dhamra in Orissa**

2370. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project report in respect of a fishing harbour at Dhamra is lying with the Government since 1973; and

(b) if so, what final decision has been taken in this regard for implementing this Rs. 84.34 lakhs project?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN)** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The harbour work has been completed by the State Government.

**Import of Butter Oil**

2371. **SHRI K. MALLANNA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the high price of butter oil in the country;

(b) whether it has been raised by Government and if so, to what extent; and

(c) the names of countries from which butter oil was received during 1980-81 and the quantity received from each country and the expenditure Government had to incur on this account?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN)** : (a) Butter oil is not manufactured in the country. Limited quantities are being received

as gift from European Economic Community for implementing the Operation Flood II Dairy Development Programme. This butter oil is issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the dairy plants as per their entitlement for recombination into milk with skim milk powder at a price of Rs. 13,000/- per MT and Rs. 14,000/- per MT in excess of entitled quota. A small quantity of butter oil which is in excess after meeting the requirements of dairies and also such of the quantities of butter oil as are rendered unfit for recombination but are fit for human consumption are sold as cooking medium through Super Bazars and mother dairy booths at a price of Rs. 20/- per kg.

(b) The price of butter oil sold directly for use as cooking medium was increased from Rs. 17/- per kg. fixed in 1977 to Rs. 20/- per kg. in March, 1981 by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

(c) During 1980-81, 9372.780 MT of butter oil was received by the Indian Dairy Corporation from the European Economic Community. The entire quantity was received as gift.

**Shortage of Vanaspati and Desi  
Ghee Butter Oil, Soap  
and Coal**

2372. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI** : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of Vanaspati, Desi Ghee, Butter Oil, Soap and Coal throughout the country during last six months;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) what action Government took in providing these essential commodities in the country;

(d) whether even after these steps shortage continued and the people had to suffer because of this ; and

(e) what were the reasons for the shortage and by what time Government would be in a position to stabilise the prices of essential commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) to (e). There has been no acute shortage of the specified items during the past six months except localised shortages of temporary nature. Butter oil received as gift from the EEC is issued to Dairy Plants for re-combination into liquid milk.

The localised shortages of temporary nature in respect of specified commodities may be attributed to increase in demand during the festival season, temporary set-back to production, movement constraints, etc.

Efforts are being made to increase the production of essential commodities and stabilise their prices. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase production. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils for the public distribution system is being continued. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. A number of dumps have been opened at selected places to ensure easy availability of coal and soft coke to the consumers. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. Efforts are being continued to improve the movement of essential commodities. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. Government is keeping a continuous watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities.

At present the availability position of essential commodities is generally satisfactory.

वायु तथा जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए योजना

2373. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के बिजली तथा पानी विभाग ने वायु तथा जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए एक योजना तैयार की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यह योजना कब तक लागू कर दी जाएगी और इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने इन्द्रप्रस्थ पावर स्टेशन के सभी पांच थर्मल जनरेटिंग यूनिटों की चिमनियों से धूल के स्तर को कम करने के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की वायु प्रदूषण रोधी एक योजना बनाई है। इस योजना का निष्पादन तीन चरणों में किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है प्रथम चरण में यूनिट नं० 1 (चिमनी नं० 1) के लिए एक नया स्थिर विद्युत अवक्षेपक (इलेक्ट्री स्टेटिक प्रीसीपिटेटर) लगाने का विचार है। द्वितीय चरण में, यूनिट नं० 2, 3 और 4 के स्थिर विद्युत अवक्षेपक (इलेक्ट्री-स्टेटिक प्रीसीपिटेटरों) का संशोधन, विस्तार एवं गैस अनुकूल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस योजना के तृतीय चरण में, यूनिट नं० 5 के लिए एक प्रति-रिक्त स्थिर-विद्युत अवक्षेपक (इलेक्ट्री-स्टेटिक प्रीसीपिटेटर) स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है।

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने यूनिट नं० 1 में एक नया स्थिर विद्युत अवक्षेपक

(इलैक्ट्री-स्टेटिक प्रीसीपिटटर) लगा कर योजना के प्रथम चरण को जनवरी, 1979 में पहले ही निष्पादित कर दिया है। योजना के द्वितीय चरण के निष्पादन में, यूनिट नं० 4 का विस्तार करने, उसका संशोधन करने एवं गैसानुकूलन बनाने का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है और वायु प्रदूषण रोधी संयंत्र को प्रयोग के तौर पर चलाया जा रहा है। यूनिट नं० 2 का काम पूर्ण होने वाला है और यूनिट नं० 3 का काम शुरू किया जा रहा है। योजना के तृतीय चरण के अन्तर्गत, यूनिट नं० 5 के लिए एक अतिरिक्त स्थिर-वैद्युत अवक्षेपक (इलैक्ट्री-स्टेटिक प्रीसीपिटटर) की सप्लाई करने और उसे स्थापित करने के आदेश पहले ही दे दिए गए हैं और इसके अगस्त, 1982 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली जल पूर्ति एवं मल व्ययन संस्थान ने 65.60 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत का मल-जल निर्यास कार्यक्रम बनाया है इस कार्यक्रम में मल-जल शोधन क्षमता बढ़ाना, मुख्य सीवर बिछाना, मल-जल पम्पिंग स्टेशनों की स्थापना करना, उनका विकास करना, उसको नालियों में प्रवाहित करना तथा अन्य मल-जल निकास योजनाओं का प्रावधान शामिल है। इस कार्यक्रम में ओखला तथा केशीपुर शोधन संयंत्रों की मल-जल शोधन क्षमता बढ़ाने और रिठाला तथा शाहदरा में दो नए मल-जल शोधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का विचार है। छठी योजना में व्यवस्था की गई योजनाओं के निष्पादन से जल प्रदूषण की कमी होगी।

### Grave Food Situation in Tripura

2374. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the food situation is extremely grave in Tripura ;

(b) whether Government have received any communication from the Chief Minister of Tripura regarding immediate supply of rice to Tripura : and

(c) if so, steps taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) As on 1-11-1981, 7418 tonnes of rice and 70 tonnes of wheat was available with the Food Corporation of India in Tripura. This apart, the State Government of Tripura was also holding a stock of about 6870 tonnes of rice and 1130 tonnes of wheat with them on 1-11-1981. With a view to augmenting the stocks further, another 9683 tonnes of rice and 1856 tonnes of wheat have been loaded for Tripura during November, 1981. Thus, it would hardly be justified to say that the food situation is grave in Tripura.

(b) Yes, Sir, Chief Minister of Tripura sent a teleprinter message on 16-11-1981 requesting for despatches of rice to Tripura immediately.

(c) As already stated in (a) above, 9683 tonnes of rice and 1856 tonnes of wheat [have been loaded for Tripura during November, 1981. Another 8625 tonnes of rice and 3450 tonnes of wheat have been programmed for movement to Tripura from the North Zone during

December, 1981. In addition, movement of about 2000 tonnes of Nepal rice for Tripura is also being expedited from Jogbani (Bihar). This should reasonably take care of the requirement of foodgrains in Tripura for Public Distribution System etc.

**Meetings of Technical Committee regarding utilising Water of West Flowing Rivers**

2375. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings that have been held since its inception by the Technical Committee comprising of Engineers from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka Governments set up to consider the feasibility of utilising waters of west-flowing rivers; and

(b) by what time this Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Ten meetings of the Technical Committee to examine the feasibility of eastward diversion of west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka were held and the Committee has since submitted its report in March, 1981.

**Production of Oil Seeds**

2376. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of groundnut and other oil seeds produced in the country during the years 1979, and 1980 and estimated production during the current years; and

(b) what are the measures being taken to produce more oil seeds in

the country to make India self-sufficient in edible oil field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The estimates of production of groundnut and other oil seeds during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the statement annexed. It is as yet too early to make an estimate of the likely production in 1981-82. However, on the basis of available information it is expected that the production of oil seeds during the current year would be higher than in 1980-81.

(b) The measures taken to increase oil seeds production in the country include :

- (i) Implementation of a special scheme for groundnut production in Saurashtra and extension of summer irrigated groundnut area;
- (ii) Implementation of a special production programme for soyabean in Madhya Pradesh aiming at increasing soyabean area by about 13 lakhs hectares and increasing production by about 1 million tonnes by 1985-86;
- (iii) Implementation of Intensive Oil seeds Development Programme in 10 States for dissemination of more productive methods of cultivation of oil seeds;
- (iv) Efforts to extend irrigated area under oil seeds crops and cultivation of non-traditional oil seeds crops like sunflower and soyabean;
- (v) Increasing the area under short-duration varieties of oil seeds through catch cropping and inter-cropping;
- (vi) Intensification of research efforts.

**Statement****Production of Oil seeds in India for  
1979-80 and 1980-81**

(Lakh tonnes)

Crops	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3
Groundnut	57.7	49.3
Sesamum	3.5	4.4
Castor seed	2.3	2.1
Rapeseed & Mustard	14.3	22.5
Linseed	2.7	4.3
Niger seed	1.0	1.4
Safflower	2.8	3.4
Total	84.3	87.4

**Food for Work Programme of States**

2377. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the allotment of wheat to States under the Food for Work Programme on the National Rural Economic Development Programme

during the last three years (State-wise and year-wise);

(b) whether any State Government alleged of reduction in their wheat quota; and

(c) if so, facts thereof and reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) A statement (I) indicating the allocation of foodgrains to different States/Union Territories under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme during the last three years is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Reduced allocation of foodgrains resulted in protests from almost all the States last year. Due to tight position of foodgrains stocks, however, additional allocations have not been possible. From October, 1980 onwards cash funds in addition to foodgrains are also being released. A statement (II) indicating the cash funds allocated to the States/Union Territories during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is also enclosed.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing quantities of foodgrains allocated to States/ U.Ts. under FWP/NREP during the years i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81*

S. States/U.Ts. No.	Foodgrains allocated during 1978-79 including carry-over from previous years (M. Ts.)	Foodgrains allocated during 1979-80 including carry-over from previous years (M. Ts.)	Foodgrains allocated during 1980-81 including carry-over from previous years (M. Ts.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,26,000.00	2,57,570.00	1,65,880.00
2. Assam	13,782.00	16,337.00	25,965.00
3. Bihar	2,22,264.56	3,86,124.56	2,48,769.32
4. Gujarat	15,000.00	50,541.00	26,695.80
5. Haryana	20,000.00	74,097.00	26,054.52



6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,136.50	30,202.46	21,347.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,000.00	45,000.00	25,111.16
8.	Karnataka	15,437.00	56,978.00	58,325.00
9.	Kerala	28,239.16	48,901.11	44,301.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,26,220.00	3,51,220.00	2,87,958.00
11.	Maharashtra	76,940.00	1,60,700.00	72,000.00
12.	Manipur	—	4,000.00	5,500.00
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	2,000.00
14.	Nagaland	1,500.00	8,500.00	9,056.70
15.	Orissa	2,06,893.82	2,57,148.15	1,47,760.12
16.	Punjab	39,702.59	31,988.99	17,639.39
17.	Rajasthan	2,63,072.00	3,18,693.00	2,23,226.00
18.	Sikkim	—	—	750.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	73,000.00	77,413.72
20.	Tripura	8,000.00	22,000.00	4,750.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,45,316.00	5,92,880.00	3,98,467.11
22.	West Bengal	1,56,241.00	2,44,885.00	1,95,288.00
23.	Andman, Nicobar Island	—	175.00	1,050.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	500.00	1,270.00
25.	Chandigarh	—	50.00	50.00
26.	Mizoram	1,200.00	1,000.00	2,400.43
27.	Pondicherry	—	700.00	799.98

Total :

14,73,944.63

30,33,191.27

20,89,828.84

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing the amount allocated to the States/U. Ts. during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 under N.R.E.P.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/ U. Ts.	Amount allocated during the years	
		1980-81	1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1345.00	948.00
2.	Assam	262.20	200.00
3.	Bihar	1725.50	1210.00
4.	Gujarat	396.90	280.00
5.	Haryana	102.75	80.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	70.15	60.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	104.75	80.00
8.	Karnataka	593.40	414.00
9.	Kerala	575.10	402.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	950.10	660.00

11.	Maharashtra	1015.40	710.00
12.	Manipur	13.10	10.00
13.	Meghalaya	13.00	10.00
14.	Nagaland	9.00	10.00
15.	Orissa	586.00	410.00
16.	Punjab	179.00	126.00
17.	Rajasthan	330.20	234.00
18.	Sikkim	4.55	8.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1059.50	740.00
20.	Tripura	38.20	30.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2373.40	1670.00
22.	West Bengal	955.60	674.00
	U. Ts.		
23.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	9.30	8.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.30	8.00
25.	Mizoram	9.30	8.00
26.	Pondicherry	9.30	8.00
27.	Chandigarh	—	2.00

Total :

12740.00

9000.00



### मात्स्य उत्पादन

2378. श्री जय पाल सिंह कश्यप :  
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान कुल कितने क्विंटल मछली का उत्पादन हुआ और रुपयों में इसका मूल्य कितना था ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि के ही दौरान अन्तर्देशीय जल संसाधनों और समुद्र से अलग-अलग कितने रुपये मूल्य की मछलियों का तथा कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक कितने क्विंटल मछली के उत्पादन का अनुमान है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :  
(क) वर्ष 1980 के दौरान मछली का कुल उत्पादन अनंतिम तौर पर 242.3 लाख क्विंटल आंका गया है। वर्ष 1981 के उत्पादन के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। वर्ष 1980 के लिए इस उत्पादन के मूल्य से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वर्ष 1979-80, जिसमें सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, के दौरान कुल घरेलू उत्पाद में मात्स्यकी का अंशदान 848.78 करोड़ रुपए है।

(ख) वर्ष 1980 के दौरान उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

समुद्री	—	154.8 लाख क्विंटल
अन्तर्देशीय	—	87.5 लाख क्विंटल
		—————
कुल		242.3 लाख क्विंटल

कुल घरेलू उत्पाद में मात्स्यकी के योगदान का कुल मूल्य भाग (क) में दिया गया है। अन्तर्देशीय व समुद्री क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत इस मूल्य का अलग-अलग ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) चालू योजना के अन्त तक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 350 लाख क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है।

### दिल्ली की पुनर्वासि कालोनियों पर खर्च

2379. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1979 तक दिल्ली की पुनर्वासि कालोनियों के विकास पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई थी ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से अक्टूबर, 1981 तक पुनर्वासि कालोनियों के विकास पर विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक इन कालोनियों के विकास पर किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित कुल खर्च का ब्योरा क्या है ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री ( श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह ) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसने इस अवधि के दौरान भुग्गी-झोंपड़ी उन्मूलन योजना के अधीन 2337.98 लाख रुपये व्यय किये। दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि उसने इस अवधि के दौरान इन कालोनियों

की सामान्य विद्युतीकरण योजना पर 43.90 लाख रुपये व्यय किए जिसमें इस कार्य के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की लागत का अंश शामिल है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अगस्त, 1981 के खातों को बन्द करने तक किया गया व्यय जिसके लिए निर्धारित लेखों के अनुसार आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, जनवरी 1980 से अक्टूबर, 1981 तक दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा किए गए व्यय के साथ-साथ दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिये गये व्योरे अनुलग्नक "क" में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए उसके बजट अनुमानों में विद्यमान 1113.86 लाख रुपये का कुल प्रावधान इस प्रकार है :

(लाख रुपयों में)

भूमि की लागत सहित भुग्गी- भौंपड़ी कालोनियों में सुधार योजनाएं	190.00
भुग्गी-भौंपड़ी कालोनियों में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं	593.00
रख-रखाव	186.82
सफाई	144.04

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने सूचित किया है कि 1981-82 के दौरान निर्धारित किया जाने वाला कुल सम्भावित व्यय 75 लाख रुपये है।

### विवरण

#### अनुलग्नक "क"

1. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (अगस्त, 1981 तक लेखों में लिए गए आंकड़े)  
(रु० लाखों में)

1. पुनर्वास कालोनियों पर व्यय	24.89
2. जे०जे० कालोनियों में सुधार योजनाएं	216.92
3. जे० जे० कालोनी में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं	1256.21
4. रख-रखाव	838.14

योग

2336.16

2. दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान

1. जनवरी, 80 से अक्टूबर, 1981 तक सामान्य विद्युतीकरण योजना	387.00*
2. मार्च, 1980 से मई, 1980 तक सड़क रोशनी योजना	
3. जनवरी, 1980 से अक्टूबर, 1981 तक स्थानीय विपणन केन्द्रों का विद्युतीकरण	45.00*
4. जनवरी, 1980 से अक्टूबर, 1981 तक डी०एस०आई०सी० शेडों का विद्युतीकरण	

योग

475.90

\* इन राशियों में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इन कार्यों की लागत का अंश शामिल है।

**Sub-Standard Pump Sets Operating in the Country**

2380. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Survey by Agricultural Re-finance Development Corporation and the Indian Diesel Engines Manufacturers Association have shown very high percentage of sub-standard pump sets being a drain on National Oil resources and petty budgets of farmers ;

(b) what is the estimated number of pumpsets operating at present in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to inefficient standards of manufacture, there is a wastage of 2000 million litres of diesel worth about Rs. 650 crores per year ;

(d) whether the Reports of Institute of Co-operative Management Ahmedabad, the Punjab Agricultural University, and the Kirloskar Consultants Ltd. have pointed out that even the ISI markings are given to manufacturers due to which markets are flooded with sub-standard pumpsets ; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to have this heavy drain of Oil-resource and to protect the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation carried out Pilot Project studies in six States, in association with the State Governments concerned on quality control of Agricultural pump sets. The studies

revealed the following main defects in the installations :—

- (i) Incorrect pumpsets installation resulting in high suction lift ;
- (ii) Improper selection of suction and delivery pipes ;
- (iii) Installation of oversize diesel engines and electric motors ;
- (iv) Improper maintenance.

(b) The estimated number of pumpsets operating in the country is 7.1 millions at the end of March, 1981.

(c) The factors given in (a) above lead to lower efficiency resulting in higher consumption of diesel oil. According to present estimates the losses are estimated around Rs. 68 crores per year.

(d) Neither the "Study on the Conservation of Light Diesel Oil used in Pumpsets by Lift Irrigation in Gujarat State" prepared at the Institute of Co-operative Management, Ahmedabad, nor the "Study on Energy Economics and Performance Improvement of Diesel Engines" prepared at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 1981, have pointed out specifically that "even the ISI markings are given to manufacturers, due to which markets are flooded with sub-standard pumpsets." The ISI has not received any complaints regarding ISI-marked pumpsets.

(e) In the light of the studies made so far necessary guidelines and instructions have been given to the State Governments to set up State Level Technical Committees to ensure implementation of the recommendations. It is also proposed to set up Standing Committee at the National level by the Central Government to

review the position from time to time. The ISI is also taking appropriate and necessary action. Suitable machinery exists with the ISI to investigate complaints, if any, and to provide replacements to consumers.

### **Revamping Fertilizer Marketing**

2381. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to revamp the net work of marketing fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration to revamp the existing net work of marketing of fertilizers.

(b) Question does not arise.

### **Felling of Trees in Karnataka**

2382. SHRI K.B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that felling of trees has assumed a gigantic proportion in the forests of South Karnataka ; and

(b) the steps taken to save the deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) There is no report of any alarming destruction of forests in South Karnataka.

(b) Question does not arise.

### **Alleged Dumping of Rotten milk by Multinationals**

2383. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case has been brought to the notice of Government regarding the large quantity of rotten milk dumped by the multinationals in the country;

(b) if so, how much of such milk has been so dumped during the last two years;

(c) the name of the country from where it was supplied and the name of the organisation received and distributing it; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop the distribution of such milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Tractor Training Centre  
at Palghat, Kerala**

2384. SHRI V. S. VIDAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a tractor training centre at Palghat, Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any further step has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) : (a) to (c). The Government propose to set up a tractor training centre in the southern part of the country. Various sites, including one in Palghat District in Kerala, have been seen for this purpose. No decision about location of the centre has yet been taken.

**Quarters for Low Income Group**

2385. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news item captioned "Kam aay wale karamcharion ke liye 19 hajar quarter" appearing in the 'Nav Bharat Times' on 27 October, 1981;

(b) what are the details to the scheme drawn and approved by the Government together with the definition of employees in the low income group and what further

measures are visualised to be taken to cover all employees who do not own a house at the place of their postings :

(c) should Governments not consider launching a drive/scheme under which the employees in receipt of pay of Rs. 1000/- or less subscribe monthly at a given rate through their pay bills and the Government construct a house suitable to their rank and hand over the same at the time of retirement duly fully subscribed so that the retiring employees has a shelter and the serving ones get Government owned accommodation duly released by the retiring employees; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the houses referred to in the said news item which are being constructed during the Sixth Five Year Plan are given in the statement annexed.

All these houses, except 120 type V houses, are earmarked for employees with a basic pay of less than Rs. 1000 per month. However, it is not possible to cover all employees who do not own houses at the place of their posting due to paucity of resources.

(c) A beginning has been made by DDA in Delhi in this behalf.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement***Category-wise No. of Quarters to be Constructed*

Category	Delhi	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Chandi- garh	Hydera- bad	Benga- lore	Total
Type-A	742	800	816	96	100	—	48	2,602
Type-I	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	88
Type-B	3,661	1200	592	108	52	—	156	5,769
Type-II	—	—	—	—	—	144	—	144
Type-C	7,881	600	592	96	148	—	96	9,413
Type-III	1,708	—	—	—	—	96	—	1,804
Type-V	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Total	14,112	2600	2000	300	300	328	300	19,940

**Impact of cost of Food Ingredients on Poultry Farming**

2386. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that poultry farming in the country, specially in Tamil Nadu is facing a big crisis;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of food has gone up due to of export food ingredients;

(c) if so, the details;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum from poultry farmers in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (a) The poultry farmers

all over the country including Tamil Nadu have been experiencing difficulty due to rising feed prices and virtually static egg prices during the last 4-5 years.

(b) and (c). There has been increase in the price of feed ingredients like groundnut extractions and maize in the current year as compare to the previous year although the level of their exports remained more or less the same.

(d) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has not received any memorandum from the poultry farmers in Tamil Nadu.

(e) Does not arise.

**कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज**

2387. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज हैं ; और



(ख) केन्द्र सरकार कृषि सम्बन्धी शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन के लिए क्या तात्कालिक कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) देश के 16 बड़े राज्यों में 22 कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं। महाविद्यालयों की कुल संख्या 76 है जिसमें कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्तर्गत चल रहे महाविद्यालय भी सम्मिलित हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों की राज्यवार सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) पिछले दो दशकों में देश में कृषि शिक्षा का भारी पुनर्गठन हुआ है विकास कार्यों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मानते हुए इसके स्तर और सम्बद्ध आयामों में व्यापक सुधार किया गया है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के क्रिया-कलापों को देखा गया है। देश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राज्य भर में शिक्षण, अनुसंधान व विस्तार शिक्षा का पूर्ण उत्तर-दायित्व ;

2. शिक्षण, अनुसंधान और विस्तार में तीव्रता लाना ;

3. कृषि, अनुसंधान और विस्तार कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिये प्रशासन का एकीकरण और महा-विद्यालयों व विभागों में तालमेल तथा बहुआयामी मिलजुल कर कार्य ;

4. निरन्तर मूल्यांकन पर आधारित लोचशील योग्यता पाठ्यक्रम ;

5. नवीन ज्ञान की छात्रों, कक्षाओं, विस्तार कार्यकर्त्ताओं और किसानों को शीघ्र जानकारी ;

6. अनौपचारिक शिक्षण द्वारा ग्रामीण युवाओं और प्रौढ़ स्त्री-पुरुषों को विशेषज्ञता पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना ; और

7. संगठनात्मक और परिचालनात्मक स्वायत्तता तथा स्वतन्त्र वित्तीय समर्थन।

कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की कार्य प्रणाली की हाल ही में एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति द्वारा जांच की गई जिसने यह माना कि देश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय प्रवर्तनशील हैं तथा सच्चे माने में विकास-परक संस्थायें हैं। ग्रामीण भारत के कल्याण और कृषि विकास में इन विश्वविद्यालयों ने महान योग प्रदान किया है।

इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कृषि शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

## विवरण

कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों की  
राज्यवार सूची

राज्य का नाम	महाविद्यालयों की संख्या			
	वि०	वि०	वि०	वि०
	कृषि संख्या	कृषि के अन्तर्गत	केन्द्रीय के अन्तर्गत	सामान्य के अन्तर्गत
1. असम	1	1	—	—
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1	3	—	—
3. बिहार	2	3	—	—
4. गुजरात	1	3	—	—
5. केरल	1	1	—	—
6. मध्य प्रदेश	1	6	—	—
7. तमिलनाडु	1	2	—	1
8. महाराष्ट्र	4	9	—	—
9. कर्नाटक	1	2	—	—
10. उड़ीसा	1	2	—	—
11. पंजाब	1	1	—	1
12. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	2	—	—
13. हरियाणा	1	2	—	—
14. जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	—	1
15. राजस्थान	1	3	—	1
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	3	3	1	23
17. प० बंगाल	1	2	1	—
18. नागालैण्ड	—	—	1	—
19. मणिपुर	—	—	—	1
	22	45	3	28

## Shortage of Bricks in Delhi

2388. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is acute shortage of bricks in Delhi which is greatly hampering the house construction activity in the capital and unemployment of labour; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND  
WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI  
BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a)  
and (b). The Delhi Administration  
have reported that before November,  
1981, there was shortage of bricks  
in Delhi as the bricks kilns do not  
function during the rainy season.  
The Government of Uttar Pradesh  
had also imposed a ban of the  
movement of bricks to Delhi. The  
Administration have reported that  
250 bricks kilns have been commis-  
sioned out of which 25% have  
started functioning, 50% have been  
fired and the remaining 25% are  
held up for want of labour. The  
Administration expect the supply  
position of bricks to improve when  
all the kilns start production. The  
policy for grant of new licenses to  
brick kilns has also been liberalised  
by the Administration, which is  
expected to result in the establish-  
ment of more brick kilns in the near  
future. The Administration have  
also taken up with the Government  
of Uttar Pradesh the question of  
relaxation of the ban on the move-  
ment of bricks to Delhi.

**Misutilization of grains at Jammu and Kashmir State**

2389. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that numerous complaints of misutilisation of grains released under Food for Work Programme, false utilization certificates and other irregularities have been received in respect of Jammu and Kashmir State ;

(b) is it also a fact that local authorities of Agriculture Production Department in Jammu and Kashmir State have avoided to utilize Food for Work grants on durable items like school buildings and most of the works undertaken have not been completed ; and

(c) how many motor roads started under Food for Work Programme in district Udhampur have been completed and in what cases land has been taken back by the donors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) Only a few complaints regarding irregularities committed in implementation of Food for Work Programme in Jammu & Kashmir were received.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Sanctuaries/National Parks for Asiatic Lions and Wild Asses**

2390. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the sanctuaries of National Parks of the country

where asiatic lions and wild asses are living ;

(b) the names of the States where such Asiatic lions and wild asses are living ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government about the untimely extinction of these rare animals ;

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government for saving these rare animals and also for their growth ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Asiatic Lions are found in Gir National Park and Wild Asses in the sanctuary in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat State.

(b) Asiatic Lions are found only in Gujarat while Wild Asses are found in Gujarat and in Ladakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Neither the Asiatic Lion nor the Wild Ass is extinct.

(d) and (e). Both the Asiatic Lion and the Wild Ass are included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and are thus afforded complete legal protection. The Gir National Park and the sanctuary in the Rann of Kutch have been specifically created for the conservation of these two rare animals. In addition, both these species are included in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES).

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, मिंटो रोड,  
नई दिल्ली में करेक्शन चेंकरों का वेतन

2391. श्री होरा लाल आर० परमार :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया प्रेस, मिंटो रोड के करेक्शन चेंकरों के वेतन में असमानताओं के बारे में 27 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8761 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभ्यावेदनों को नामंजूर करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) विचाराधीन अभ्यावेदन पर अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) अभ्यावेदनों को पहले यह मान कर प्रस्वीकृत किया गया था कि जिन पदों पर व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति की गई थी वे उसी संवर्ग से सम्बन्धित नहीं थे ।

(ख) पांच कर्मचारियों के अभ्यावेदनों पर पुनः विचार किया गया था और उनके वेतन को बढ़ाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार के कटिहार जिले में बाढ़ से क्षति

2392. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष बिहार के कटिहार जिले में बाढ़ से बहुत अधिक क्षति हुई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने भविष्य में इस क्षेत्र को बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति के खतरों से बचाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस कार्य में कुल कितना खर्च आयेगा और यह काम कब तक पूरा होगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति की निम्न-लिखित सूचना दी है :

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| (1) प्रभावित फसली क्षेत्र                    | 44000 हेक्टेयर   |
| (2) क्षति का मूल्य                           | 435.61 लाख रुपये |
| (3) प्रभावित जनसंख्या                        | 2,76,000 व्यक्ति |
| (4) क्षतिग्रस्त हुए मकान                     | 2694             |
| (5) क्षति का मूल्य                           | 4.88 लाख रुपये   |
| (6) मारे गये लोग                             | 1 संख्या         |
| (7) नष्ट हुए पशु                             | 2 संख्या         |
| (8) क्षतिग्रस्त हुए सरकारी नलकूपों की संख्या | 44 संख्या        |

(ख) और (ग) बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमें राज्य सरकार द्वारा आयोजित, अन्वेषित, कार्यान्वित और वित्त-पोषित की जाती है। राज्य सरकार महानन्दा तटबंध स्कीम को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार का इस काम पर इस वर्ष में 50 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है और वह अगले तीन वर्षों में इस पर 435 लाख रुपये खर्च करने तथा छठी योजना के अन्त तक इस काम को पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बना रही है।

### Unauthorised Markets in Delhi

2393. SHRI RASHEED MA-SOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are number of unauthorised markets in Delhi in places like Nai Sarak, Kucha Natwa, Fatehpuri, Bhagirath Palace etc. and that these unauthorised markets are being controlled by a few who have become multimillionaires ;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the names of the persons by whom these unauthorised markets are being controlled ; and

(c) whether Government have, at any time, made any investigation into the coming up of these markets ; if so, when and what action was taken by the Government to check the growth of unauthorised markets ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) and (b). The Delhi Municipal

Corporation have reported the existence of unauthorised markets in places like Nai Sarak, Kucha Natwan, Fatehpuri, Bhagirath Palace etc. The DMC have no information about the persons controlling such unauthorised markets.

(c) The DMC and DDA have reported that they have not made any investigation or conducted a survey. The DMC is however, taking action under the DMC Act to proceed against the unauthorised construction. The DMC have further reported that when the demolition notices are served against the builders and the demolition orders are passed, the builders take recourse to the Court of Law and obtain stay orders restraining MCD.

To discourage such unauthorised practice the DMC has decided recently that in case where the use of any construction/building or land is changed from residential to other than residential in violation of the statutory provisions, in that case fresh request for grant of water/electric connection should not be entertained and action to disconnect the existing facility of water and electricity being used for the purpose other than the residential be taken by following due process of law.

### Landless people in Districts of Gujarat and Land Distributed from 1975 to 1980

2394. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless people in each district of Gujarat who demanded land for the construction of houses during the period from 1975 to 1980 and the number of persons to whom land was allotted ;

(b) the number of landless people for whom the houses have been constructed along with the details of the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether Government of India have formulated any scheme regarding construction of houses for the farm labourers keeping in view their plight; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No separate scheme has been formulated other than the rural house Sites Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Reorganisation of T.C.P.O.

2395. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Ministry is trying to reorganise and restructure the Town and Country Planning Organisation;

(b) whether this exercise has been going on for the last 2/3 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons why cadre-review is not being undertaken regularly and from time to time as per rules laid down by the Home Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Cadre review is usually undertaken for organised services. In the case of Town & Country Planning Organisation, this purpose will be achieved as a part of the restructuring exercise.

#### राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना का कार्य

2396. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना का कार्य शुरू हो गया है, यह परियोजना कब तक पूरी होगी और इस नहर से कितने एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी ; और

(ख) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में नर्मदा नहर परियोजना पर कार्य अभी तक आरंभ नहीं किया गया है।

तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वह 1984-85 में वक्स का निर्माण पूरे जोर से आरम्भ कर सकेगी और उसे लगभग 4 वर्षों में पूरा करेगी। राज्य सरकार का इस नहर प्रणाली से एक लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि योग्य कमान क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना की कुल लागत लगभग 80 करोड़ रुपये बताई गई है।



देश में कमजोर वर्गों और कम आम-  
दनी वाले लोगों के लिए मकानों  
की आवश्यकता

2397. श्री विजय कुमार यादव :  
क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने  
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में आर्थिक रूप से  
कमजोर वर्गों और कम आमदनी वाले लोगों  
के लिए मकानों की राज्यवार आवश्यकता  
का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस समस्या के हल के लिये  
जनाई गई सरकारी योजना का ब्योरा क्या  
है ; और

(ग) मकानों की समस्या कितने सालों  
में हल हो जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास  
मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क)  
1971 की जनगणना तथा उस पर 1981  
के लिए भारत के महायंजीकार द्वारा किये  
किये गये जनसंख्या प्रक्षेपणों के आधार पर  
राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा लगाई  
गई आवास की कमी का अनुमान इस प्रकार  
है :—

ग्रामीण	16.5 मिलियन
शहरी	4.8 मिलियन
योग	21.3 मिलियन

(ख) आवास राज्य का विषय है और  
बागान श्रमिकों की सहायता प्राप्त आवास  
योजना को छोड़कर सभी योजनायें राज्य  
क्षेत्र में हैं। योजना नियतनों के भीतर राज्य  
सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं और अग्रताओं

के अनुसार अन्तर क्षेत्रीय नियतन करने के  
लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं। न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्य-  
क्रम में ग्रामीण आवास स्थल व निर्माण  
सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य क्षेत्र में  
शेष 6.8 मिलियन पात्र परिवारों को गृह  
स्थल दिए जाने हैं, ये 1985 तक अनुमानित  
14.5 मिलियन पात्र परिवारों को गृह स्थल  
देने में पहले ही दिए गए 7.7 मिलियन परि-  
वारों के अलावा है। इस योजना में योजना  
अवधि के दौरान 3.6 मिलियन परिवारों  
को निर्माण सहायता भी दी जानी शामिल  
है। इसके अतिरिक्त सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के  
उपक्रम हुडको ने 31-10-81 तक देश में  
974,000 रिहायशी एककों के निर्माण के  
लिए ऋण मंजूर किया है। जिसमें से अधिक-  
तर आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों/निम्न आय  
वर्ग के लोगों के लिए है।

(ग) छठी योजना के अनुसार यदि  
अगले 20 वर्षों में पूंजीनिवेश और निर्माण  
का एक संशोधित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया  
जाता है तो देश की आवास आवश्यकताओं  
को पूरा किया जाना व्यवहार्य हो सकता है  
तथापि, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नितान्त  
आश्रयहीन लोगों की संख्या कम करने तथा  
हमसियों के लिए आवास पर्यावरण में सुधार  
की व्यवस्था करने पर बल दिया गया है।

#### Selling of Onions by NAFED

2398. PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :  
SHRI TRILOK CHAND ;  
SHRI CHANDRADEO  
PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are  
aware that unscrupulous traders have  
been buying National Agriculture

Cooperative Marketing Federation Union trucks meant for sale in Delhi to sell the onion at a premium ; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to ensure that the onions reach the common masses and are sold at Rs. 2 per kg. fixed by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) It is not a fact that traders have bought trucks of onion of NAFED meant for retail distribution in Delhi.

(b) At the instance of the Govt. NAFED, Super Bazar and Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation entered the market to sell onions in retail at reasonable prices in Delhi. Onions are being sold by these organisations at a retail price of Rs. 1.75 per kg. Besides supplying onions in bulk to Super Bazar and Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation and to Mahila Dakshita Samiti, NAFED have also been selling onions in retail to consumers in Delhi through their own Kisoks and mobile vans. In all, there are about 100 retail outlets of these organisations which are selling onions at Rs. 1.75 per kg. in Delhi.

#### **Conversion of Consultative Committees into Standing Parliamentary Committees**

2399. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Consultative Committees attached to various Ministries into Standing Parliamentary Committees with investigatory powers;

(b) whether the working of the executive will be the sole purpose of the Consultative Committees; and

(c) if not, what other functions are to be added to the rights of the Consultative Committees?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The functioning of the Consultative Committees is regulated under the guidelines formulated in April, 1969 in consultation with the Opposition Parties in Parliament.

(c) There is no proposal at present to add any other functions to the Consultative Committees.

#### **Write off Loan taken by Weaker Section of Society**

2400. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that some States have written off the loans, particularly taken by the weaker sections of the population to free them from the loan bondage;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the measures taken by them to write off the loans particularly of Government and Cooperative Loans;

(c) why the States having substantial tribal and Harijan population are not coming forward for such measures to free them from long standing Government Loans; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry to free the loan bondage of these weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). So far as institutional loans taken by weaker sections of the society are concerned,

the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra decided to write off the dues. The State Governments of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal had introduced measures of relief such as waiver of interest on loans, rescheduling of loans, waiver of penal interests. Full details about the position/decision of the other States are not available.

2. As regards loans taken by the weaker sections of society from non-institutional sources, the Government of India had issued details guidelines to all the State Governments and Union Territories to take appropriate legislation to give relief to the weaker sections. The State Governments and Union Territories have accordingly taken legislative action and measures to provide such relief. As a follow-up action, the State Governments/Union Territories have also been advised to assess the impact of these enactments and consider further measures to be taken in pursuance of the objective of providing debt relief. The measures taken by the various State Governments included discharge of debt benefit, moratorium on debt etc. in respect of small/marginal farmers etc. within certain parameters.

3. The Government of India are not in favour of any measures involving blanket write off of institutional loans as it tends to vitiate the climate for recovery, encourage wilful default and undermine the viability of credit institutions. The State Governments have been advised of the need to adopt a cautious approach in this regard. However, Government of India does recognise that some support is needed by way of relief in certain circumstances. Mechanisms/measures have been provided, hence, for giving relief by

way of conversions of short-term loans into medium-term loans, rescheduling of institutional loans as well as write-off of part of the dues of the weaker sections in special circumstances where the liability is beyond their repaying capacity.

### **Export of Onions by NAFED**

2401. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOEL** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of onions exported by NAFED to various countries during the last three years ;

(b) whether onions still continue to be exported; if so, the details; and

(c) whether Government propose to rectify the scheme in the interest of common people ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN)** : (a) Statement is enclosed.

(b) The export of onions is canalised through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED). NAFED suspended export of onions when prices started rising within the country. Restrictions on export of onions are still operating.

(c) The canalisation and regulation of export of onions through NAFED is already serving the interest of the common people.

## Statement

## DESTINATION-WISE EXPORT OF ONIONS

Quantity in Metric Tonnes

Destination	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Malaysia	23,786	42,148	26,570
Singapore	5,244	6,989	3,652
Colombo	12,713	13,216	3,250
U.S.S.R.	12,918	40,010	9,814
Kuwait	4,810	5,996	3,088
Dubai	22,248	58,238	33,442
Muscat	290	1,321	200
Doha (Qatar)	190	535	2,329
Bahrain	1,050	825	100
Saudi Arabia	200	4,658	2,480
Sharjah	60	200	1,250
Jeddah	600	—	300
Abu Dhabi	100	350	—
Damam	54	960	—
Aden	1,650	550	—
Mogadisoo	20	30	—
Mombasa	—	10	—
Moroni	—	20	—
France	—	—	1,200
Bangladesh	—	—	5,025
Mauritius	460	705	380
Mahesey Chelles	227	495	290
Maldives	149	344	244
Djibouti	125	130	50
Re Union	—	120	67
Nepal	1,063	3,388	1,161
Total	87,957	1,81,238	94,892

**Licence for Partitioned Portion of Shop in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.**

2402. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2048 on 31 August, 1981 regarding issue of licences to ration shops in Delhi Cantt. Circle No. 39 and Unstarred Question No. 4121 on 14 September, 1981 regarding issue of licences in different names for same shop in Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that ownership of fair price shops have changed hands in violation of the policy on the subject so as to enable persons to violate further the well-established regulations like the one in the case of one FPS 2685 from Mr. Lakhi Ram to Mr. Sagar Chand since a flour mill had to be installed in the same very premises by authorisedly erecting a wall in the shop by Mr. Lakhi Ram ;

(b) whether wheat licences have been given in the partitioned portion of the shop where flour mill is installed in the name of yet another person in further utter violation and scant respect for the rules and licensing order ;

(c) if so, reasons for such violations together with corrective steps taken, if any, with details thereof ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHAN Y): (a) to (d). According to the Delhi Administration, no violation of any provision of the relevant statutory control order or regulations or policy on the subject is involved in the matter of transfer of ownership of FPS No. 2685 from Mr. Lakhi Ram to Mr. Sagar Chand, nor was such change in constitution of FPS 2685 made to enable Mr. Lakhi Ram

to set up a flour mill by erecting a wall in the shop unauthorisedly. In fact the said FPS was sanctioned in September, 1965 and its authorisation was transferred from Mr. Lakhi Ram to his son, Mr. Sagar Chand, on the ground of old age and illness of Shri Lakhi Ram in June, 1978. A wheat licence had been obtained by Shri Munshi Ram, brother of Mr. Lakhi Ram, earlier in 1974 and the flour mill was set up after obtaining permission of the Cantonment Board.

In view of the foregoing, the question of taking any corrective steps does not arise.

**Plots in Delhi by Indians Living Abroad**

2403. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand of non-resident Indians living abroad to have plots in Delhi against foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government have received such demands;

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government introducing such scheme of allotment of plots in Delhi to them; and

(d) what are the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been some enquiries from non-resident Indians living abroad about allotment of residential plots in Delhi against foreign exchange.

(c) No decision has been taken by the Govt. to introduce such a scheme in Delhi.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

**Development of Sheep Husbandry**

2404. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme framed for the development of sheep husbandry in the country and the amount provided therefor ;

(b) whether it is proposed to purchase sheep from abroad for upgradation of local sheep to increase wool production ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Central Government has framed scheme for establishment of Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hissar. A provision of Rs. 2.50 crores has been made in the current Plan period for this scheme.

Sheep development is one of the components of the Centrally Sponsored Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). As per information available, Rs. 1.69 crores have been spent in 1980-81 under these programme. A provision of Rs. 6.95 crores has been made for setting up a large scale sheep Breeding Farm Project in Gujarat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sheep are imported as and when required for upgrading the local sheep to increase wool production. There is currently a proposal to purchase sheep from Australia and U.S.S.R. for the States of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

**Drinking Water in Bikaner**

2405. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that portable water is not available in the large number of villages in the Bikaner district ;

(b) the number of villages having drinking water facilities ; and

(c) by what time all the villages in Bikaner district will be provided with drinking water facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Out of 540 populated villages in Bikaner district, 538 villages were indentified by the State Government as the problem villages where the position of drinking water is more acute. Out of these, 296 problem villages have been provided with drinking water supply upto the end of March, 1981. The effort is to cover the remaining 242 problem villages by 1985.

पटपड़गंज का औद्योगिक विकास करने  
के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा  
भूमि अन्तरण

2406. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पटपड़गंज औद्योगिक विकास क्षेत्र के लिये निर्धारित भूमि का अन्तरण उद्योग विभाग को अभी तक नहीं किया है ;



(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की इस विकास क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारित भूमि के लिये धनराशि का भुगतान पहले ही किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि औद्योगिक सम्पदा स्थापित करने हेतु औद्योगिक निदेशालय दिल्ली प्रशासन को 19 एकड़ माप की भूमि आवंटित की गई है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मांगे गए कतिपय स्पष्टीकरणों के प्राप्त होने पर अतिरिक्त भूमि के लिए निदेशालय के अनुरोध पर विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि औद्योगिक निदेशालय ने 19 एकड़ भूमि के लिए उसको भुगतान कर दिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Implementation of Afforestation Scheme in States

2407. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAI NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where afforestation schemes are under implementation ;

(b) the total acres of forest land in those States proposed to be brought under the afforestation scheme during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Afforestation Schemes are under implementation in all the 22 States in the country.

(b) and (c). The required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(Area in acres)

Name of States	Forest land proposed to be covered under Afforestation Schemes during Sixth Plan Period (1980-85)	Progress made upto the end of 1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh	279,606	36,484
2. Assam	136,683	23,559
3. Bihar	184,920	25,385
4. Gujarat	369,266	53,299
5. Haryana	127,607	16,081
6. Himachal Pradesh	208,132	23,870
7. Jammu & Kashmir	111,813	13,714
8. Karnataka	142,774	18,940
9. Kerala	126,322	19,336
10. Madhya Pradesh	408,951	32,864
11. Maharashtra	457,135	26,193
12. Manipur	38,019	3,571
13. Meghalaya	49,964	5,930
14. Nagaland	36,942	10,418
15. Orissa	450,464	65,852
16. Punjab	138,870	15,320
17. Rajasthan	205,891	39,660
18. Sikkim	15,320	1,680
19. Tamil Nadu	289,107	58,219
20. Tripura	55,103	7,240
21. Uttar Pradesh	320,736	46,208
22. West Bengal	296,792	40,008
Total States :	4,450,417	583,831

### **Additional Release of Water to Rajasthan from Ravi-Beas-Sutlej system**

2408. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to release additional canal water for the pro-rabi sowing to Rajasthan from the Ravi-Beas-Sutlej System; and

(b) whether the interests of Punjab were taken into consideration while taking this decision so that rabi sowing in that State is not affected in any manner by this additional allocation to Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The entitlements and the rabi sowing requirements of all the States concerned (including Punjab) were taken into consideration while taking the decision.

### **Zonal Restriction on Wheat Movement**

2409. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Punjab and Haryana are contemplating the imposition of zonal restrictions on wheat movement during the 1982-83 marketing season to help them maximise wheat procurement for the central pool;

(b) whether they have brought this to the notice of the Central Government ; if so, its reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have by now taken a decision about the price

policy for the next rabi season ; if so, what; and

(d) the estimated buffer stock of wheat the Centre propose to build during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received by Government of India, so far.

(c) The Agricultural Prices Commission has recently submitted its report on the Price Policy for Wheat of 1981-82 crop, and the matter is under consideration of Government of India.

(d) The level of buffer stock is currently being reviewed by a Technical Group and decision in the matter will be taken after the Group finalises its recommendations.

### **Carving of Additional Plots by Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi**

2410. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4041 on 14th September, 1981 regarding Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. Vasant Vihar, N. Delhi and states :

(a) whether the Shantiniketan Association, New Delhi has addressed another communication, dated 7th September, 1981 to his Ministry as a follow-up of the petition submitted to him earlier pointedly bringing to notice of his Ministry that to carve out additional 82 plots in Vasant Vihar colony which clearly stipulated that the Rs. 10 lakhs compensation

to be recovered from the Shantiniketan plot-holders will be set off against the sale proceeds of these plots.

(b) whether Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society is not honouring this directive;

(c) whether instead of treating the matter as 'intra Society' Government will ask the D.D.A. to take up this matter with the said Society; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). The letter of 7th September, 1981 from the Shantiniketan Association, New Delhi was received. According to the report from the DDA they had never issued a directive to the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society to set off Rs. 10 lakhs to be paid as enhanced compensation for the land allotted to the members in Shantiniketan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This is a dispute between the members of the same society.

### Rice Shortage in Tripura

2411. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tripura has been facing acute shortage of rice;

(b) if so, its monthly requirement of rice; and

(c) the details regarding the supply of the rice made to Tripura during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing demand, allotment, and offtake of rice to Tripura Government from January, 1981 to December, 1981 is attached.

### Statement

*Statement showing Demand, Allotment and Offtake of rice to Tripura Government from January, 1981 to December, 1981.*

Month	Demand	(In '000 tonnes) Allotment	Offtake
January, 81	5.0	5.0	—
February, 81	5.0	5.0	1.4
March, 81	5.0	5.0	1.2
April, 81	5.0	5.0	2.0
May, 81	5.0	5.0	5.7
June, 81	8.0	8.0	10.9
July, 81	8.0	8.0	5.3
August, 81	8.0	8.0	2.7
September, 81	8.0	8.0	2.2
October, 81	6.0	8.0	4.2
November, 81	6.0	8.0	NR*
December, 81	8.0	8.0	NR*

\* NR : Not received.

### **Cultivation of Turmeric and Mulberry Bushes in North Bengal District**

2412. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to attach top priority to tree planting in the North Bengal districts ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to expedite the work ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider to bring the entire high forest area in the districts under the cultivation of turmeric and Mulberry bushes for the production of indigenous silk without adversely affecting the valuable trees that exist ;

(d) if so, details of the scheme ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### **Assistance to Karnataka for Poultry Centres**

2413. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to give proper weightage to poultry during Sixth Plan ;

(b) whether any assistance has been given to Karnataka during 1981-82 for opening some poultry centres ; and

(c) if so, the number and names of places where such centres will be opened during sixth plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Poultry development has already been given proper weightage during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) and (c). The establishment of poultry farms/centres falls in the State Sector. An allocation of Rs. 36 lakhs has been made to Karnataka State by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for setting up of poultry, piggery and sheep production units during 1981-82 in the districts of Gulbarga, Tumkur and Dharwar under the Special Livestock Production Programme for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The target is to cover 600 families on an average in one district per year. Further, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) of the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, poultry units can also be set up out of the total allocation of Rs. 35 lakhs per block in Karnataka during the Sixth Plan period.

### **Research Work by Central Rice Research Institute in Karnataka**

2414. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Rice Research Institute has conducted any research work in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, when was the research conducted;

(c) what are the main suggestions given in the latest research report about development of agriculture in Karnataka ; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on it ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Researches on Indo-Japonica hybridization was conducted by the Scientists of the Central Rice Research Institute's located at Naganhalli in Karnataka during 1962 to 1965. Since 1966, the State has been actively engaged in conducting rice research work on varietal improvement, agronomic and plant protection aspects under the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project of the I. C. A. R.

(c) The main suggestions for increasing rice productivity in the state pertain to cultivation of suitable varieties and following of appropriate plant production and protection measures. As a result of the research efforts made, several high yielding and improved varieties have been identified as suitable for the State. The short duration varieties like Rasi, Akashi, Culture ARC-11775 and MR 272 are recommended for upland rice cultivation. The variety Pragati is recommended for areas presently growing IR-20. Other varieties like Sona, Vani, Prakash and gall midge resistant varieties like Vikaram, Sakti, Phalguna and CR 94-72 have also been recommended for gall midge endemic areas. For problem areas, in monsoon season, sturdy varieties like Pankaj, Jaganath, IET 3257, RPW 677, CR 1009, CR 1014 and IET 5854 have been

recommended for early planting in coastal areas.

(ii) Fertilizer application at the rate of 80-100 kg/N/ha in irrigated and 50-60 kg/N/ha in rainfed areas have been observed to be optimum dose. The application of Azolla and Blue-green-algae in rice fields indicate usefulness of bio-fertilizer application in supplying nitrogen. For popularising bio-fertilizer application in the State in rice, improved Azolla Culture has been supplied to the State and training has been imparted for using it. Chemical control measures for different diseases and pests have also been developed and recommended for popularisation.

(d) The Government of Karnataka and the University of Agricultural Sciences are actively collaborating with Central Rice Research Institute and the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project of the I.C.A.R. in executing various research programmes and popularising the proven research results amongst the farmers.

### Drinking Water in Karnataka

2415. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of drought-prone villages in Karnataka have no source of water supply ;

(b) if so, whether State Government has approached the Centre for assistance for rural water supply programme ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government on it ;

(d) if the reply to part (b) is 'no' whether Centre propose to provide assistance to Karnataka Government for rural water supply programme ; and

(e) if so, the details of financial assistance given during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) During the visit of the Central Team on Drought to Karnataka in the month of May, 1981, it was reported by the State Government to the Team that according to the Survey conducted, 16 districts out of 19 were affected by drought. It was anticipated by the State Govt. that about 2,000 villages were facing acute shortage of drinking water during that period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 42.00 lakhs (non-plan) to the Govt. of Karnataka was given during 1981-82 for meeting additional expenditure necessitated on account of drought in the State for providing drinking water supply facilities in the affected villages.

(d) and (e). Provision of drinking water is a State subject. However, Central assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is given to the State Govt. to supplement their resources in providing safe drinking

water to problem villages where the situation is more acute. The financial assistance to the Govt. of Karnataka under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the last 3 years is given as under :—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs) Grant-in-aid released
1978-79	Rs. 105
1979-80	Rs. 65
1980-81	Rs. 248.81
1981-82	Rs. 126.50 (first instalment)

#### **Irrigation Projects from Karnataka Pending Approval**

2416. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects in Karnataka that are awaiting clearance from the Centre and the names of these projects;

(b) the estimated outlay of each of these projects and the dates by which they were sent for clearance; and

(c) the time by which final decision will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The information is given in statement appended.

(c) Most of the projects are pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters. These can be cleared only after Cauvery dispute is settled. The remaining projects can be cleared after their techno-economic feasibility is established and costs/benefits are firmed up.



## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Date of receipt in the Central Water Commission	Present position/Reasons for Pending
1.	Hemavathi	16000.00	9-10-73	Pending for want of agreement on Cauvery Waters.
2.	Kabini	8000.00	9-10-73	do
3.	Hospatna lift	2400.00	15-1-74	do
4.	Harangi	5800.00	4-4-77	do
5.	Yagachi	1648.00	3-7-77	do
6.	K. R. Sagar Right Bank Canal Stage-I (Extension)	1850.00	10-2-78	do
7.	Suvarnaythy	248.00	25-4-73	do
8.	Arkavathy	983.00	7-4-77	do
9.	Kudergundihalla	210.00	18-8-77	do
10.	Chiklihole	340.00	1-10-77	do
11.	Uduthorehalla	755.00	3-1-78	do
12.	Iggalure	342.00	16-1-78	do
13.	Changawadi	430.00	9-3-78	do
14.	Votehole	480.00	10-3-76	do
15.	Bhima Lift Irrigation	1758.00	December '77	Comments sent to State Government in September, 1978. Replies awaited.
16.	Karanja	4210.74	25-10-80	Project discussed with State Engineers in April 1981. Revised project yet awaited from the State Government after complying with the comments of Central Water Commission.
17.	Ramthal Lift Irrigation	1350.00	7-10-77	Further clarifications sought by Central Water Commission in July 1981 are awaited from State Government.
18.	Bennithora	1600.00	17-3-79	Replies to further comments sought in May 1981 by Central Water Commission awaited from the State Government.

- |  |         |         |  |
|--|---------|---------|--|
| 19. Modernisation of existing Irrigation System of Tungabhadra Project | 1877.35 | 5-1-78  | The State Government have been asked to modify the scheme as per the guidelines prescribed by Central Water Commission in February, 1979. Compliance from State Government is awaited. |
| 20. Varahi Project   | 943.00  | 11-5-78 | The Project is being modified by State to include power component.   |
| 21. Bhima Irrigation Project   | 3179.00 | 1-10-81 | Under examination in Central Water Commission.   |

**Plantation of Trees in Dhanbad District of Bihar**

2417. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of trees planted in the State of Bihar in the last monsoon season (1981) in general and in Dhanbad District in particular with blockwise break up in details (for Dhanbad only);

(b) number of trees still surviving as on 1st November, 1981 in Dhanbad district ;

(c) whether a quota has been given to the different public sector units situated in Dhanbad for afforestation by the area under them, if so, points in detail and the steps taken thereon ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Caste constituencies of Chanderkeyari Block of Dhanbad district large forest area has been denuded, if so ;

(i) details of the area;

(ii) steps taken for reafforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Allocations of Funds for Housing to West Bengal**

2418. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the funds allocated under housing—(i) provision of house sites to the rural landless ; (ii) housing of labour ; (iii) housing on HUDCO pattern ; to the State of West Bengal during the current plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : Housing is a State subject and all the housing schemes except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers are in the State Sector. Within the Plan provisions of the State, the State Governments are free to make inter sectoral allocations according to their needs and

priorities. The Sixth Plan outlay for housing in West Bengal is Rs. 59.00 crores of which Rs. 12.00 crores are for Minimum Needs Programme relating to provision of house sites and construction assistance to rural landless labourers.

For Central Sector Scheme of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the total Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 10.00 crores. Allocation is made to States each year depending on the needs of the State Governments and affordability. During the first two years of the Plan viz. 1980-81 and 1981-82, a total amount of Rs. 205 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government under this Scheme.

HUDCO sanctions loan to projects as and when formulated by the various agencies in the State of West Bengal, as per its norms. During 1980-81, a total loan of Rs. 6.47 crores was sanctioned by HUDCO to various such projects in West Bengal.

#### **Development of Fisheries in Sunderbans Area**

2419. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has drawn up any plan or provided funds for the development of fisheries in West Bengal particularly in the Sunderbans Area; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have approved an Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance. The Sunderbans Development Project envisages

a component for development of fisheries also. The Centre has also a scheme for the construction of a major fishing harbour and shore complex at Roy Chowk under Central Sector Scheme and minor harbour at Namkhana under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme..

(b) The Inland Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance has commenced its operation in West Bengal from 1-4-1980 in 11 selected districts, which envisages a total investment of Rs. 14.3 crores during 1980-85. Under the Project a Fish Seed Development Corporation has been set up in West Bengal to construct and operate 9 fish seed hatcheries. The project on full development envisages an additional production of 82,000 tonnes of fish per annum.

Sundarbans Development Project was started in January 1981 and will go on upto 1985. Under this project also 2 Brackish Water Fish Farms at Jharkhali and Mahiaani Islands will be constructed. The total cost towards fisheries will be Rs. 2.1 crores for taking up brackishwater fish and prawn culture.

A Pilot project for 50 ha brackish-water Water Fish Farm at Henry's Island has been sanctioned with one time grant of Rs. 15.16 lakhs by Central Government. The Centre has provided Rs. 338.33 lakhs for the construction of major harbour and shore complex at Roychowk under the Central Sector Scheme and Rs. 7.07 lakhs for the construction of minor harbour at Namkhana under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

#### **Export of Rice to U.S.S.R.**

2420. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India propose to export superfine rice to the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the current year, the Food Corporation of India has already signed a contract on the 28th May, 1981 for supply of 1.80 lakh tonnes of Superfine rice to U.S.S.R. to be delivered during the period from July, 1981 to December, 1981.

#### **Guidelines for Launching Social Forestry Programme**

2421. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that Central Government have issued guidelines for launching the social forestry programme in the country;

(b) if so, what are the techniques that have been proposed by the forest management in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the allocated amount for the forestry during the Sixth Plan period for planting trees in the States, particularly in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States have been asked to take up the Social Forestry Programme on a large scale. Under this programme the States have been asked to plant trees mainly outside the forest areas with a view to increase production of fuelwood, fodder and small sized timber required by the local people. The programme

consists of farm forestry i. e. Planting of trees in an around individual farms, in the compounds of public buildings; in the back yards of homes etc., extension forestry i. e. planting of trees on Government waste lands, Panchayat lands, along the sides of roads, canals and railway lines etc. It also provides for re-forestation of degraded forests situated near the habitations. Under farm forestry, seedlings useful to the people are to be supplied including supply of seedlings to the children for planting under "A Tree for Every Child" programme.

(c) Allocation of Rs. 402, 19.69 lakhs has been made for Sixth Plan period for the whole country in regard to planting of trees in the State Forestry Sector, under Social Forestry and Production Forestry Schemes. In addition an amount of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been allocated on grant from the Central Government. The details of allocations for planting of trees in the State of Orissa under State sector schemes during the Sixth Plan period are as under:

Nature of Tree Planting Schemes	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Social Forestry	500.00
2. Production Forestry	200.00
Total :	700.00

#### **News items Captioned "How to Milch an Asiad"**

2422. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "how to milch an ASIAD" appearing in the 'Onlooker' fortnightly dated September 16-30, 1981 and state;

(a) whether a payment of Rs. 5 lakhs besides other charges was made to one British Architect to inspect the design of the stadiums dome and D.D.A. bore the expenses of foreign trips of D.D.A. Chief Engineer when the consultancy contract had already been floated;

(b) whether the total expenditure on construction of the ASIAD projects has exceeded Rs. 840 crores:

(c) if so, how this excessive expenditure is proposed to be met; and

(b) what was the initial expenditure that was expected to be incurred on Asiad-82 and the reasons for increased expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) On the recommendations of the Engineers India Limited, Prof. Z. S. Mokowski, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering at Surrey University, U.K. visited India from 21st to 27th July 1981 for conducting an independent check of the structural analysis of the roof design of the Indoor Stadium being constructed by the Delhi Development Authority at Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority is to reimburse to the Engineers India Ltd. an £ 9,000 (net of taxes) for the services rendered by Prof. Z. S. Mokowski and £ 10,000 (net of taxes) for the facilities availed at Space Structure Research Centre, U.K. In connection with the installation of sound-proof foldable partition in the Indoor Stadium, a Chief Engineer of the Delhi Development Authority accompanied a team to West Germany to satisfy itself regarding the capability and capacity of the foreign collaborators to be appointed by the Indian contractor for the purpose. The expenditure for the visit of the Chief Engineer was met by the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) to (d). An amount of Rs. 54.83 crores earmarked for construction/renovation of stadia and other arrangements is to be met out the funds of the Govt. of India under the Ministry of Education. In addition, the Delhi Development Authority and the New Delhi Municipal Committee are to spend from their own resources Rs. 9.35 crores and Rs. 2.75 crores respectively for the construction of Indoor Stadium at Rajghat Sports Complex and Swimming Pool at Talkatora Garden, New Delhi. The cost of construction of some of the stadia is likely to go up due to increase in the cost of building materials and certain other factors.

#### **India and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade**

2424. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recommendations have been submitted by symposium on "India and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" held on 9th May, 1981 at Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations and what is the reaction of Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the symposium are given below briefly :—

- (i) 100% coverage in urban and rural sanitation may be considered.
- (ii) Monitoring and reporting system should be set up at State level.



- (iii) Financial allocations for water supply sector should be increased.
- (iv) Water supply and sanitation should be included in the core sector.
- (v) A detailed study should be made on equipment and materials required for the Decade and man power requirement should also be assessed.
- (vi) The Public and technologists should be involved in the Decade programme preparation.
- (vii) A National Water Supply and Sanitation Commission should be established consisting of concerned Ministers of all States and Centre to report and monitor the Decade Programme.

The important issues recommended by the symposium have already been considered by the Apex Committee on Water Supply and Sanitation Decade appointed by this Ministry. Therefore, the Government do not consider it necessary to examine the recommendations of the Symposium.

### **Modernisation of Rice Mills**

2426. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for modernising rice milling industries with a view to helping industries and strengthening the economy ;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented ;

(c) whether necessary guidelines have been sent to various States for the implementation of such modernisation programme ; and

(d) the details about the financial allocation proposed to be made to implement such programme in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Legislative measures were taken in this regard by suitably amending the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation & Licensing) Rules 1959 first on 1-5-1970 and again on 29-7-1976. The amendments provided for installation of modern mills and progressive replacement of conventional hullers, huller-cum-shellers and shellers type of rice mills by rubber roll shellers or centrifugal dehusker along with paddy cleaners and paddy separators over a period of five years. However, keeping in view various representations received from the State Governments and the Rice Mill Associations, this period has finally been extended upto 29th July, 1983 in the case of single huller mills and upto 31st July, 1982 in the case of other traditional mills. Single huller mills already established in tribal or hilly areas are exempted from the provisions of modernisation.

(d) No financial allocation as such, has been made for modernising the rice mills. However, nationalised banks have been advised to provide soft loans to millers for modernisation. In respect of rice mills in the cooperative sector, the National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 52.80 lakhs for modernisation of 155 conventional co-operative rice mills as on 31-3-80, and programme to modernise 111 more conventional rice mills with the financial outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has also been envisaged during the 6th Five Year Plan. Also a sum of Rs. 4 crores is earmarked for research and development, extension and training programmes of rice mill modernisation and by-product utilisation.



### Study of Transport Problem of Metropolitan Area of Calcutta

2427. SHRICHIITA BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an in-depth study of the transport problem of the metropolitan area of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The study was made by the Metropolitan Transport Team set up by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). It was found that as a result of industrial and other development activities in and around Calcutta and large scale urbanisation during post-independence era, the intracity traffic in Calcutta Metropolitan Area had gone up considerably. The inadequacy of the existing transport system to meet the increasing demands of the commuter traffic was recognised and it was felt that the solution to the problem lay in constructing a mass rapid transit system. Accordingly the Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organisation was set up in Calcutta in 1969. The actual construction of the underground system from Dum Dum to Tollyganj commenced in 1973.

An urban transport project with World Bank assistance is also under implementation since 1980-81 to improve the operation of bus and tram services and the transport system.

### दिल्ली में खुले वनस्पति घी के मूल्य

2428. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में, दीपावली के अवसर पर, वनस्पति उत्पादक मिलों ने अपने डीलरों को खुले रूप में बेचने के लिये कितनी मात्रा में घी की सप्लाई की थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में दीपावली से पूर्व एक सप्ताह 12.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम के नियंत्रित भाव पर बिकने वाला खुला घी दुकानदारों के पास उपलब्ध नहीं था और दुकानदार 15 रुपये प्रति किलो के भाव से 4 किलो तथा 2 किलो के डिब्बे बेच रहे थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) अक्टूबर, 1981 के महीने के दौरान (दीपावली त्योहार का महीना) दिल्ली को लगभग 6100 मी० टन वनस्पति की सप्लाई की गई। यह मात्रा औसतन 197 मी० टन प्रति दिन बनती है, जबकि इसकी तुलना में दिल्ली की अनुमानित मांग 175 मी० टन प्रतिदिन के आस-पास थी। बहुमात्रा पैकों की उपलब्धता औसतन 156 मी० टन प्रतिदिन थी।

(ख) और (ग) कुल मिलाकर, दिल्ली में दीपावली के दौरान खुला वनस्पति घी उद्योग द्वारा स्वेच्छिक रूप से घोषित मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध था।

### Death in Ranthambore Tiger Project

2429. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that several Wildlife including 59 Sambars, 33 Chittas and 9 Blue Bulls died recently due to some disease in Ranthambore tiger project in Sawai Madhopur district in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the recent census the number of Sambars has been reduced from 3300 to 3000 ; and

(c) whether the State or Union Government have taken steps to investigate the death of the park inmates and ascertained the actual number of deaths, and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes Sir, a number of wild animals died in Ranthambore Tiger Reserve between October 1980 and May 1981 because of a servere epidemic of Amphistomiasis and Tuberculosis. The reported figures of mortality are as follows :

Sambar	—	122
Chital	—	60
Blue bull	—	41
Wild bear	—	1
Total		224

(b) The population of sambar has decreased and, according to a census done in 1980-81, the number is 1247 only.

(c) The causes of this large scale mortality have been investigated by the Veterinary Department of Rajasthan, and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) and found

to be the out-break of a sudden and servere epidemic of Amphistomiasis and Tuberculosis. Because of sporadic mortality all over the large area of the Reserve and the difficult terrain, it was possible to detect the carcasses of 224 animals only.

Control measures were initiated and taken expeditiously as per the advice of the scientists of the State Veterinary Department and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI).

### भारत में चावल मिलों की संख्या

2431. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितने चावल मिल हैं और उनमें कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-80 के दौरान प्रत्येक मिल ने अपनी क्षमता का कितने प्रतिशत उपयोग किया ; और

(ग) उनके लक्षित लाभ तथा वास्तविक लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) (क) से (ग) देश में चावल मिलों को परमिट/लाइसेंस देने की शक्तियां चावल मिलिंग उद्योग (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1958 के अधीन राज्य सरकारों को दी गई हैं। फिलहाल, देश में विभिन्न श्रेणियों की 90,000 से भी अधिक चावल मिलें हैं जिन में सिंगल हुलर, हुलर-एवं-शैलर, मल्टीपल शैलर से लेकर आधुनिक चावल मिलों की किस्मों की मिलें हैं। अतः इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में जो समय और प्रयास अपेक्षित होंगे वे माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी जा रही सूचना के प्रयोजन अनुरूप नहीं होंगे।

**Capacity of Link Channel between Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra System**

2432. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a link channel between Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra system of Rajasthan situated in Haryana ; if so, what is the capacity of this channel ;

(b) has the Punjab Government denied to Rajasthan at any time drawing of its own share of water from Rajasthan Canal in this link ; if so, for what reasons ;

(c) whether Punjab Government make demand on the share of Rajasthan State because they want to utilise this water in their own irrigation system including Bhakra ; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government of India on such request of Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to the link channel between Rajasthan Feeder and Sirhind Feeder. The authorised capacity of the link channel is 1692 cusecs.

(b) to (d). The supplies through the link channel were started during 1970-71 and were being continued since then as per indents placed by Rajasthan. However, in September, 1976, Rajasthan Government complained to Government of India that the Punjab authorities were not operating the link in accordance with the requirements of Rajasthan. The contention of the Punjab Government was that Ravi-Beas waters could not be used by Rajasthan in its Bhakra areas. The matter was referred to the Government of India and Punjab Government suitably advised. There has been no complaint from Rajasthan Government about the non-operation of the link since then.

**सरकार आवास आवंटन सम्बन्धी नियम**

2433. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्वार्टरों के आवंटन सम्बन्धी कोई नियम बनाये हैं ; और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 में उक्त नियमों में किये गये संशोधनों के आधार पर कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फ्लैटों का आवंटन किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । सरकारी आवास (दिल्ली में सामान्य मूल) के आवंटन नियम, 1963 एस० ओ० सं० 1330 के द्वारा 6-5-63 को भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किये गये थे ।

(ख) सरकार ने अपने अधिकारियों जिनके दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली या संलग्न पालिका में अपने मकान हैं, को सामान्य पूल वास के आवंटन के लिए अपनी अग्रता की मूल तिथि को गिनने की अनुमति दे दी है । उस निर्णय के आधार पर 1-4-80 से 31-3-81 तक की अवधि के दौरान अपने मकान वाले 620 सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल आवास आवंटित किये गये हैं ।

(ग) अपने मकानों वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को किए गए आवंटन के व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :—

टाइप ए = 44	टाइप बी = 62
टाइप सी = 485	टाइप डी = 12
टाइप ई = 15	टाइप ई 1 = 2
टाइप ई 2 = —	टाइप सं० = —
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योग 620	
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**Formation of New Housing Society**

2434. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA** : Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formed any new housing society for weaker sections of society in Delhi and if so, the composition thereof and the amount allocated therefor in 1981-82 ; and

(b) the criteria adopted by the Society for allotment of construction of houses to the persons belonging to weaker sections of Society during last year ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH)** :

(a) and (b). The Registrar Co-operative Society has reported that there is no housing society exclusively for weaker sections of the society. However, 3 cooperative group housing societies have been registered of which the members belong to economically weaker section and low income group. The names and date of registration is as under :—

- (1) The Northern Zone physically Handicapped Employees Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 25-1-1980
- (2) Jeevan Jyoti Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 16-11-1979
- (3) Class IV Employees Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 1-5-1980

The Cooperative Department of the Delhi Administration does not give or allot any funds to the primary housing societies. Therefore, there is no question of allocation for the year 1981-82.

**Failure of NREP**

2435. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of **RURAL RECONSTRUCTION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to official evaluation the National Rural Employment Programme has been found unsatisfactory in most States ;

(b) whether it is also true that the same evaluation notes much better performance in case of West Bengal ; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative whether West Bengal's National Rural Employment Programmes implemented through Panchayats will be given further encouragement.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM)** : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The report of the evaluation study conducted by the programme evaluation organisation did point out some drawbacks/shortcomings in implementation of Food for work Programme now known as National Rural Employment Programme. These defects were, however, of general nature, and some of these shortcomings concern West Bengal also.

(c) Question does not arise.

**News Item "Spurt in Cooking Media Prices"**

2436. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item "spurt in cooking media

prices" (Statesman 7th October, 1981) about disappearance of butteroil from the market ;

(b) whether there has been large scale unauthorised diversion of imported butteroil to some dairies for manufacture of babyfood, ghee, etc. contrary to the agreement with World Food Programme and European Economic Commission about Operation Flood I and II which had clearly laid down use of imported products for recombination for liquid milk in the cities ;

(c) if so, the names of the dairies, both Government and non-Government indicating the quantities of imported milk powder and butteroil supplied to them and the price charged ; and

(d) whether this change in allocation was approved by the Government before or after the actual transfer of commodities and the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The butteroil has been issued by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the user dairies in accordance with the policy formulated for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The approval of the Government to the allocation is not necessary as the norms prescribed for issue of commodities to the dairies is already approved by the Government and the same is to be implemented by the Indian Dairy Corporation.

### Allocation made to Gujarat Dairy Project

2437. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in Economic Times dated 24 November, 1981 that Gujarat has been allocated Rs. 75 crores by the NDDB for its dairy and other projects ;

(b) if so, the details of allocation made to the Gujarat Dairy Projects compared to that for other States ;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is strong criticism from various States about highly preferential treatment given to Gujarat at the expense of other States ;

(d) whether such views were expressed in a memorandum at the Dairy Industry Conference in 1978, the Central Dairy Development Council as also at the Chief Ministers Conference called by the P. M. in 1978 ; and

(e) if so, in the light of recent disclosures in national press whether Government will review the situation in order to remedy the imbalances caused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). No such item has appeared in the Economic Times dated 24th November, 1981. However, the details of proposed allocations to Gujarat and some

other States under Operation Flood-II Programme are given below :—

Name of the State	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
Punjab	58.32
Kerala	19.36
Orissa	9.66
Gujarat	(53.92)
Madhya Pradesh	53.26
Tamil Nadu	31.96
Haryana	26.92
Assam	6.65
Jammu & Kashmir	6.85
West Bengal	33.28

(d) and (e). No such views were expressed in a memorandum at the Dairy Industry Conference in 1978, the Central Dairy Development Council or at the Chief Ministers Conference called by the Prime Minister in 1978.

In view of above, question of review does not arise.

#### **Rules Regarding Sharing of Government Accommodation**

2438. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) terms and conditions under which an allottee of Government accommodation can share accommodation with another person and what should be category of that person together with the amount of rent he should charge and the amount of rent he should pay and what is the procedure being followed ;

(b) how many quarters have been shared at present in Delhi and is the sharing in order ;

(c) has it come to the notice of the Government that to draw House Rent Allowance manipulation is made to show different address though residing somewhere else ; and

(d) if so, steps taken in the direction with details including surveying of all the quarters and checking on the spot of the details of people residing duly corroborated with the ration cards and belongings ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Government servants can share the residence allotted to them with the officers of following categories, besides their close relations :—

- (i) Central Government servants ineligible for general pool residences ;
- (ii) Staff of Semi-Government Organisations ;
- (iii) Staff of a body corporate, owned or controlled by Government ;
- (iv) Foreign students studying in India (Cases to be sponsored by the Ministry of External Affairs/Education) ;
- (v) Teachers of recognised schools ;
- (vi) Officers transferred to other stations ;
- (vii) Members of Defence Forces (during the period Emergency) ;
- (viii) Retired Central Government Servants ; and
- (ix) Reservists of Army, Air Force, etc.



Only one sharer is permitted. No permission is needed for sharing accommodation, but the particulars of the sharer are required to be intimated to the Directorate of Estates within two months of the date of commencement of sharing.

Sharing of accommodation with payment is not permissible.

(b) 248. All the requests were in order.

(c) No such case has come to the notice of the Ministry of Works & Housing.

(d) Surprise inspections of all the Government residences is being carried out periodically to ensure that these residences are not being mis-used/sublet.

#### Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies in Delhi

2439. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2017 on 31 August, 1981 regarding allotment of land to Group Housing Societies and state :

(a) the details of the co-operative group housing societies which have applied for the allotment of land in Delhi ;

(b) have they been allotted land ;

(c) if so, where and at what scale and rate ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :  
(a) the DDA have reported that 425 group housing societies have applied for the allotment of land by the closing date i.e. 31-8-1981.

(b) to (d). the DDA are scrutinising the applications. The lists of members of the group housing societies are being verified by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies. After these formalities are over, the DDA would start allotting lands to the eligible societies.

The land for allotment to these group cooperative societies is proposed to be made available in the following pockets at gross rates chargeable for the semi-developed land as under :—

	acres	per sq. mt.
(1) Patpar Ganj	50	110
(2) CBD Shahdra	23	110
(3) Bodella	30	110
(4) Gita Colony	50	110
(5) Pitampura	20	135
(6) Rohtak Road	30	135

The allotment to the cooperative group housing societies according to the prevailing norms is proposed to be made on the basis of 50 dwelling units per acre with variation of 15%.

#### Check of Increasing hold of Middlemen on small Fishermen

2440. SHRI CHITTA BASU :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has recently recommended a number of steps to check

the increasing hold of the middlemen on small fishermen ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation ; and

(c) steps taken for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The Programme Evaluation Organisation has submitted an evaluation report on the harbours already built.

(b) This Study was basically meant to evaluate whether the fishing harbours already built were being put to full use and whether in the light of these findings, new fishing harbours could be taken up.

As a result of the evaluation, Programme Evaluation Organisation have concluded that—

- (i) It is necessary to provide fishing harbours as also small fish landing centres for handling fish, ice and cold storage etc. to ensure hygienic conditions so as to enable the fishermen to get remunerative price ;
- (ii) That there should be greater flow of institutional finance including cooperatives ;
- (iii) Provision of extension and training facilities ;
- (iv) There should be proper legislation for registration of boats and for demarcation of the areas for the country boats operators etc.

(c) The recommendations made by the Programme Evaluation

Organisation will be kept in view while planning new fishing harbours.

### **Working of Central Tuber Crops Research Institute**

2441. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the working of the Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum;

(b) if so, what are the details of the complaints; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the Scientists and other staff of the Institute had made some complaints against the previous Director of the Institute and also about the working of the Institutes, during the years 1979 and 1980. No complaints have been received in recent months about the working of the CTCRI.

(b) The main complaints made against the former Director were as under :

- (i) Forcing the Scientists of the Institute to alter the data pertaining to their research work for ulterior purposes;
- (ii) Making bogus claims in respect of the research achievements of the Institute;
- (iii) Spoiling and threatening to spoil the annual Confidential Reports of the Scientists;

- (iv) Showing scant respect for scientific forums ;
- (v) Harassment of Scientists and their victimization ;
- (vi) Incurring unproductive expenditure ;
- (vii) Commission of administrative irregularities ;
- (viii) Pursuit of the policy of 'divide and rule'.

(c) Two Deputy Directors General from the Headquarters of the I.C.A.R. were deputed to the Institute in October, 1979, to look into the complaints and grievances of the scientists and other staff. On the basis of the recommendations made by these Deputy Directors General, the Director General, ICAR, and the Secretary of the Council, made a personal visit to the Institute between the 28th and 30th April, 1980, to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. DG's visit and advice had a salutary effect on the situation and, by and large, normalcy in the working of the Institute, which had been affected by the agitation of some of the scientists and other staff against the Director, was restored.

In order to find a long term solution to the problems in the Institute, its previous Director was transferred to another Research Station under the Council. Three scientists of the Institute, whose performance was not upto the desired level and who were playing the role of the ring leaders to keep the agitation going

against the Institute's management, were also transferred to other Institutes.

#### Grabbing of DDA Land

2442. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKER :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by the side of the Rouse Avenue Park in Delhi, the Delhi Development Authority have permitted a 1,000 sq. yard piece of land to be grabbed by leaders of a Youth organisation who have put up a large hoarding in the name of their organisation there;

(b) is it also a fact that the D.D.A. have also allowed growth of jhuggies; and

(c) steps taken against the guilty officers of DDA and to remove the unauthorised occupation?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, at site which is under the control of L&DO, an unauthorised encroachment in the shape of a 'Sirki'—'Shed' exists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question of taking action against DDA's officials does not arise in view of reply to part (a) & (b) above. As regards action in respect of (a) above, eviction proceedings have been initiated under Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised

Occupants) Act by Estate Officer and an order has been passed for eviction. Regarding removal of unauthorised jhuggies, action for eviction has been initiated.

### Registrants with DDA for Rohini Housing Scheme

2443. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how many persons have got themselves registered with the D.D.A. category-wise under the Rohini Scheme;

(b) whether Registration Certificates have been issued to all the registrants; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time these certificates will be issued and plots allotted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) According to the information furnished by the Banks entrusted with the work of Registration, 82,384 persons have got themselves registered for allotment of residential plots under Rohini, as follows :—

Category	No. of persons
Janta/Economically Weaker Section	18390
Low Income Group	38105
Middle Income Group	25889

(b) Yes, Sir. The needful has been done by the respective Banks.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above. However, about 15,000 plots are expected to be allotted by the DDA, by March, 1982.

बिहार में ग्रामीण विकास और पुनर्निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत किया गया कार्य

2444. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले में ग्रामीण विकास और पुनर्निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत किये गये कार्य की कमी समीक्षा की गई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस समय पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले में किए जा रहे कार्यों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि यह योजना केवल कागजों में ही पड़ी रही है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेइबर राम) : (क) जी हां। बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले तथा अन्य जिलों में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गतिविधियों की राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है जिसमें अन्य के साथ-साथ, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय के एक प्रतिनिधि को भी शामिल किया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जून, 1981 तक लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले में भौतिक तथा वित्तीय उपलब्धियों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त को देखते हुए, यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि यह कार्यक्रम केवल कागजों में ही पड़ा रहा है।

#### विवरण

बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले में लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भौतिक तथा वित्तीय उपलब्धियां।

लाख रुपये

- (1) लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इनके शुरू होने से लेकर जून, 1981 तक केन्द्र द्वारा बंटित धनराशि। 141.55
- (2) शुरू से लेकर जून, 1981 तक लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी/समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किया गया व्यय (राज्य अंश सहित) 235.54
- (3) कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत शुरू से लेकर जून, 1981 तक सहायता प्राप्त लाभभोगी निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

क्रम सं०	क्षेत्र	सहायता प्राप्त लाभ-भोगियों की संख्या
1.	सुघरी कृषि	2,72,467
2.	लघु सिंचाई	24,205
3.	पशुपालन	9,631
4.	मछलीपालन	145
5.	कोशकीट पालन	145
6.	तृतीय क्षेत्र	1,180
योग :		3,07,773 +

+ इसमें 1978-79 के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाभभोगी शामिल नहीं हैं क्योंकि उस अवधि के दौरान के जिले-वार ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

#### अमानत नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

2445. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमानत नदी पर पलामू जिले में बांध के निर्माण की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका निर्माण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने पलामू जिले में अमानत नदी पर एक बांध के निर्माण के लिए 1974 में एक स्कीम तैयार की थी। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह स्कीम अब उनके द्वारा आशोधित की जा रही है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने निर्माण-कार्य को छठी योजना में शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

#### Energisation of Pump Sets and Tubewells

2446. SHRI JAI NARAYAN RUAT :  
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to energise electric pump sets and public tubewells by 1983 in all the States ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGA-  
TION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :**

(a) and (b). Energisation of pump-sets is a continuing process along-with digging and installation of new wells. The State Electricity Boards carry out the energisation programme in almost all the States in the country.

During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the number of electrical pump-sets is proposed to be increased by 25 lakh numbers from 39.50 lakhs (March, 1980) to 64.50 lakhs (March, 1985). Accordingly by the end of March, 1983, it is proposed to energise 52.40 lakhs pump-sets in all, State-wise details are given in Annexure.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Actual No. of pump-sets energised upto the end of 79-80	Estimated number of pump-sets to be energised by March, 1983
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,87,731	5,34,097
2.	Assam	1,678	7,993
3.	Gujarat	2,02,853	2,76,226
4.	Bihar	1,51,985	2,35,112
5.	Haryana	2,03,367	2,65,461
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,633	2,026
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	985	1,265
8.	Karnataka	2,90,308	3,46,759
9.	Kerala	77,863	1,16,389
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,79,431	4,44,988
11.	Maharashtra	5,97,474	7,68,058
12.	Manipur	10	60
13.	Meghalaya	47	302
14.	Nagaland	Nil	20
15.	Orissa	12,958	43,204
16.	Punjab	2,62,267	3,46,646
17.	Rajasthan	1,83,926	2,75,810
18.	Sikkim	Nil	250
19.	Tamilnadu	3,87,227	9,79,162
20.	Tripura	248	708
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,61,750	5,16,865
22.	West Bengal	24,068	50,026
Total States		39,24,147	52,07,565
Total U.Ts.		24,973	28,630
<b>ALL INDIA TOTAL</b>		<b>39,49,120</b>	<b>52,36,195</b>



### **Irrigation Schemes for Rajasthan pending approval**

2447. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various irrigation schemes of Rajasthan State under the consideration of Government of India ; and

(b) when these schemes are likely to be approved and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in statement appended. These schemes can be cleared after their techno-economic feasibility is established, cost/benefits are firmed up and the inter-State aspects are resolved wherever necessary.

### **Statement**

S. No.	Name of the Project	Present position of examination in Central Water Commission/Reasons for delay
<b>A. Major Schemes</b>		
1.	Lift Irrigation Scheme Chambal Project Stage-I )	Inter-State aspect with Madhya Pradesh has to be settled.
2.	Bundi Branch Extension Chambal Project Stage-I )	
3.	Manohar Thana Irrigation Project )	
4.	Nohar Irrigation )	Inter-State aspect with Punjab and Haryana has to be settled.
5.	Sidhmukh Irrigation )	
6.	Modernisation of Galwa Irrigation Project )	
7.	Modernisation of Gudha Irrigation Project )	Clarifications/replies to comments of Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.
8.	Modernisation of Morel Irrigation Project )	
9.	Modernisation of Jai Semand Tank )	
10.	Harish Chander Sagar )	Modified reports according to guidelines prescribed by Central Water Commission awaited.
11.	Construction of Rajasthan Feeder-Gang Canal Link Channel )	
12.	Gagrin Irrigation Project )	
13.	Nohar Irrigation Project (Lift from Rajasthan feeder) )	Modified reports according to guidelines prescribed by Central Water Commission awaited.
14.	Modernisation of Gang Canal	
15.	Modernisation of Bhakra Canal	Modified reports according to guidelines prescribed by Central Water Commission awaited.

- |     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 16. | Modernisation of Parbati Canal System  | Replies to Central Water Commission comments received in September 1981 and are under examination in Central Water Commission. |
| 17. | Modernisation of Gambhiri Canal System | Replies to Central Water Commission comments received in November 1981 and are under examination in Central Water Commission.  |

## B. Medium Schemes

- |     |                               |  |
|-----|-------------------------------|--|
| 18. | Gararda Irrigation            | Accepted by Advisory Committee of Planning Commission. Approval awaited from Planning Commission.  |
| 19. | Parwan Lift Irrigation Scheme | ) These schemes have been examined in<br>) Central Water Commission and forwarded to Planning Commission for<br>) consideration of Advisory Committee<br>) of the Planning Commission. |
| 20. | Sukli Irrigation Project      |  |
| 21. | Bandi Sendra Irrigation       |  |
| 22. | Barni Irrigation              |  |
|     |                               | ) Clarifications/replies to comments of<br>) Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.   |

## Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for construction of Rural Houses

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :**

2448. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details of the financial assistance given to Rajasthan by the Central Government for construction of rural houses during the last four years ;

(b) the number of houses constructed by Rajasthan Government during the aforesaid period ;

(c) the amount allocated to Rajasthan under the head in the **Sixth Five Year Plan** ; and

(d) the time by which the State Government propose to solve the problem of rural houses in Rajasthan ?

(a) The central assistance to the States is given in the form of block grants and block loans without being tied to any scheme and the State Governments are free to utilise the same on the basis of their own requirements and priorities. The Central Govt. also arranges loan assistance to the States for various housing schemes through its financial institutions like the HUDCO LIC & GIC. The details of such assistance given to Rajasthan for both rural and urban housing during the past four years are as under :—

	(Rs. in crores)		
	HUDCO	LIC	GIC
1977-78	8.76	1.20	—
1978-79	9.12	1.20	0.60
1979-80	10.42	1.32	—
1980-81	4.85	1.55	1.228

(b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The approved outlay for housing in Rajasthan for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 24.85 crores of which Rs. 4.75 crores are for Minimum Needs Programme of House Sites-cum-House Construction Assistance for Rural Landless Workers.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Propagation of Modern Technology in Agriculture and Rural Development in Rajasthan**

2449. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the modern technology in agriculture and rural development has been propagated in the rural areas in the Rajasthan State ;

(b) whether periodical camps are organised at the block level in the Rajasthan State for disseminating information to the farmers and rural youths ; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The transfer of technology in Agriculture is now done through a systematic approach (Training & Visit) in 17 revenue districts of Rajasthan. The Extension Workers are trained regularly once every fortnight and carry relevant messages to the farmers in their fortnightly scheduled visits. The purpose

of this transfer technology is to educate farmers in modern technology for increasing the over all production of major crops grown in particular areas and thereby raise the level of farm income.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its various programmes such as Lab to Land Programme, National Demonstration Project, Operational Research Projects, Training of practising farmers has been propagating modern technology in agriculture and rural development in the rural areas in the State.

In addition, farmers are also given training through the Farmers Training Centres, Gramsevak Training Centres, Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals and Charcha Mandals, etc.

(b) Periodical camps are organised at the cluster level.

(c) Subject Matter Specialists/ Agricultural Demonstrators talk to farmers about the packages of practices, improved implements etc. in the camps that are Organised periodically.

Training Camps of Village Extension Workers are also organised every fortnight for equipping them to transmit the technology to be followed by the farmers in the next fortnight. They regularly visit their villages and pass on the information through contact farmers and group meetings.

### **Increase in Crop Diseases and Pests on Introduction of Hybrid Cereals**

2451. SHRI SATYENDRA NASAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether crop diseases and pests have increased as a result of

introduction of hybrid high yielding varieties in cereals ; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and steps taken to reverse this trend ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No generalised conclusion of this kind can be made. The interaction between crop varieties and diseases/insect pests is a complex phenomenon and involves several other factors like fertilisers, weather conditions, irrigation crop sequences etc. Hence, it is difficult to single out the role of any one factor, like the high yielding varieties, in the disease/pest incidence.

The new crop varieties are carefully tested against destructive diseases and insect pests and are released only when found superior to existing ones in yield, quality and reaction to prevailing major diseases and insect pests. In a dynamic cropping system, the host-parasitic relationship keep changing due to the development of new strains or biotypes of the pathogens. The same variety which was resistant at one time becomes susceptible subsequently if new virulent strains of diseases/pests come on the scene. Since high yielding varieties are grown under favourable high fertility irrigated conditions with good management practices, the diseases/pests seem more when they appear on them. Under poor management conditions the incidence of the diseases/pests would be low because of the poor growth of the crop.

(b) The crop scientists realizing the constant shifts in the pathogen/pest situation breed new varieties and try to keep ahead of the pathogens. Our scientists have been making significant progress in this direction as a result of which the crop production has gone up significantly in the last one decade or so.

### Flood Relief Measures

2452. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise, the Central grants approved for flood relief measures and repairs of the flood damages for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) the Central grants released to the States and utilised by the States in the year 1980-81 ;

(c) whether the Government of Orissa utilised the Central assistance for flood in full ;

(d) if so, the progress report of the work undertaken by that State and the items of the major flood damage works that remains to be completed ; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in completion of the flood damage works and rehabilitation of the people in safe places by the Government of Orissa in Gunupur subdivision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing, ceilings of expenditure approved by the Government of India for various flood relief measures and for repair and restorations of public properties damage by flood during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (as on 1st December, 1981), grants/on account advances released to the State affected by floods during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the anticipated expenditure against the approved ceilings of 1980-81 reported by the State Governments, is attached.

(c) According to the Government of Orissa, Rs. 4289.35 lakhs was the anticipated expenditure up to 31-3-1981 against the approved

ceiling of expenditure sanctioned during 1980-81. According to the existing policy, based on the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission, Central assistance to States for flood relief is being provided to the extent of 75% of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments against the approved ceilings in excess of the available

margin money. As the Central assistance given to a particular State covers only a part of the actual expenditure incurred by it, the assistance released to a State is deemed to have been fully utilised.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Ceilings of expenditure approved by Govt. of India for various flood relief measures during 1980-81	Anticipated Expenditure upto 31-3-81 reported by the States against approved ceilings	Non-Plan Grant released by the Centre 1980-81	Ceilings of expenditure in the current financial year (1981-82) (as on 1-12-81)	'On account' Central assistance released so far in 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	839.84	828.38	204.41	—	—
2. Assam	1272.14	1362.53	559.28	—	—
3. Bihar	2647.00	2647.00	1689.75	—	—
4. Gujarat	1897.545	2051.53	829.80	—	—
5. Haryana	524.26	446.05	274.17	—	—
6. Karnataka	347.50	N.A.	100.87	—	—
7. Kerala	909.42	1391.32	400.00	842.72	—
8. Manipur	—	—	—	160.53	—
9. Rajasthan	—	—	—	4505.60	1500.00
10. Orissa	4288.58	4289.35	2820.39	—	—
11. Uttar Pradesh	7905.00	7905.00	5224.50	3589.40	1000.00
12. West Bengal	2356.47	2622.42	984.14	—	—
Total	22987.755	23543.58	13087.31	9098.25	2500.00

### Outlay for Irrigation Schemes during Sixth Plan

2453. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of funds is delaying the implementation of various irrigation schemes;

(b) if so, what is the total outlay provided in the Sixth Plan under Irrigation as against total requirement to meet the target fixed for bringing additional land under Irrigation by the end of the Plan period; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall if any, in the outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The total outlay provided in the Sixth Plan for the Irrigation Sector is Rs. 11,115 crores for creating an additional potential of 13.74 million hectares. Besides this, an outlay of Rs. 1700 crores is expected to be available from Institutional sources. Due to cost escalation, however, this outlay is found to be inadequate to meet the targetted physical achievements.

### Pheasants in Himalayas

2454. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that species of pheasants, known for their brilliant colours and long tails have become rare due to destruction of habitats and hunting for flesh of Monal Trogopans, Koklas and Kaley; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop the destruction of habitats and save these species of the Himalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Legal protection has been provided to these species by including them in the Schedules under the Wildlife (Protection) Act. Monal and Tragopan Pheasants are given total protection from trade and commerce also. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, prohibits diversion of any forest area for non-forestry purposes without the prior approval of the Central Government and thus provides protection to the habitat of wild animals, including pheasants. In addition, several areas over the range of distribution of these pheasant species have been constituted into National Parks and Sanctuaries, thus providing protection to the species as also to their habitats.

### कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

2455. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम 1973 के अनुसरण में हिन्दी को राजभाषा स्वीकार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि लम्बी समयावधि के बीत जाने के बाद भी देश के अधिकांश कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में अभी भी शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग जारी है ;



(ग) यदि हां, तो उन कृषि विश्व-विद्यालयों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है ; और

(घ) सभी कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी की शिक्षा को माध्यम के रूप में अपनाये जाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन्) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की एक सूची संलग्न है जो कि अभी तक स्नातक/स्नातकोत्तर स्तर में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में अंग्रेजी को अपना रहे हैं ।

(घ) इस मामले में आगे कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाए इस बात पर निर्णय लेने के सम्बन्ध में एक मद हाल ही में होने वाले कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के उपकुलपतियों की बैठक में उनके विचार-विमर्श हेतु प्रस्तावित है ।

#### विवरण

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	शिक्षा का माध्यम		
		बी० एमसी० एम० एससी०	पीएच०डी०	
1.	मराठवाडा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, परभणी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी
2.	बिधानचन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पो० आ० मोहनपुर	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी
3.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी
4.	हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पालमपुर	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी
5.	तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोयम्बटूर	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी
6.	गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात)	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी
	पहले स्नातक स्तर में गुजराती माध्यम था । अब अंग्रेजी माध्यम अपनाया जा रहा है ।			
7.	गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर	अंग्रेजी/हिन्दी	"	"
8.	कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर	अंग्रेजी	"	"
9.	पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना तथापि, गृह विज्ञान महाविद्यालय के लिए स्नातक/स्नातकोत्तर/पीएच०डी० स्तर में शिक्षा का माध्यम पंजाबी है ।	"	"	"
10.	हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिसार	"	"	"
11.	केरल कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, केरल, मन्नूथी	"	"	"
12.	राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पटना (बिहार)	"	"	"
13.	असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जोरहाट	"	"	"
14.	नरेन्द्रदेव कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, फैजाबाद	हिन्दी	"	"

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	शिक्षा का माध्यम		
		बी० एससी० एम० एससी०	पीएच०डी०	
15.	पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ, अकोला	अंग्रेजी	अंग्रेजी	—
16.	महात्मा फुले कृषि विद्यापीठ, राहुरी	"	"	अंग्रेजी
17.	जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर	अंग्रेजी/ हिन्दी	"	"
छः कृषि महाविद्यालयों में से चार में स्नातक स्तर में हिन्दी प्रयोग की जा रही है।				
18.	उड़ीसा कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्व-विद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर	अंग्रेजी	"	"
19.	कोंकण कृषि विद्यापीठ, उपोली	"	"	"
20.	चन्द्रशेखर आजाद कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर	हिन्दी	"	"
21.	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर (प्रौद्योगिकी तथा इंजीनियरिंग महाविद्यालय)	अंग्रेजी	"	—

#### Redefining terms of reference of Agricultural Prices Commission

2456. SHRI R. L. BHATIA :  
SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-  
RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI RASHEED  
MASOOD :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHTA :  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to redefine the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission so as to give it the right to fix the prices of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, equipment and machinery ; and

(b) if so, the considerations which have weighed with Government to take this step to enlarge the existing role of the A.P.C. and how far it is aimed at agricultural development and ensuring the real income of all farmers keeping growing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Government Quarters in Goa, Daman and Diu

2457. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total strength of employees working in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu ;

(b) total number of Government quarters ; and

(c) Government plan to add to the total availability of residential accommodation in the Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) In Goa, Daman and Diu, there are about 1000 Central Government employees, besides Defence personnel.

(b) Various Civil Departments of the Central Government have 166 staff quarters there for their employees.

(c) Yes, Sir, 36 more quarters are under construction.

**Sub-standard Rice to Tripura**

\* 2458. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the fact that sub-standard quality of rice which is not fit for human consumption has been despatched to Tripura ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the FCI also has declared that the rice is not fit for human consumption ;

(c) if so, reasons for supply of sub-standard rice to Tripura ;

(d) whether Government have received any letter/communications regarding this matter ; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government to supply good quality of rice to Tripura on priority basis, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (e). The rice stocks which were despatched to Tripura were found having excessive percentage of entrusted/discoloured

grains. Therefore, the Tripura Government was allowed to take delivery of good quality rice after segregation. The State Government agreed to lift 2.6 thousand tonnes of segregated stocks and improve it by repolishing subject to the condition that Food Corporation of India re-imburse the milling charges @Rs. 3/- per quintal. So far the State Government have not lifted the stocks. A quantity of 1.2 thousand tonnes is to be issued after cleaning. The stocks in question which though sub-standard due to encrustation developed during long storage, are not unfit for human consumption.

As the State Government has not lifted the stocks as mutually agreed, even on discount of Rs. 3/- per quintal, instructions have been issued to the concerned officers for cleaning/re-conditioning of these stocks before issue with the approval of the State Government. Instructions have also been issued to ensure that only good quality rice is supplied to Tripura Government. Adequate stocks are being kept in Tripura to meet out the requirements of the State Government as indicated below :—

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Month	Opening balance as on 1st		Receipt during the month		Total availability		Allotment during the month		Issued during the month	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
July, 1981	0.8	9.1	2.2	5.5	3.0	14.6	1.5	8.0	1.2	5.4
August, 1981	1.8	9.1	1.1	4.2	2.9	13.3	1.5	8.0	1.2	2.7
September, 1981	1.6	10.6	0.2	1.2	1.8	11.8	1.7	8.0	1.5	2.2
October, 1981	0.4	9.6	0.9	2.2	1.3	11.8	1.5	8.0	1.1	4.2

### Rehabilitation of People Engaged in Shift Cultivation

2459. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many people are engaged in shift cultivation throughout the country, State-wise ; and

(b) what are the proposals in the Sixth Plan for their rehabilitation and total amount allotted for this purpose, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The State-wise break-up of families engaged in shifting cultivation is given in the Annexure.

(b) With a view to wean away the jhumias from the traditional practice of shifting cultivation, a Central Sector Scheme was launched in 1976-77, which is in operation during the Sixth Plan in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram with outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs respectively. Soil conservation programmes are also being taken under the State Plans with the main objective of controlling shifting cultivation and rehabilitating the jhumias.

#### Statement

State-wise break-up of Families engaged in Shifting Cultivation.

State/U.T.	No. of families engaged in shifting cultivation
1. Arunachal Pradesh	75,244
2. Andhra Pradesh	Not available
3. Assam	58,000*
4. Manipur	50,000*
5. Meghalaya	70,000
6. Mizoram	40,000
7. Orissa	2,00,000
8. Tripura	43,000
9. Nagaland	80,000*
	6,16,244

\*Figures taken from the Report of the National Commission on Agriculture (Part IX Forestry)

### Freedom Fighter M.Ps. Pension

2460. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of pension given to the freedom fighters Members of Parliament is deducted from the amount of pension given to them as being Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether any request from them has been received not to deduct the amount of pension given to them as freedom fighters from the pensions given to them as Members of Parliament; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

### Registered Group Housing Societies in Delhi

2461. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details and number of Group Housing Societies registered so far in Delhi;

(b) number of houses built by above societies (society-wise); and

(c) number of houses to be built during 1981-82 and 1982-83 under group housing scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** (a) Registrar Cooperative Societies Delhi has reported that there are 588 registered Group Housing Societies in Delhi out of which 66 Societies are under liquidation.

(b) The information furnished by the DDA is as under :

Name of the Society	No. of Flats
1. Tara Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. at Kalkaji	160
2. Yamuna Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. at Kalkaji	200
3. Press Association Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. at Malviya Nagar	210
4. Navketan Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. at Mehrauli Rd.	211
5. Cosmopolitan Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd.	3

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that Building Plans of 7071 flats in 52 Group Housing Societies have been sanctioned upto 1981. Out of these 5588 are under construction.

#### **Application of Nuclear Energy for Farm Research**

2462. **SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the progress so far made about the application of nuclear energy for farm research ;

(b) the different crops for which is being utilised ;

(c) whether the research so far made has shown that it can be utilised for common use for boosting agricultural production in the country and if so, the details of the progress made in this sphere ; and

(d) to what extent the agricultural production could be raised through the application of nuclear energy ?

**THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :** (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continues to assess from time to time the progress in the field of application of nuclear tools for research in the field of agriculture. The review is carried out in the course of scrutiny of the research programmes and projects approved by the Council and its Institutes.

(b) Nuclear techniques and tools are being utilised for the improvement and basic study of a large number of crops including cereals, pulses, oil seeds, fibre crops like cotton and jute and horticultural and plantation crops.

(c) The results achieved so far show that nuclear techniques and tools can be of great value in understanding the basic physiological processes which determine crop growth and also in evolving improved crop varieties and production techniques. Significant progress has been made in evolving a number of improved varieties of crops like groundnut, castor, wheat, rice and some of the other crops through the use of nuclear radiation. In addition, nuclear techniques are helping our scientists to understand the utilisation of fertilizer by crops and improving the efficiency of this process.

(d) It is not possible to make a quantitative estimate. It is, however, generally recognised that

nuclear techniques, like other scientific techniques, are proving to be of considerable value in our basic understanding of the production processes and in improving crop productivity. The nuclear techniques are also an additional tool to genetic variability in crop breeding programmes so that breeders could select superior genotypes for different characters.

**कृषि अनुसंधान सेवा में वैज्ञानिकों के पद**

2463. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में कृषि अनुसंधान सेवा शुरू किये जाने से लेकर अब तक एस-2 और एस-3 वैज्ञानिकों के कितने नये पद बनाये गये हैं और उनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये आरक्षित किये गए हैं और इन आरक्षित पदों पर कितने उम्मीदवार नियुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में आरक्षित पदों के अन्तरित होने का उचित रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है ?

**कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन) :** (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के विभिन्न संस्थानों के लिए कृषि अनुसंधान सेवा में 1-10-1975 के बाद 240 एस-2 और 135 एस-3 के पदों का सृजन किया गया था ।

कृषि अनुसंधान सेवा के नियमों के अनुसार एस-2 (रु० 1100-1600) और एस-3 (रु० 1500-2000) के ग्रेडों के पदों को उपयुक्त मूल्यांकन बोर्ड द्वारा योग्यता के आधार पर विज्ञानियों की

पदोन्नति करके भरा जाता है । कुछ असमता दूर करने के सिवाय इन ग्रेडों के पदों पर सीधी भर्ती करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । अभी तक 240 एस-2 और 135 एस-3 के पदों में से 140 एस-2 और 100 एस-3 के ग्रेडों के पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे गए हैं । शेष रिक्तियां कृषि अनुसंधान सेवा के नियमों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन/योग्यता के आधार पर पदोन्नति करके भरी जा रही हैं । उपरोक्त दोनों ग्रेडों में 41 पद अनुसूचित जातियों और 17 पद अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए थे । इन आरक्षित पदों पर 23 अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को एस-2 और एस-3 ग्रेडों में नियुक्त कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् । आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद भारत सरकार के अनुदेशों का पालन कर रही है । आरक्षित पदों के स्थानान्तरण का रिकार्ड भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद में उचित ढंग से रखा जा रहा है । तथापि, आरक्षित पद पर यदि अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवार का चयन नहीं होता है तो भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के अध्यक्ष की अनुमति से उस प्वाइन्ट को दूसरे पद के लिए स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाता है ।

**कोटा में चम्बल नदी पर बांध की ऊंचाई**

2464. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारें कोटा में चम्बल नदी पर बांध की ऊंचाई को दो फुट तक बढ़ाने के लिये सहमत हो गई हैं ;



(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य कब तक आरंभ किया जायेगा और पूरा किया जायेगा ;

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इस पर कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) राजस्थान को इससे कितना लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). केन्द्र के पास अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तकनीकी जांच के लिए और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

#### Vanaspati Producing Units

2465. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to ensure that the vanaspati producing units work to their full capacity so as to increase the production and the availability of vanaspati; and

(b) the number of vanaspati ghee manufacturing units functioning at present, State-wise, alongwith their installed production capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Government have been helping the vanaspati industry to maintain the production and availability of vanaspati to the maximum practicable extent. Regular

supply of oils imported by the State Trading Corporation is being made to the industry. The work of the agencies concerned with the supply of other inputs like coal, power, etc. is also being regularly coordinated. As a result of all these steps, the production of vanaspati went up from 6.79 lakh tonnes in the oil year 1979-80 to about 8.27 lakh tonnes in the oil year 1980-81 representing an increase of about 21.8% over the year.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

#### Statement

State/U.T.	No. of installed vanaspati Units	Installed capacity per day (in MT)
1. Andhra Pradesh	6	193
2. Bihar	3	200
3. Gujarat	10	332.5
4. Haryana	4	160
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1	15
6. Karnataka	6	78
7. Kerala	2	35
8. Madhya Pradesh	3	180
9. Maharashtra	14	912.2
10. Punjab	9	465
11. Rajasthan	6	375
12. Tamil Nadu	5	143
13. Uttar Pradesh	11	631.5
14. West Bengal	6	42
15. Delhi	2	275
	88	4437 approx

राजस्थान नहर के लिये सप्लाई किया गया  
सीमेंट और कोयला

2466. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या  
सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान  
नहर के लिए जनवरी, 1981 से अब तक  
कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट और कोयला  
सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राजस्थान  
सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा की मांग की थी ;

(ग) क्या कोयले और सीमेंट की  
अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण छठी पंचवर्षीय  
योजना के दौरान भी नहर का निर्माण  
कार्य पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में  
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही  
की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख)  
सूचना उपाबन्ध एक तथा दो में दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा  
विभिन्न कार्यों हेतु सीमेंट के लिए की गई  
मांगों की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की  
जाती है और उचित आबंटन की सीमेंट  
नियंत्रक को सिफारिश की जाती है । इसी  
प्रकार, कोयले की मांग की भी जांच की  
जाती है । सीमेंट तथा कोयला, दोनों की  
उपलब्धता सम्बन्धी स्थिति इस समय परि-  
कल्पित कार्यक्रम के लिए सन्तोषप्रद समझी  
गई है ।

परियोजना स्थलों को कोयले की दुलाई  
हेतु रेल वैननों के उपलब्ध न होने के  
कारण कोयले की अस्थायी कमी हुई थी ।  
परियोजना स्थलों को प्राथमिकता के  
आधार पर कोयले की दुलाई के लिए रेल  
वैननों की व्यवस्था करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार  
ने राज्य सरकार की सहायता की है, जिसके  
परिणामस्वरूप कोयले की उपलब्धता में  
सुधार हो गया है । कोयले और सीमेंट की  
उपलब्धता पर ध्यान दिए बिना, राजस्थान  
राज्य सरकार द्वारा परिकल्पित परियोजना  
के चरण-II के इंजीनियरी कार्य को पहले  
ही छठी योजना में आगे ले जाने का कार्य-  
क्रम बनाया गया है ।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना सहित,  
सिंचाई और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए  
सीमेंट की आपूर्ति को मानीटर करने के  
लिए उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास  
विभाग) के अधीन एक मानीटरिंग कक्ष  
स्थापित किया गया है । इस बात को  
सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं गए  
कि सीमेंट की फैक्टरियां सिंचाई और विद्युत  
परियोजनाओं की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं  
के अनुसार उन्हें सीमेंट दें ।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए  
कोयला ले जाने हेतु प्राथमिकता के आधार  
पर प्रति माह तीन रेकों के आबंटन के लिए  
रेलवे बोर्ड के प्राधिकारियों को भी अनुदेश  
दिए गए हैं । फिलहाल, यह कार्यक्रम  
दिसम्बर, 1981 तक जारी रहेगा ।

## विवरण

## उपाबन्ध-एक

लोक सभा के दिनांक 7-12-81 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2466 के भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट विवरण।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना, राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में सीमेंट की मांग, आबंटन तथा आपूर्ति की स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(मात्रा टनों में)

तिमाही	मांग	आबंटन	आपूर्ति	खपत की मात्रा	तिमाही के अन्त में शेष स्टॉक
तिमाही-एक/81 (जनवरी-मार्च, 81)	35,000	16,500	18,807	7,151	29,632
तिमाही-दो/81 (अप्रैल-जून, 81)	21,110	19,550	4,990	4,933	29,687
तिमाही-तीन/81 (जुलाई-सितम्बर, 81)	34,000	33,760	8,768	3,183	उपलब्ध नहीं

(जुलाई व अगस्त 1981)

तिमाही-चार/81 (अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 1981)	35,000	32,000	—
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X सितम्बर, 1981 और उसके बाद की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

## उपाबन्ध-दो

लोक सभा के दिनांक 7-12-1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2466 के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट विवरण।

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए कोयले की मांग, आबंटन तथा आपूर्ति की स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

(रेकों की संख्या)

अवधि	मांग	आबंटन		वास्तविक परिवहन	
		(मार्च, 1981 के बाद)			
		सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा	रेलवे द्वारा		
राजस्थान नहर परियोजना	फरवरी, 1981 से नवम्बर, 1981 तक	40	30	27	27

**Master Plan for Rajasthan for  
Protection by Floods of Luni  
River**

2467. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Master Plan has been prepared by Rajasthan Government for the protection of the region affected by the floods of Luni River ;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table ;

(c) the expenditure to be spent thereon annually and what will be the Central share therein ; and

(d) the full details of the works started and completed under this Master Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The State Government has reported that survey works for preparation of the Master Plan for protecting the areas affected by the floods of river Luni are in hand and the Master Plan is likely to be ready by March, 1982.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Rennet Ingredient in Cheese  
Making**

2468. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the vital ingredient in cheese making is obtained from the stomach of calf under two weeks old which is known as rennet and is specially slaughtered for this purpose ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the cheese manufacturers are not making any mention of such ingredient on the packing ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take for concealing this and violating the law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Rennet, a digestive enzyme from the stomach of a young calf is used universally as a coagulant in cheese manufacturing. Indian cheese manufacturers import their rennet requirements.

(b) and (c). There is at present no regulation under the PFA requiring the display of use of rennet in cheese manufacture on the packing. The question of formulation and enforcement of suitable rules for the purpose is under consideration.

**Clearance of Irrigation  
Projects for Orissa**

2470. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received a representation from Orissa Government to expedite clearance of certain irrigation projects of the State ;

(b) if so, names of such Irrigation projects which require clearance ; and

(c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGA-  
TION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### National Forest Policy

2471. SHRI RASABEHARI  
BEHRA : Will the Minister of  
AGRICULTURE be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether any scheme has been  
framed by Central Government  
regarding Indian National forest  
policy of raising of its forest area,  
and developing public mentality of  
tree growing during Sixth Five  
Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of  
the scheme state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-  
TURE AND RURAL RECONS-  
TRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWA-  
MINATHAN) : (a) The Central  
Government has not framed any  
scheme for raising forest area.  
However, a Centrally Sponsored  
Scheme on Social Forestry for plan-  
ting of trees outside the forests, both,

by Government as well as by public,  
has been framed.

(b) The Central Government has  
introduced Centrally Sponsored  
Scheme of "Social Forestry inclu-  
ding Rural Fuelwood Plantations"  
which aims at planting of trees  
mainly outside the forest areas with  
a view to increase fuelwood, fodder  
and small sized timber required by  
the local people. The scheme has  
two parts viz. (i) plantation of the  
species suitable for fuel and fodder  
in government waste lands, degraded  
areas, along roads, canals and rail-  
way tracks and in coastal areas ;  
and (ii) Raising of seedlings for  
planting in and around agricultural  
farms, school compounds, public  
buildings and court yards and to  
the children for planting under 'A  
Tree for Every Child' programme.

Under (i) i. e. plantation of trees,  
these will be of quick growing  
nature and at least 1500 plants are  
proposed to be raised in a hectare.  
Under (ii) fruit trees will also be  
planted to make up nutrition defi-  
ciency of the children. The scheme  
will be implemented in 101 selected  
districts of the country which have  
chronic deficiency in fuelwood.

A list of 101 districts selected for  
implementation of the scheme is  
enclosed.

### Statement

*List of districts selected for Implementation of the New Centrally Sponsored  
Scheme 'Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation's*

Name of the States/U.Ts

Name of the Districts Selected

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. Rangareddy

2. Guntur

3. Medak

4. Nalgonda

5. Krishna

6. Nellore

**Name of the States/U.Ts****Name of the Districts Selected**

2. Assam

1. Kamrup
2. Goalpara
3. Sibsagar

3. Bihar

1. Santhal Parganas
2. Bhagalpur
3. Giridih
4. Dhanbad
5. Hazaribagh
6. Gaya
7. Aurangabad
8. Nalanda

4. Gujarat

1. Vadodra
2. Panchmahal
3. Kutch
4. Surindranagar

5. Haryana

1. Karnal
2. Mahendergarh
3. Kurukshetra
4. Gurgaon

6. Himachal Pradesh

1. Kangra
2. Mandi
3. Sirmaur

7. Jammu &amp; Kashmir

1. Anantnag
2. Rajouri
3. Kargil

8. Karnataka

1. Bangalore
2. Gulbarga
3. Kolar
4. Bellary
5. Manoya

9. Kerala

1. Cannanore
2. Trivendrum
3. Kozhikode



**Name of the States/U. Ts**

**Name of the Districts Selected**

10. Madhya Pradesh

1. Rewa
2. Ratlam
3. Indore
4. Bhopal
5. Gwalior
6. Jhabua
7. Soony
8. Jabalpur
9. Bilaspur
10. Raipur

11. Maharashtra

1. Ahmednagar
2. Ratnagiri
3. Sholapur
4. Usmanabad
5. Kolhapur
6. Parbhani
7. Nasik

12. Manipur

1. Manipur Central

13. Meghalaya

1. West Khasi Hills

14. Nagaland

1. Kohima
2. Phok

15. Orissa

1. Balasore
2. Cuttack
3. Balangir
4. Puri

16. Punjab

1. Amritsar
2. Patiala
3. Ferozpur

17. Rajasthan

1. Jaipur
2. Udaipur
3. Bharatpur
4. Alwar
5. Bhilwara
6. Ajmer
7. Banswara
8. Jhunjhunu

## Name of the States/U. Ts

18. Sikkim

19. Tamil Nadu

20. Tripura

21. Uttar Pradesh

22. West Bengal

## Name of the Districts Selected

1. East Gangtok

1. Madurai

2. Trichirapalli

3. Chongalpattu

4. Dharampuri

1. West District

1. Hamirpur

2. Jalaun

3. Pilibhit

4. Kheri

5. Jhansi

6. Lalitpur

7. Tehri

8. Almora

9. Garhwal

10. Mirzapur

1. Burdwan

2. Midnapur

3. Bankura

4. 24-Parganas

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 95
 

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## Union Territories

1. Arunachal Pradesh

2. Delhi

3. Mizoram

1. West Kameng

2. Lower Subansir

3. Dibang Valley

1. Delhi

1. Aizwal

2. Lunglei

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 6
 

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Total :

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 101
 

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### Indrabati Project

2472. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest estimate of the cost of Upper Indrabati Project of Kalahandi, Orissa and what is the component of World Bank assistance in the said project;

(b) in which year the Upper Indrabati multi-purpose Project is to be completed ; and

(c) the time scheduled for completion of the work and how much power will be generated, and how much hectares will be irrigated during kharif and rabi season ; give details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 364.35 crores. This project is not included in the pipeline for World Bank assistance under Irrigation Sector. As regards power sector, the World Bank is yet to appraise the project.

(b) The Government of Orissa have informed that this project is expected to be completed by 1990-91.

(c) The time schedule for completion is 13 years. Firm power generation from the project is 227 Mega Watts. 98380 hectares in Kharif and 78158 hectares in Rabi will be irrigated.

### Drinking Water in Orissa

2473. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) district-wise number of problem villages specially in Kalahandi district in Orissa where drinking water is not available; and

(b) the number of the villages, district-wise in which the drinking water problem was resolved for ever with the Central financial assistance on 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and the total expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The information has been given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, financial assistance is given to the States to supplement their resources to provide safe drinking water to the identified problem villages. The number of problem villages provided with drinking water facilities with the help of Central and State funds district-wise during the last 3 years is given in the statement referred to in part (a) of the reply. The total amount of Rs. 510.00 lakhs released to the Government of Orissa as Central assistance during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is reported to have been fully utilised. Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 141.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government as the first instalment. The certified expenditure of this amount will be available only in 1982-83.

**Statement**

District	No. of problem village without water supply as on 1-4-80	Nos. of problem villages covered in 1979-80	Nos. of problem villages covered in 1980-81	Nos. of Problem villages covered in 1981-82 (upto Sept. '81)
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	2900	815	176	174
Puri	2781	271	235	62
Balasore	2791	712	486	26
Ganjam	1905	38	43	17
Phulbani	1002	10	49	55
Sambalpur	2299	96	227	76
Bolangir	1739	179	87	49
Kalahandi	1182	126	53	—
Sundergarh	1227	76	67	22
Keonjhar	1508	31	69	45
Dhenkanal	1965	108	48	57
Koraput	995	54	10	12
Mayurbhanj	1322	39	80	—
	23,616	2555	1630	595

**Overcoming Shortages of Onions**

2474. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NAFED had come in a big way to help the Delhi Administration to control the price of onion which had gone up very high ;

(b) if so, what was impact of NAFED entry into the market on prices of onions;

(c) whether the operation is still continuing ; and

(d) whether NAFED will create suitable stock in different parts of the country to combat such temporary shortage and keep price of onion under check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION : (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of onion started declining.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) is having a storage capacity of 7,500 M.T. of its own for onions in Maharashtra. NAFED is also hiring Chawls in Maharashtra to make storage arrangements for surplus produce of farmers. When stocks are moved to different terminal markets for supply to consumers, storage is, at times, arranged by NAFED by hiring godowns.

#### Inter-state Movements of Foodgrains

2475. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to the State Governments to restrict the movement of foodgrains to other States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Minister of Civil Supplies Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for relaxing the restriction on movement of foodgrains imposed;

(c) whether due to restrictions in movement of foodgrains there will be great difference in prices from State to State which will encourage smuggling, as a result farmers in surplus States will not get remunerative price and consumers in deficit States will have to pay high price; and

(d) if so, whether Government are prepared to remove all the restrictions and instruct the State

Governments not to impose any restrictions on the movement of foodgrains from State to State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (d). No, Sir, except to the extent that the State Governments were advised to restrict movement of paddy outside their States in order to maximise procurement.

(b) and (c). With the approval of Central Government, Government of Andhra Pradesh have imposed levy on movement of paddy outside the State. Such a course was considered necessary to ensure that levy is not evaded by large scale movement of paddy outside the State. As movement of rice is not restricted from State to State, it is not expected that there will be any undue rise in prices.

#### अप्पर सक्करो जलाशय योजना

2476. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या बिहार के गिरिडोह जिले में अप्पर सक्करो जलाशय योजना पर निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना पर छोटा नागपुर का विकास शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 68 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च की जायेगी तथा इस जलाशय के निर्माण के फलस्वरूप गांव नथाने के 47 गांवों और सतगांव नथाने के 13 गांवों तथा 20 हजार एकड़ कृषि भूमि के डूब जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या छोटा नागपुर निधि से धन-राशि खर्च करने और दूसरे जिले में 50 मील लम्बी दूरी पर सिंचाई हेतु पानी ले जाने की योजना इस क्षेत्र के हितों के विरुद्ध है ;

(घ) क्या समूचे गांवों और सतगांवों क्षेत्रों के लोग इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन का घोर विरोध कर रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या सरकार यह योजना छोड़ देगी और लोगों को राहत देगी ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने इस स्कीम पर कार्य छोटी योजना के दौरान आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। परन्तु, यह स्कीम अभी तक योजना आयोग द्वारा मंजूर नहीं की गई है।

(ख) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को वित्त-पोषित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस स्कीम के वित्त-पोषण के बारे में की गई व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नहीं है।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए अद्यतन अनुमान के अनुसार, परियोजना पर 59.75 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इससे 16,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र और 60 गांवों के जलमग्न हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे किसी विरोध के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूचित नहीं किया है।

(ङ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

### **Sugar Purchased by Civil Supplies Department, Delhi**

2477. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar purchased by the Civil Supplies Department of Delhi during the last one year and from which States ; and

(b) what is the present quantity of sugar lying in Delhi godowns and how much sugar had been released by Civil Supplies Department, Delhi during the festival season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANY) : (a) The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation purchased 2852.5 MTs of sugar during the period from February, 81 to April, 1981, out of which 715.6 MTs of sugar was purchased from the Mills situated in Tamil Nadu through the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation and 8136.9 MTs of sugar was purchased from Mills situated in U.P. through the U.P. Cooperative Sugar Mills Federation and the U.P. State Sugar Corporation.

(b) 1902.5 MTs of sugar is lying at the F. C. I. godowns at Shakti Nagar Delhi. 103.3 MTs. of sugar is lying at different store points of the Corporation for sale to the consumers and issue to the Fair Price Shop holders. 131.1 MTs of sugar had been disposed off in Delhi from 18th September to 30th November, 1981.

### **Painting of Wooden item and White Washing in Government Quarters Sector-I, R. K. Puram**

2478. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wooden items in residents in Rama



Krishna Puram. New Delhi are being painted with an eye soring colour other than the usual light grey one besides being of poor quality;

(b) residences painted in Sector-I, R.K. Puram five years ago have yet to be painted even though they are required to be painted after every three years;

(c) the quality of white-washing both internal and external has not improved and yardstick of doing it every alternate year has not been maintained in all cases thereby giving rise to nepotism, favouritism and heart-burning amongst the residents; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for showing such apathy towards the works together with corrective measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Wooden items in Government residences in R. K. Puram, New Delhi are being painted with the light grey paint by CPWD.

(b) No, Sir. Painting in Government residences is done once in three years. All the Govt. residences in R. K. Puram which fall due for painting each year, are got painted by CPWD.

(c) The work of white-washing in Government residences is carried out as per CPWD's specifications. The yardstick of white-washing the residences every alternate year has been maintained by CPWD and no case of nepotism and favouritism has come to the notice of the Govt.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Working of Village Panchayat and Taluk Board**

2479. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards in certain States are not effectively working due to paucity of funds ;

(b) if so, whether study has been made in this regard by Government ; and

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) It is a fact that paucity of funds is a constraint on the effective functioning of Panchayati Raj bodies. Various State Governments have taken steps to strengthen their financial viability through transfer of revenue-earning assets, grants and motivating these bodies to enlarge their resource base.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has not taken up any specific study in the matter, but the concerned State Governments review the financial position of various panchayati raj bodies and take necessary steps in the light of functions entrusted to these bodies.

#### **Help to Orissa on account of Drought**

2480. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the normal quota and the special requirements put up by the Government of Orissa to the Central Government to help meet the drought situation during the current financial year in respect of supply of rice and wheat ; and

(b) the allotments made by Central Government against the demands of the State ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) and (b). RICE Government of Orissa had informed in December, 1980 that they did not require any central pool rice for public distribution system and as such no allotment has been made to the State Government since then.

No requirements were put up by the State Government specifically to meet the drought situation. The State Government had, however, asked for 25,000 tonnes of rice for the month of September, 1981. They were however advised to manage their Public Distribution by utilising the quantity of rice already procured and held in stock by them.

Central Government had allotted 7,000 tonnes of rice towards National Rural Employment Programme during August, 1981 and had also permitted the State Government in September, 1981 to draw another 1900 tonnes of rice towards NREP out of the backlog pertaining to the previous years which remained unlifted on 1-4-1981 under NREP.

**WHEAT** A statement showing demand and allotment of wheat made to Orissa State for the current financial year (April to December, 1981) is attached. In addition we had allocated a total quantity of 450 tonnes wheat (150 tonnes per month) to Orissa State for "feeding programme" during the period April, 1981 to June, 1981.

**Alleged indiscriminate and unauthorised felling of tress**

**2481. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that indiscriminate and unauthorised felling of trees has been taking place in the North Eastern Region States ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to save the natural forest as well as plantation forest ;

(c) whether Government propose to cancel all the public saw mills within the radius of ten kilometres in order to check the misuse of the forest products ; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to start its own standard saw mill with attached carpentry and the other small scale industries ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) There is no report of any alarming destruction of forests in the North Eastern Region States.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Central Assistance to Drought Affected States**

**2482. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made by the Central Government about the magnitude of the drought that has ravaged millions of people in affected States during last two years ;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ;

(c) what remedial measures have been taken so far ; and

(d) the details regarding the nature and quantum of the Central assistance to each of the affected State (State-wise) to tide over the situation as against the assistance asked for by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). At the request of the drought affected States, the Government of India depute Central Teams to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation and to recommend Central assistance that may be required by the State Governments. During the past two years, Central Teams visited Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, and studied the situation obtaining in them. These Teams made field visits and assessed the extent of damage caused by drought. These Teams recommended the short-term and long-term measures covering provision of relief to the affected people, accelerating of major and minor irrigation works, soil conservation and afforestation measures, drinking water supply schemes and other employment generation schemes that should be taken up in the drought affected areas.

(c) Statement-I showing the steps taken to tackle the conditions of drought is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3022/81]

(d) During 1980-81, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu were affected by drought. During the pre-monsoon period of 1981-82, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu were affected by drought. Statement-II showing the Central assistance extended to each of the affected State during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Pre-monsoon) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3022/81]

### Edible Oil allocated to Orissa

2483. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the total quantity of edible oils allocated to the State of Orissa from the Central stocks for issue through Public Distribution System during the recent festivals season; and

(b) whether step have been taken to ensure that there is no profiteering or adulteration by the trade in the sale of oils imported by private parties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) The months of September and October are normally considered to be festival months. During September-October, 1981 the following quantities of different edible oils were allocated to the State of Orissa from the edible oils imported by the Central Government through the State Trading Corporation. Besides, the balance quantities from the earlier allocations remaining unlifted as on 29-8-1981 were allowed to be lifted in these two months.

	In M. T. Tonnes			
	RBD Palm-olein	RBD Palm Oil	Rape-seed Oil	Total
Unlifted quantity on 29-8-1981	333	31	1022	1386
Allocation for September-October 1981	500	—	1000	1500
	833	31	2202	2886 (Grand Total)

(b) Yes, Sir.

The following steps are taken by the Central Government :

- (i) All consignments of imported food stuffs including edible oils are checked at the port of entry under provision of section 6 (2) of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 so as to ensure that they conform to the standards laid down under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.
- (ii) Sale of adulterated edible oils is an offence under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The State Governments who are directly concerned with implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have been instructed time and again to have a vigil on sale of adulterated food stuff including edible oils.

The following steps are taken by the Government of Orissa :

Quantities of edible oils allotted through the STC are handled by the Orissa State Civil Supplies Corporation. This Corporation and the District Collectors in the State of Orissa were instructed to keep close watch on distribution of these oils and to gear up enforcement machinery to prevent black-marketing and adulteration.

#### **Drainage Schemes of Orissa**

2484. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) if it is a fact that some drainage schemes of the State of Orissa submitted by the concerned state are awaiting clearance either from CWC or from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes, action taken by the Centre

to clear off the schemes and the time by which all such schemes will be cleared off; and

(c) what are the schemes which are included in the Sixth Plan, their financial implication and the area in acreage which will be benefited by each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) No drainage scheme sent by the Government of Orissa is pending for clearance with the Central Water Commission.

The Government of Orissa have Plans to carry out investigations and studies for preparing a Master Plan for drainage in the Mahanadi delta. This planning work will cost Rs. 120 lakhs and will require four years, the proposal has been sent by the Government of Orissa very recently to the World Bank for their concurrence for being financed out of the credit assistance for Mahanadi barrage.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Cutting of trees in catchment area of Karuppanandhi Tamil Nadu**

2485. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India had refused permission to Tamil Nadu Government to cut the trees in the catchment area of Karuppanandhi, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether in contravention of the Government of India's directive the Government of Tamil Nadu has granted permission to the leaseholder of Paraw Estate in Shenkottah Taluk, Tirunelveli District for cutting down the trees, which fall in the above catchment area; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken for contravening the Government of India's directive in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Difference between Cost of 'Construction' and 'Total Cost'**

2486. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference between the expression "cost of construction" (as defined by the Supreme Court) and the "total cost" as given by the DDA for its MIG flats ;

(b) if so, whether the "total cost" includes, among other things, the enforced subsidy to low income group flats and also DDA's profit; and

(c) what is the actual cost of construction of its MIG flats which should be the basis for house-tax levied by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The DDA have stated that in the absence of the particulars of the case in which Hon. Supreme Court might have defined the term 'cost of construction', it is not possible to compare the two expressions in the proper perspective.

(b) The DDA has reported that the costing process evolved by the DDA has in-built subsidies in favour of the weaker sections, but it does

not have any component of profit to the DDA in the overall analysis.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have stated that, for the purpose of determining the rateable value of self occupied DDA flats the cost is taken as the actual cost, paid to the DDA by the assessee/allottee or proposed to be paid to the D.D.A. by such person as reflected in the allotment letter issued by the DDA.

#### **Staff Working in CPWD and DDA**

2487. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of employees of different categories (category-wise) working in the Central Public Works Department and D.D.A. in Union Territory of Delhi as on 1, November, 1981 and the number of such employees belonging to different States (State-wise); full details be given including mode of recruitment ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : The information is being collected from the various units of C.P.W.D. working at various places in India, as well as from the Delhi Development Authority and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Housing in Delhi during Current Financial Year**

2488. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India is formulating or have formulated a scheme for the construction of 40,000 houses of various categories (mention category-wise) per year in Delhi and whether



Rs. 300 crores have been earmarked for the current financial year out of Rs. 575 crores, if so, full details is given ;

(b) the number of different categories of house/residential flats constructed by the DDA since its inception and the number of houses/flats under construction and the number of houses and flats proposed to be constructed during the next two years ; and

(c) whether weaker section of the society will be benefited and to what extent and how ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The number of houses constructed by the DDA from its inception upto November, 1981 is given below :—

MIG	18,609
LIG	21,084
Janata/C.S.P.	18,159
E.W.S.	6,842
Slum tenements	1,154
Self Financing Scheme	1,208
	<hr/>
	67,056

More than 38,000 dwelling units are reported to be under construction. As part of its normal programme, the DDA proposes to construct dwelling units at the rate of 20,000 per annum. Subject to availability of adequate funds and building materials, the DDA would endeavour to construct more dwelling units.

(c) About 71 per cent of the dwelling units are intended to be constructed for the weaker sections and the low income group.

### Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

2489. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy of Government is to regularise the various unauthorised colonies in the Union Territory of Delhi on the basis of the layout plan exhibited by the Delhi Development Authority in 1980 and the objections/suggestions received thereon from the public ;

(b) whether a large number of houses in the unauthorised colonies including Vinod Nagar in Mandavali Fazalpur Complex have been demolished by the DDA in contravention to the above policy of the Government and if so, the reasons and justification thereon, and

(c) whether that acquisition notices have been served on a large number of owners of houses and plots in the unauthorised colonies including Mandavli Fazalpur complex in contravention to the assurances given by the Government and the DDA from time to time and if so, the reasons and justifications therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the final regularisation plans are prepared as per Government policy duly considering the draft plans.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has denied this. The D.D.A. has however reported that some structures which had come up recently in the neighbourhood of Vinod Nagar were demolished as fresh unauthorised constructions are not to be allowed as per Government policy.



(c) The Delhi Administration has reported that notices under sections 9 and 10 of the Land Acquisition Act have been issued to the interested persons inviting claims for payment of compensation and that acquisition will be done in this area in accordance with the policy of the Government, like all other colonies of similar nature that have come up on notified land.

### रोहिणी आवास योजना

2490. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोहिणी योजना में रिहायशी प्लॉटों को लेने के लिये बहुत से व्यक्तियों ने अभ्यावेदन-पत्र दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त प्लॉटों के लिये कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये हैं और रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने प्लॉट बनाए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) आवेदकों को किस तारीख तक प्लॉट मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पंजीकरण का कार्य सौंपे गये बैंकों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत रिहायशी प्लॉटों के आवंटन के लिये 82,384 व्यक्तियों ने पंजीकरण करवाया है। काटे जाने वाले कुल प्लॉटों की संख्या लगभग 1,17,000 होगी।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मार्च, 1982 तक आवंटन के लिये लगभग 15,000 प्लॉट बिचे जाने (रिलीज किए जाने) की सम्भावना है।

रोहिणी योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लॉटों के लिये अदा की गई अग्रिम राशि पर ब्याज

2491. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने स्वयं रोहिणी आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लॉटों के लिये पंजीकृत कराया है लेकिन जिन्हें अभी तक प्लॉट नहीं दिये गये हैं, अग्रिम राशि पर ब्याज देगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस दर पर और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के जमा खातों में प्रतिवर्ष 7 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज जमा किया जायेगा। तथापि, एक वर्ष की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले धन वापिस लेने (विद्व्वावल) की अनुमति नहीं दी जायेगी, सिवाय विशेष परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के उपाध्यक्ष के निरपेक्ष स्वविवेक के और ऐसे मामलों में कोई ब्याज देय नहीं होगा।

### Buffer Stocks to be created in the South

2492. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided that sufficient buffer stocks should be created in the South so that the U. S. imported wheat is stored there in the godowns;

(b) if so, what is the total wheat so far arrived in India from U. S. and how much is still left yet to come;

(c) what are the places where these stores have been created and whether the storage capacity had been improved in these stores; and

(d) whether new storage is also being set up to meet the increasing demands due to the arrival of wheat from U. S. A. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). Buffer stock of foodgrains are maintained on all-India basis and stocks are also kept in Southern States. As on 30-11-1981 about 3.54 lakh tonnes of imported wheat had been taken into godowns in India and the balance of 11.61 lakh tonnes is yet to be received in our godowns.

(c) It is proposed to store imported wheat in different strategic points in the country to ensure adequate supplies at various places.

(d) Planning for additional storage capacity in the country is a continuous process and programmes for a Five Year Plan period and also for each annual plan period are drawn up in this regard. No separate programme has however been drawn up for storage of wheat being imported from U.S.A.

#### **Plan to Build up Additional Storage Capacity**

2493. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation of India has decided to construct additional storage capacity of 4,00,000 tonnes ;

(b) what was the target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan for the same ;

(c) whether the shortfall was likely to be made up in 1981-82 ;

(d) what was the warehousing storage capacity ;

(e) how much was built up in 1980-81 ; and

(f) what was the capacity of India's grain storage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85), the Central Warehousing Corporation proposes to construct warehousing capacity of 16.25 lakh tonnes under its general warehousing programme.

(c) and (e). Against the target of 2 lakh tonnes capacity under general warehousing programme during 1980-81, the Central Warehousing Corporation completed a capacity of 2.03 lakh tonnes, thus achieving the target. Therefore, the question of making up any shortfall of 1980-81 during 1981-82 does not arise.

(d) As on 1-10-1981, the Central Warehousing Corporation has a total capacity of 39.00 lakh tonnes (owned, hired and cover & plinth) and all the State Warehousing Corporations have a total capacity of 51.20 lakh tonnes (owned and hired).

(f) As on 1-10-1981, the total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India, which is responsible for management of buffer stocks of foodgrains, is 197.54 lakh tonnes (owned, hired and CAP).

**Rural Housing under Minimum Need Programme**

2495. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has taken a serious view of certain target shortfalls in rural housing under the Minimum Needs Programme especially with the discovery that States have been diverting funds for housing to other less priority heads ;

(b) if so, whether a recent survey by the Planning Commission reveals that although the programme has been fully funded by some of the local bodies charged with the implementation have been siphoning money on their own buildings and furniture ;

(c) is it also a fact that according to this survey the rate of subsidy for rural housing varies widely from State to State and in some cases the element of subsidy is as high as anything between Rs. 3000 to 5000 ; and

(d) if so, what are the other points mentioned by the Planning Commission and what action has been taken by the Union Government against the States which have been misusing the funds for rural housing ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) The Rural Housing Scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme is in the State Sector and no instance of diversion of the funds from this head has been noted. Shortfall in expenditure in any year

is expected to be made up in subsequent years.

(b) to (d). The Planning Commission has not conducted any survey of the programme so far. It is, however, a fact that some of the State Govts. have been implementing the programme on a more liberal basis than the norms envisaged in the 6th Five Year Plan in view of rising costs. The State Govts. have been requested to ensure implementation of the programme according to plan norms so that the physical targets envisaged in the Plan are duly achieved.

**चीनी पर दोहरा नियंत्रण**

2496. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नई चीनी मिलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये चीनी पर दोहरी नियंत्रण पद्धति पुनः लागू करने की घोषणा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुनः लागू की गई दोहरी नियंत्रण पद्धति के अन्तर्गत कितनी चीनी मिलों को चीनी निदेशालय द्वारा प्रोत्साहन दिये गये हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :

(क) चालू चीनी वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान चीनी पर आंशिक नियन्त्रण, दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण प्रणाली और नई चीनी मिलों को प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति जारी रखने का फैसला किया गया है ।

(ख) संशोधित प्रोत्साहन योजना के अधीन चार चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के दावों को शर्करा निदेशालय ने अस्वीकार कर दिया है ।

स्लम विभाग, दिल्ली को मकान किराया भत्ता देना

2497. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री 7 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3126 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा एक पृथक स्लम विभाग बनाया गया था और इसे चलाने के लिये नये कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया था।

(ख) क्या स्लम विभाग के कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों के समान मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है जिसके बारे में उन्होंने एक अभ्यावेदन भी दिया है ;

(ग) क्या इस बीच कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) विषमताओं को दूर करने हेतु गन्दी बस्ती विभाग के कर्मचारियों का अभ्यावेदन विस्तृत जांच के अधीन है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा।

#### House Building Loans

2498. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of the institutions, apart from the Government, which finance the loans for housing to (i) individuals (ii) group housing societies (iii) house building agencies ;

(b) the extent to which they sanction loans alongwith the rate of interest and the period of repayment in each case ;

(c) whether any facilities for the sanctions of loan is also provided to those who have only meagre income and no landed property and for pledging them to these institutions ; and

(d) if not, whether any such facilities would be provided to these sections ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) As far as public agencies are concerned, loans for housing to individuals are provided by LIC and scheduled commercial banks ; and loans to group housing societies and house building agencies are provided by LIC, HUDCO and scheduled commercial banks.

(b) The terms and conditions of HUDCO and LIC finance are given in Annexe I & II. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3023/81] The guidelines on housing finance issued by the RBI to scheduled commercial banks are given in Annexe III. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3023/81].

(c) Where the State Govts. have allotted sites to individuals, HUDCO provides financial assistance to State Govt. agencies if they formulate scheme for such individuals in line with guidelines applicable to that kind of scheme. HUDCO provides loans to different State Govt. agencies for construction of dwelling units for the EWS upto all inclusive ceiling cost of Rs. 8,000

per unit repayable over a period of 20 years carrying 5% interest per annum. Cent per cent loan assistance is provided for the dwellings costing Rs. 5,000 per unit and thereafter on a graded scale.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Development of Cottage Industries**

2499. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been given the task of developing industries in the tiny sector for rural development of under-developed and backward areas;

(b) if so, how many cottage units like match box industries were set up in the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha which have remained under-developed and under-industrialised;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision to set up a unit for the manufacture of potassium chlorate; and

(d) if so, will it be set up in any one of the above three backward districts of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI) : (a) to (d). Khadi & Village Industries Commission is responsible for the development of Khadi & Village Industries in the country. By and large, the Commission implements its programmes in rural areas. As a matter of policy, the Commission relatively pays more attention to hill, border, backward, remote and inaccessible areas. So far no cottage match units have been set up in the dis-

tricts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha. Presently no potassium chlorate unit is being set up by the Commission.

### **Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi**

2500. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria adopted by Government for regularisation of colonies in Delhi ; and

(b) the number and names of colonies to be regularised during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The criteria for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi are indicated in Statement 'A'.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have not drawn up any list of the unauthorised colonies to be regularised during the remaining part of the current financial year, except that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has drawn up a list of such colonies proposed to be taken up till December, 1981 as per list at Statement 'B'.

### **Statement-A**

#### *Criteria for regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi*

(i) Unauthorised colonies on non-Govt. land covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein upto 30-6-77 and 16-2-77 respectively will be regularised.

(ii) Structures will be regularised after fitting them in a layout plan and after keeping clear space for

roads and other community facilities. To the extent land is already available for roads and other community facilities in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood such land should be utilised for these purposes.

(iii) Development charges as determined by D.D.A./M.C.D. will be payable by the owners of the properties in such manner as may be laid down by these bodies.

(iv) The families which are displaced in the process of providing space for roads and other community facilities will be rehabilitated in the following manner :—

(a) Owners of the houses who or any of whose family members do not own a plot/house in Delhi will be provided alternate land/flat.

(b) The tenants will be allotted alternate accommodation provided they or any of their dependent members of family do not own a house/plot in Delhi.

(v) In the process of regularisation, wherever necessary, change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans.

(vi) Colonies which have been notified for acquisition will also be considered for regularisation and wherever necessary other consequential steps will be taken.

(vii) D.D.A./M.C.D. will take up the work of the completing the case by case study of all the colonies, which could not be done earlier, on a top priority basis.

(viii) Constructions already done in areas earmarked for roads and other community facilities in the colonies which had been regularised

earlier, will also be regularised provided land for such facilities is available in the immediate vicinity or neighbourhood. Otherwise, they will be given alternative sites/flats.

(ix) while deciding upon the regularisation of unauthorised colonies in the manner indicated above, it is also to be emphasised that Government will not counterance any activity or action on the part of any individual or body to put up fresh structures whether in the existing unauthorised colonies or in any other areas within or outside the urbanisable limits of Delhi. Any attempt in this direction will be viewed seriously and defaulters will be dealt with severely.

#### **Statement-B**

*List of unauthorised colonies proposed to be regularised by M. C. D. till December, 1981*

1. Kanti Nagar
2. Rajgarh Mohalla & Extn.
3. Shanti Mohalla
4. Rajgarh Extension I-II
5. Durgapuri Colony
6. Shanker Nagar Ext.
7. Ram Nagar Extension East
8. Kuldip Nagar
9. Moti Park
10. Harikishan Nagar
11. Navin Shahdara
12. Rohtas Nagar
13. Kabur Nagar
14. Balbir Nagar
15. Subhash Park
16. Panchshil Garden
17. Balbir Nagar Extension
18. R. R. Block & A. B. Block
19. Dawarka Puri Uldan Park
20. Chhaju Colony
21. Gorakh Park Colony
22. Mohan Park  
Navin Shahdara



23. Pratap Pura Babbar Pur Road
24. Panchshil Garden Extension
25. Navin Shahdara East
26. Rohtas Nagar Extension
27. Shivaji Park Extension
28. Subhash Park (South)
29. Subhash Park Extn. and West
30. West Rohtas Nagar
31. Gorak Parkh East
32. Babbar Pur Extn. & East Shahdara
33. Shiv Puri Extension
34. Arjun Nagar West
35. Chander Nagar West
36. Shastri Park
37. Indra Park Extension
38. Krishna Nagar Extension East
39. Shastri Park (Satnam Park)
40. Shri Ram Nagar.

**Advance Plan Assistance for Irrigation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh**

2501. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sought advance plan assistance for taking up irrigation programmes in the current year's annual plan ; and

(b) if so, amount asked for and the decision of the Government on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount asked for by the Andhra Pradesh Government is Rs. 40 crores. The matter is under consideration.

**Projects undertaking by Indian Companies in Baghdad**

2502. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level team led by him visited Baghdad in October this year ;

(b) the number and names of the persons of the team ;

(c) what were the subjects discussed and decisions taken ; and

(d) how far his visit has helped the Indian companies which have taken up many projects in that country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING : (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team comprised, besides the Union Minister of Works & Housing, Shri M.K. Mukharji, Secretary, Ministry of Works & Housing, Shri A. S. Chatah, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Shri D. R. Tiwari, Private Secretary to the Minister of Works & Housing.

(c) and (d). The visit was primarily in connection with the International Trade Fair at Baghdad in which India had participated and also for the inspection of some construction works taken up by the National Buildings Construction Corporation in Iraq. The team also had discussions at appropriate levels with the concerned Ministers of the Govt. of Iraq and also with senior officers on the subject of entertainment of claims made by Indian companies regarding cost escalation etc.

in the projects undertaken by them. The visit facilitated further discussions of these issues by the Indo-Iraq Joint Commission which had its meeting in Iraq later in October, 1981.

### **Supply of Sub-standard Pesticides to Farmers in Central Zone**

2503. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey regarding the supply of pesticides to farmers was conducted by the Central Government;

(b) whether some complaints were received by Government regarding the supply of sub-standard pesticides to farmers in the Central Zone etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (b). In October, 1980, the Government constituted 5 Survey Teams on zonal basis to report on the status of quality control machinery for pesticides existing in different States. The Survey Team on Central Zone took 98 samples and found 57 samples (about 58 per cent) to be sub-standard.

### **Encroachment of land by Political Party Workers in Delhi**

2504. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been made clear that encroachment on Government land would not be tolerated in the Capital ; and

(b) if so, whether any list of such encroachment has been prepared regarding involvement of some political party workers; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such list has been prepared. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee have stated that no instances of involvement of political party workers in cases of encroachment have come to notice.

### **दिल्ली में भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए मुआवजा**

2505. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली के किसानों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अथवा कुछ अन्य सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा उनसे अधिग्रहीत भूमि के लिए बाजार दरों पर मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है और उन्हें बहुत कम दरों पर मुआवजा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों में बढ़ते हुए असन्तोष को खत्म करने की दृष्टि से बाजार दरों पर किसानों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा देना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) भूमि मालिकों को क्षतिपूर्ति, भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, 1894 की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचना जारी करने के समय चालू बाजार दर पर, इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार दी जाती है।

(ख) जिन लोगों की भूमि का अर्जन किया गया है उनको हुई कठिनाइयों में कमी करने की दृष्टि से भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम में संशोधन करने अपेक्षित हैं।

#### Finance for desert development programme in Jammu & Kashmir

2506. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after introduction of 50 per cent State's share, the works on the Desert Development Programmes in various States and particularly in Jammu & Kashmir has slowed down;

b) whether Government of India will take full responsibility with 100 per cent finance as before, particularly of Ladakh region of J&K in view of cold shoulder shown by the State Government towards Ladakh; and

(c) if reply to (b) above be in the negative, what steps Government of India will take to ensure speedy execution of D. D. P. in Ladakh region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present to reconsider the present scheme of financing of the Programme.

(c) The Desert Development Programme in Jammu & Kashmir covers 5 blocks each in the districts of Leh and Kargil. The Government of India review the contents of the programme proposed for each year and the progress of expenditure. The State Government too are endeavouring to develop suitable schemes and accelerate the pace of implementation. The present mechanism of cooperation between the Union and State Governments is working satisfactorily and it is hoped that there will be a tangible though necessarily gradual progress towards integrated development in the cold desert area of Ladakh region.

#### Rice supplied to J and K

2507. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India to Ladakh through the Food and Supplies Department of J&K States is found to be rotten and unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of numerous public complaints a team of Food Department from Srinagar visited Ladakh and after on the spot inspection, they agreed to replace the rotten and bad stocks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said officials who visited Ladakh squarely held the F.C.I. responsible for the rotten and bad quality rice supplied to Ladakh; and

(d) if so, what steps Government of India propose to take against the F.C.I. for supplying/accepting bad quality rice meant for Ladakh and whether the rotten rice has been replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India supplies rice to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir strictly conforming to the uniform specifications laid down by the Government of India and after quality approval by the State Government. Further distribution at Ladakh is done by the State Government. The Secretary, Food & Supplies, Jammu & Kashmir complained to Food Corporation of India in July, 1981 about the supply of poor quality rice on which a team of officers was sent for investigation. On enquiry it was found that the concerned stocks were well within the prescribed specifications. The State Government insisted that the specifications prescribed by the Government of India are not binding on them and they should be supplied rice conforming to their standards. As purchase and sale are carried out on Central Government specifications, this request of the State Government could not be agreed to.

The Food Corporation of India is not aware of any specific enquiry conducted by the State Government regarding supply of rotten rice to Ladakh nor was the Food Corporation of India approached by the State Government for replacement of any stock,

गोरखपुर और बस्ती में बाढ़

2508. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर और बस्ती जिलों में घाघरा, राप्ती और उनकी सहायक नदियों में आई बाढ़ के कारण इस वर्ष कुल कितनी हानि हुई तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन नदियों में बाढ़ से गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या लगातार होने वाली भारी तबाही को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोई विशेष बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना बनाने का है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार के साथ कोई समझौता न होने से इन नदियों के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अपने क्षेत्र में इन नदियों में बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने की किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(च) क्या सरकार का इस वर्ष गोरखपुर और बस्ती के बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों को विशेष राहत देने का कोई कार्यक्रम है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (च) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

• उत्तर प्रदेश में 'काम के बदले अनाज' का कार्यक्रम

2509. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान 'काम के बदले अनाज' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य को कितनी धनराशि और कितनी मात्रा में अनाज आवंटित किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए आवंटनों का जिलावार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालेश्वर राम) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को चालू वर्ष की प्रथम दो तिमाहियों के लिये केन्द्रीय अंश के रूप में 16.70 करोड़ रुपये की मकद निधियों के अलावा 27,900 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा संस्वीकृत की गई है। सूचना मिली है कि राज्य सरकार ने आवंटित मात्रा में से कोई खाद्यान्न नहीं उठाए हैं और इस प्रकार जिलों को अभी खाद्यान्नों की कोई मात्रा आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कम लागत के मकान

2510. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर वर्गों के लिये गाँवों में

आवंटित आवासीय भूमि पर कम लागत पर मकान बनाने की कोई योजना मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) कब तक इसको कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) राज्य सरकारें पहले ही ग्रामीण भूमिहीन कामगारों के लिए आवास स्थल व गृह निर्माण सहायता की योजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही हैं जिसमें 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम तथा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में विकसित आवास स्थल का आवंटन तथा उस पर कम लागत के मकान बनाने के लिए सहायता शामिल है।

(ख) इस योजना में सम्पर्क मार्गों, 250 रुपये प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से 30-40 मकानों के एक समूह के लिए पक्के कुएं के प्राबधान सहित लगभग 100 वर्ग गज माप का आवास स्थल के आवंटन पर विचार किया गया है। आवंटित किए गये स्थल पर रिहायशी एकक के निर्माण के लिए स्थानीय भवन निर्माण सामग्रियों के लिये 500 रुपये की सहायता दी जानी है। सभी श्रम कार्यों की व्यवस्था लाभभोगियों द्वारा की जानी है।

(ग) छठी योजना में सभी अनुमानित पात्र परिवारों को आवास-स्थल देने तथा उनमें से 25 प्रतिशत को 1985 तक गृह निर्माण सहायता देने पर विचार किया गया है।

## उत्तर प्रदेश में पेय जल

2511. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए 31 मार्च, 1983 तक, पेय जल सप्लाई व्यवस्था करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) उन गांवों की जिले-वार संख्या कितनी है जिनमें 31 अक्टूबर, 1982 तक पेय जल सप्लाई की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है; और

(ग) आगामी वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कितने गांवों में पेय जल सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य सरकार की 2700 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) 1982-83 के दौरान राज्य सरकार का 2200 समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है।

## विवरण

जिले का नाम	31-10-81 तक लाभान्वित ग्रामों की संख्या		
1. अल्मोड़ा	1023	3. गढ़वाल	846
2. उत्तर काशी	384	4. चमोली	785
		5. देहरादून	515
		6. नैनीताल	1386
		7. पिथौरागढ़	1135
		8. टिहरी गढ़वाल	562
		9. भांसी )	
		10. ललितपुर )	480
		11. बांदा	434
		12. जालौन	251
		13. हमीरपुर	61
		14. उन्नाव	20
		15. कानपुर	94
		16. फतेहपुर	28
		17. वाराणसी	7
		18. राय बरेली	70
		19. लखनऊ	—
		20. खड़ी	—
		21. सीतापुर	—
		22. हरदोई	—
		23. आजमगढ़	210
		24. इलाहाबाद	1380
		25. गाजीपुर	228
		26. गोनडा	—
		27. गोरखपुर	68
		28. जौनपुर	431
		29. देवरिया	—
		30. प्रतापगढ़	79
		31. फैजाबाद	—
		32. बलिया	78
		33. बस्ती	1
		34. बहराईच	—
		35. मिर्जापुर	203
		36. वाराणसी	457
		37. मुलतानपुर	48
		38. अलीगढ़	2
		39. इटावा	4
		40. कदा	2



41. पीलीभीत	—
42. फरुखाबाद	9
43. बादायूं	3
44. बरेली	3
45. बुलन्दशहर	—
46. बिजनौर	26
47. मथुरा	49
48. मुजफ्फरनगर	9
49. मुरादाबाद	5
50. मेरठ	11
51. झागरा	84
52. मैनपुरी	1
53. रामपुर	1
54. शाहजहांपुर	1
55. सहारनपुर	139

### Registration of Sold Property

2512. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether sale of plots and flats/houses are not being registered by the Courts for a long time in Delhi resulting in the steep rise in their prices ;

(b) whether Estate Duty paid on such registrations is not being received by Government though properties and land are changing hands without any record thereby causing huge financial losses to Government by evasion of capital tax ;

(c) whether transactions are taking place on the Power of Attorney which helps in the use of unaccounted money ; and

(d) whether an embargo is proposed to be placed on such sales by D.D.A. to only those who have not been ordinarily resident of Delhi for

a minimum period of ten years immediately preceding the purchase of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Direct Taxes has intimated that the effect of properties changing hands, without registration of transfer of property, on estate duty and wealth-tax revenue is likely to be nil. The property standing registered in whose-so-ever name will be subjected to and suffer the levy of estate duty or wealth-tax. Where transactions are entered into on the power of attorney without registration or transfer of the same, the so called vender/transferer remains assessable to wealth-tax or estate duty in the event of his death since such a property continues to remain registered in his name in the registration records.

(d) The D. D. A. has no such proposal.

### Unauthorised Encroachment on Public Land in Delhi

2513. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the field staff of DDA, MCD, Delhi Cantt. Board and NDMC are mainly responsible for large scale unauthorised constructions and encroachment on public land in their areas ;

(b) if so, whether a legislation devolving responsibilities on these

officials is to be brought to contain the city and help check further erosion including changes in statute books ; and

(c) steps taken to maintain a strict vigil on unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that Junior Engineers of its Building Department go round the areas allocated to them to detect unauthorised construction and initiate action against it. The New Delhi Municipal Committee has stated that strict vigil over unauthorised construction and encroachment on public land is kept by its field staff who visit their beats and report the encroachments as and when detected. The Delhi Development Authority has stated that a large number of watch and ward staff has been deployed to keep constant vigil over the land and a control room has also been set up at its headquarters to receive the complaints regarding encroachments/unauthorised constructions. Besides, a Special Cell has been created under a Deputy Commissioner of Police in Delhi Administration last year to deal with land racketeers. The Delhi Cantonment Board has stated that, as and when any unauthorised

construction is brought to notice, action is taken under the provisions of Cantonment Act.

#### **Development of Land in R.K. Puram, New Delhi**

2514. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5579 on 30 March, 1981 regarding Development of land in Sector I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the land has since been handed over to MCD; and

(b) if not, what measures have been taken to ensure its handing over for the development of a Park?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) The D.D.A. in whose care and maintenance the land had been placed, have been asked to release the land to the Land & Development Officer for handing over its possession to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Meanwhile, the lease agreement has also been sent to the Corporation for registration.

#### **Restriction on Cutting of trees in Himalayas**

2515. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are restricting cutting of trees in Himalayas to prevent silting of rivers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) The Government of India keep advising the State Governments to ensure efficient protection of tree growth in the country including Himalyan river catchments. Legal competence protection of trees falls within the purview of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Development of Cold Water Fish in J & K

2516. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is having a project in Jammu and Kashmir to develop cold water fish; and

(b) whether Government are aware that this project is not receiving help from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a Cold Water Fisheries Research Centre located in Harwan, J & K State.

(b) The Government is aware that this project is not receiving help from the Govt. of J & K State. The Cold Water Fisheries Research Unit of the CIFRI, originally located at Kangra in Himachal Pradesh, was shifted to Harwan (Srinagar) in October 1967 at the instance of the J&K State in order to carry out research on the various

aspects of cold water fisheries and has been carrying out investigations on trout hatchery practices, feed formulation and trout disease control. Since the facilities available at the existing Centre in many respects are far from adequate the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been taking up the matter with the State Government. The achievement Audit Committee of the Institute after visiting the Centre had recommended that the State Government should provide suitable farm facilities and had suggested that the Achabal Fish Farm which is presently in a dilapidated stage may be acquired by the CIFRI on a long lease. Alternatively, additional land near Achabal may be acquired by the State and given to the CIFRI so that it may develop the farms to suit its requirements for investigations on the culture of cold water species. The Director, CIFRI, had since discussed the matter with the State Deputy Minister for Fisheries and Tourism. However, the State Fisheries Directorate had informed the CIFRI that they are unable to spare the Achabal Fish Farm in view of the manifold increase in development in their re-organised set-up.

#### Development of Paddy Variety in Deep Water Area

2517. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed paddy variety for the deep water areas; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For deep water areas, rice variety like Jalmagna was developed

for Uttar Pradesh in 1971. Similarly varieties like Panidhan-1 and Panidhan-2 were developed in 1972 and Jaladhi-1 and Jaladhi-2 in the mid seventies in West Bengal. Recently varieties like, Habiganj 4-1, CMS 13, DW 48, and GT 93 suitable for deep water areas in U.P. only; DKN 6986-173-5, VR 223-8-38 and CHAMARA for Bihar and CN 643 and CN 540 suitable for the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa have been developed.

### **Safety Devices for Sugarcane Crushers**

2518. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have found safety devices to sugarcane crushers to protect the agriculturists and the agricultural labourers from losing their fingers and hands ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are insisting the manufacturers of these sugarcane crushers to have these safety devices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Director, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal, has identified designs of safety devices for different types of sugarcane crushers. Indian Standard Institution is formulating standards on the basis of these designs.

The recommendations of the Committee, which have been sent to the States for implementation, include action to ensure that no sugarcane crushers are manufactured without safety devices.

### **Memorandum from Maharashtra State Cooperative Factories Sugar Federation**

2519. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently received a memorandum from the Maharashtra State Cooperative Sugar Factories Federation expressing their concern at the abrupt fall in free market sugar prices below economic level ;

(b) if so, what are the details and main demands of the federation mentioned in their memorandum ; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take on each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) to (c). In communications recently received from the Federation, concern has been expressed over fall in the open market price of sugar. The Federation has stated that the price crashed in June, 1981, and continued to be low till the end of August, 1981. It has also stated that the additional release of 40,000 tonnes of free sale sugar for October, 1981, had an adverse effect on the price. In connection with the downward trend in price, the Federation demanded immediate stoppage of further import of sugar, more judicious monthly sugar releases to safeguard the interests of the consumers and the cane growers and to stabilise the price around Rs. 650 per quintal, and the creation of a buffer stock through smaller releases.

Government keeps a close watch on the trend of sugar price. There is no proposal under consideration,

at present, to import sugar. Monthly sugar releases are made keeping in view availability and demand. It has been decided, in principle, to create a buffer stock, during the current sugar year, to the extent possible.

### **Energisation of Pump sets and Tube-wells**

2520. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government plans to energise 5.3 million electric pump sets by 1983 besides 45,000 deep public tubewells ;

(b) if so, whether Government also considers measures to ensure regular power supply to most of these wells now running at half of their efficiency because of irregular supply;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that some States with 20 per cent of the total ground water resources had half of the total number pump sets in the country; and

(d) if so, what are the other measures being considered in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) Energisation of pump sets is a continuing process along with installation of new wells, tube wells, etc. The State Electricity Boards carry out the energisation programme in almost all the States in the country.

During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the number of electrical pump sets (which also includes these installed on deep public tubewells) is proposed to be increased by 2.5 million numbers from 3.95 million (March, 1980) to 6.45 million (March, 1985). By the end of March, 1983, it is proposed to energise 5.24 million pump sets in all,

including about 45,000 public tube-wells.

(b) Power supply to agricultural pump sets will be done by respective State Electricity Boards. It is already included in Group A which is the highest priority category as per guidelines issued by the Central Government to the States. It has also been emphasised by the Central Government that utmost priority needs to be given for power supply for agriculture and that a minimum power supply for 8 to 10 hours per day be ensured.

(c) It is true that some of the States have gone ahead faster in the programme of energisation of irrigation pumpsets and successfully exploited a higher percentage of their ground water potential. This is mainly because of paucity of any other source of water for irrigation.

(d) In the Sixth Plan (1980-85), due emphasis has been laid for accelerating the energisation of pump sets among the States which have larger un-utilised ground water potential and also for conjunctive use of ground and surface water.

### **Recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture**

2511. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture had been accepted by Government ; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations so far examined and implemented ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) :** (a) So far, out of 2361 recommendations made by the



National Commission on Agriculture, 1990 recommendations or roughly 84% of the total have been accepted and 25 recommendations or 1.1% have not been accepted by the Government. The remaining recommendations are under consideration.

(b) Of the recommendations accepted, 1814 recommendations have been implemented or are being acted upon by the Central as well as the State Governments. These relate to various aspects of agriculture covering crops, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry as well as infrastructure, marketing and services.

#### **New Varieties of Wheat**

2522. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat scientists have identified 8 new varieties of wheat for different agro-climatic conditions for extensive field tests and seed multiplications during the coming Rabi season ;

(b) if so, the details of the same ;

(c) whether these varieties were introduced during Rabi season of 1980-81 and the tests made were successful ;

(d) if so, whether Government are now considering to introduce them in other States also ; and

(e) if so, whether under the scheme the wheat production will be introduced in other States also where such production was not possible so far ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION: (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the results of the tests conducted under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project during past few years including rabi 1980-81, wheat Scientists have identified 8 new varieties in the 20th All India Wheat Workers' Workshop held at Pune in August, 1981. These have been identified for the areas and conditions indicated below :

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Production Conditions</i>
HD-2285	<b>Northern Plains Zone</b> Punjab, Plains of Jammu, Delhi, Western U. P., Eastern Haryana (Kurukshetra Ambala, Karnal and Sonapat districts) Alwar, Bharatpur and Sriganganagar districts of Rajasthan and Gwalior, Bhind & Morena districts of M. P.	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated conditions
WL-2265	do	Timely sown, low fertility, rainfed conditions
DL-153-2	do	do
WH-291	<b>North Western Plains Zone</b> Entire Rajasthan (except the district of Alwar, Bharatpur & Sriganganagar and Kota and Udaipur Divisions),	Late sown, good fertility, irrigated conditions.



Variety	Area	Production Conditions
	western districts of Haryana, other than those mentioned in northern plains zone, Gujarat (except the districts of Baroda, Broach, Kaira, Panchmahal, Surat and Bulsar and Kathiawar regions)	
HDW-55	<b>North Eastern Plains Zone</b> Eastern UP (area lying east of the line connecting Etah and Nainital) and whole of Bihar except Chhotanagpur area.	Timely sown, irrigated, high fertility conditions.
HD-2278	<b>Peninsular Zone</b> Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Western Andhra Pradesh (Rayalaseema and Talangana areas) plains of Tamil Nadu.	Timely sown, irrigated high fertility conditions.
DWR-39	do	do
HW-741	<b>Southern Hills Zone</b> Hilly areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.	Irrigated, high fertility and rainfed, low fertility conditions.

(c) During *rabi* 1980-81 the new varieties completed their 3-4 years of testing by the Scientists. Based on the results obtained these varieties were identified as superior and recommended for seed multiplication and adaptive tests in 1981-82 *rabi*.

(d) These are being tested extensively in districts adaptive trials in the states for which these have been found suitable for cultivation.

(e) Attempts made in the past to introduce wheat cultivation in "non-traditional" wheat states were highly successful. These attempts will continue in the future also, with new and latest varieties.

### Three Crop Cultivation Patterns

2523. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute has successfully demonstrated on farmers fields the efficacy of three crop cultivation patterns ; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and to what extent it will be helpful to the farmers ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, With the development of Photo-insensitive varieties of *mung* and short duration varieties of *arhar* by the scientists of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute and other centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Pluses, it has become feasible to follow a rotation of (*mung* + *arhar*)—wheat or *Arhar*-Wheat-Mung rotation in the north-western plains.

(b) A number of demonstrations have been laid out in different parts of the country by the Scientists or farmers' fields to popularise this practice. The IARI itself has laid out several demonstrations in villages around Delhi during the last 2 or 3 years. This practice is becoming increasingly popular in western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana. The adoption of the three crop rotation pattern involving mung and arhar would help the farmers in harvesting additional pulse grain.

### **Water Supply Scheme in States**

**2524. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems faced in implementing Rural Water Supply Scheme in various States :

(b) whether it is a fact that the acute shortage of cast iron pipes is one of the most important reason for want of which the above scheme cannot be implemented up to the target in different States during the Sixth Plan period ;

(c) if so, the efforts made by the Government to supply cast iron pipes to various States as per their requirement during the Sixth Plan Period ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Cast iron pipes are not required in many of the rural water supply schemes. Even, in the case of those schemes where these pipes are required, attempts are being made to use alternate materials.

(c) and (d). Implementation of water supply schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments who

take steps to procure cast iron pipes through recognised procedures. It is noted that there is a shortage of cast iron pipes of certain sizes. All efforts are however made by the Government of India to ensure that cast iron pipes are made available to the State Governments in the implementation of drinking water supply schemes in the rural areas, to the extent needed. An assessment of the requirement of various types of pipes including C.I. Pipes and other materials required in the implementation of the drinking water supply schemes during the first four years (81-85) and subsequent 6 years of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990) has been made by the Apex Committee on International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade appointed by this Ministry and the question of ensuring corresponding supplies will be further pursued with concerned agencies.

### **Mahanadi-Chitrotpala Irrigation Project**

**2525. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received the modified reports from the Government of Orissa regarding the implementation of Mahanadi-Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project ;

(b) if so, the latest estimated cost of the above Mahanadi-Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project ;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry for the implementation of the above project ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :**  
(a) The modified report of Mahanadi-Chitrotpala Island Irrigation

Project has not so far been received from the Government of Orissa.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

### **World Bank Assistance for Development of Agriculture**

2526. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of State which availed of world bank assistance for the development of agriculture under the Sixth Plan period;

(b) what are the agricultural development programme taken up in those States by utilising World Bank assistance;

(c) whether any World Bank assistance has been invested in Orissa for the development of agriculture ;

(d) if so, what are those agricultural development programme implemented in Orissa by investing World Bank finance from the beginning of the current Five Year Plan period ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) and (b). The World Bank and its affiliate International Development Association (IDA) extend assistance for specific Agricultural Development Projects whose implementation is often spread over more than one Five Year Plan period. A statement showing the names of States and the agricultural development projects which are currently under implementation with World Bank/IDA assistance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3024/81]

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e). Details of Agricultural Development programmes being implemented in Orissa with World Bank/IDA assistance are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3024/81]

### **Improvement of Central Projects in Orissa**

2527. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have identified some blocks of various States for making all round improvement by introducing Central Projects ;

(b) if so, the number of blocks which have been identified in various districts of Orissa for the introduction of Central projects ;

(c) the names of the blocks of Cuttack district which have been identified for this purpose ; and

(d) the name of the Central projects proposed to be introduced there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : (a) to (d). Initially under the Integrated Rural Development Programme selected blocks were taken up out of the blocks covered by the Special Programme of SFDA, DPAP and CAD. Some new blocks were also selected outside the special programme areas. However, with effect from 2-10-1980, the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been extended to all the Blocks in the country including all the Blocks in Orissa State. Upto 1979-80, 25 blocks of the Cuttack district as per list

attached were covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme. During 1980-81, all the 41 blocks of Cuttack District came under Integrated Rural Development Programme. In addition, the National Rural Employment Programme is also under implementation in all the blocks of Cuttack district.

### Statement

#### *List of Blocks covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme in Cuttack District upto 1979-80*

1. Aul
2. Bankidampara
3. Baramba
4. Baranga
5. Baree
6. Binjharpur
7. Birdi
8. Cuttacksadar
9. Dangadi
10. Dasarathpur
11. Jagatsinghpur
12. Jagpur
13. Kantapara
14. Kendrapara
15. Dotipur (Korai)
16. Mahange
17. Narasinghpur
18. Niali
19. Nischinta Koili
20. Patasnundsi
21. Raghunathpur
22. Salepur
23. Tengi-Choudwar
24. Dharmsala
25. Khandrapara

नेताजी नगर के क्वार्टरों में पानी के मीटरों की चोरी

2528. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार:  
क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेताजी नगर के टाइप-II क्वार्टरों में पानी के मीटरों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है क्योंकि वे खुले में पिछली तरफ लगाए गए हैं और क्वार्टरों के आबंटियों को इस हानि के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा रहा है और उनसे प्रति मीटर 150 रुपए का जुर्माना वसूल किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) मीटरों की सुरक्षा के लिए आबंटियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वे क्वार्टरों के पिछले भाग में खुले स्थान पर लगाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार चोरी गए मीटरों के स्थान पर नए मीटर क्वार्टरों के अन्दर निःशुल्क लगाने के लिए कार्रवाई करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) नेताजी नगर में टाइप-II के क्वार्टरों में पानी के मीटरों की चोरी के कुछ मामले ध्यान में आये हैं । तथापि क्वार्टरों के आबंटियों को मीटर चोरी होने के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा रहा है और उनसे कोई जुर्माना वसूल नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) चोरी हुए मीटरों के स्थान पर व्वाटर्स के अन्दर सरकारी लागत से नये मीटर लगाये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### **Execution of Major Irrigation Projects by Central Government**

2529. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to the States to have major irrigation projects executed by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Installation of Pumping Sets for Ganga Water Treatment Project**

2530. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract entered into by the dissolved Delhi Municipal Corporation awarding a contract for the installation of pumping sets for the Ganga water treatment project was cancelled considering it a financial irregularity ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Municipal Corporation which is now headed by the Municipal Commissioner has awarded exactly the same contract to the same firm which would now require the Corporation to foot an additional sum of Rs. 87 lakhs ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) The Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that no contract had been entered into by the Undertaking for installation of the pumping sets. Only the letter of intent had been issued.

(b) and (c). The Undertaking has informed that it has awarded the contract for supply and installation of the pumping sets to the same firm. However, the Undertaking has stated that it is not a fact that the Corporation has to foot additional bill of Rs. 87 lakhs. According to the Undertaking, the earlier offer of the aforesaid firm had included price variation clause whereas the present offer is on firm price basis. The present offer of the firm is also the lowest of the revised offers received.

### **Milk Processing Plant at Rasulgarh**

2531. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government a proposal to set up a milk processing plant at Rasulgarh near Bhubaneswar of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the production capacity of the above proposed milk processing plant of Rasulgarh ; and

(c) the details about the expected time of its expected time of its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) (a) There is no such proposal included in the Operation Flood II project or in the State Annual Plan for 1982-83.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Reclassification of Type 'B' Quarters in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi**

2532. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that type 'B' quarters of Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi have been reclassified as type 'C' ;

(b) if so, what extra facilities of type 'C' have been provided to the employees residing in these quarters paying higher rent as type 'C' ;

(c) whether any garage facility to keep their vehicle has been provided ; and

(d) if not, what action Government is going to take in this regard so that residents may keep their vehicle safely free from theft and damage ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quarters were reclassified mainly on the basis of the plinth area. There is no change in the standard rate of licence free because of re-classification.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As per the policy of the Government no cycle/scooter sheds are provided in the double-storey quarters.

**1980 तक गुजरात के गांवों में पेय जल की समस्या**

2533. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 तक गुजरात में ऐसे कितने गांव थे जिनमें पेय जल की कोई सुविधा नहीं थी और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इन गांवों में पेय जल की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कोई विशेष योजना प्रस्तुत की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस योजना को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जा रही ठोस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) जैसा कि गुजरात सरकार ने बताया है, 1-4-80 तक बिना पेय जल सुविधाओं वाले समस्याग्रस्त



ग्रामों की संख्या 5378 थी। ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण के भाग (क) में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, भारत सरकार ने 1418.15 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत की 613 योजनाओं का अनुमोदन किया जिनमें 13,38,633 जनसंख्या वाले (1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार) 1702 समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम शामिल हैं।

(घ) यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे जलपूर्ति योजनाएं बनाएं एवं उनका कार्यान्वयन करें। तथापि, राज्य प्लानों में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के संसाधनों की पूर्ति करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, गुजरात सहित राज्यों की सहायता अनुदान प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए निधियों का राज्यवार नियतन जिसका निर्णय भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है, के आधार पर सालाना दी जाती है। वर्ष 1977-78 में त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के प्रारम्भ से गुजरात सरकार को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी गई थी। ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण के भाग (ख) में दिखाए गए हैं।

#### विवरण

भाग (क) 1-4-80 को गुजरात में उन (समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों) की संख्या के जिलावार ब्यौरे जो पेय जल समस्या का सामना कर रहे हैं।

क्रम संख्या जिले का नाम ग्रामों की संख्या (समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम) जिनमें अभी भी पेय जल पूर्ति की व्यवस्था की जानी है। (1-4-1980 तक)

1	2	3
1.	अहमदाबाद	171
2.	अमरेली	167
3.	बानसकांटा	315
4.	बड़ोदा	406
5.	भड़ोच	361
6.	भावनगर	219
7.	बलसार	490
8.	डांग	43
9.	गांधीनगर	11
10.	जामनगर	165
11.	जूनागढ़	410
12.	खेड़ा	263
13.	कच्छ	402
14.	मेहसाना	191
15.	पंचमहल	516
16.	राजकोट	275
17.	साबरकंठा	376
18.	सूरत	335
19.	सुरेन्द्र नगर	202
योग		<u>5318</u>

## केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता

भाग (ख)

वर्ष	निर्माण के लिए (लाख रुपयों में)	प्रबंधन तथा संरक्षण के लिए	जोड़
1977-78	330.00	2.80	332.80
1978-79	254.85	6.00	260.85
1979-80	126.20	1.60	127.80
1980-81	354.00	4.50	358.50
1981-82 (पहली किश्त)	127.00	—	127.00

## Tiger Population

2534. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) tiger population in the country at present ;

(b) when was the last census and latest survey taken and what method was applied for the same ;

(c) whether the Leyhausen Report under sponsorship of International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1976 had criticised the administration and working of the Project Tiger ;

(d) whether India has lost the prestigious International Tiger Ecology Project for the above reasons ; and

(e) what special attention, Government have planned to give for preservation of tigers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND RURAL RECONS-

STRUCTION : (SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN) ; (a) and (b). The last all-India census of tigers was carried out in 1979, according to which the total population of tigers in the country came to 3015. The census was based on identification of tigers from the tracing of their pug-marks.

(c) In 1976 the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) sent a team of experts to assess the implementation of Project Tiger in India. One of the members of the team was Prof. Leyhausen. The report of this team contained several suggestions about the implementation of the project and also appreciated the progress achieved till then.

(d) There is no project called "International Tiger Ecology Project". Hence there is no question of India having lost it.

(e) Government has given high priority to the preservation of tigers in the country ; the main steps taken in this regard are :—

(i) The hunting of tigers was banned from 1970.

(ii) With the adoption of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, 'tiger' was included in Schedule I of the Act, thereby extending full legal protection to the species throughout the country.

(iii) Project Tiger was launched in 1973-74 by constituting 9 special Tiger Reserves, covering an area of about 14,233 sq. km. in different typical tiger habitats in the country. This special scheme has made notable progress in preserving and developing tiger habitat in creasing tiger population.

(iv) The number of Tiger Reserves now is 11 with a total area of about 15,800 sq. km. A few additional Tiger Reserves are to be constituted in the Sixth Plan period.

(v) A net-work of 23 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries has been set up where concerted efforts are being made for overall wildlife conservation and this is naturally very beneficial to the tiger population in such reserves.

(vi) There is a complete ban on the export of tiger skins from the country.

(vii) As a result of these measures the population of tigers has increased from 1827 in 1972 to 3015 in 1979.

(b) No, Sir. However, a Working Programme of co-operation between U.S.S.R. and India in the field of Foodstuffs Industry, was signed on 22nd November, 1980.

(c) While no specific Projects have been identified for implementation under the Protocol of May, 1981 for cooperation in Meat & Dairy Industry, under the Working Programme for cooperation between the two countries in the field of Foodstuffs Industry, a Soviet Team of Experts is currently in India for studying the initial data and for mutual development of a feasibility report for setting up a pilot workshop at Vellore for aseptic canning. Based on the feasibility report, the commissioning of a pilot plant will be considered.

जिला जालौर, राजस्थान में  
भू-कटाव

2536. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के जालौर जिले में वर्षा ऋतु में नदियों द्वारा सैकड़ों एकड़ भूमि का क्षरण होता है जिससे किसानों को लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नदियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले भूक्षरण को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करने का है ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) बाढ़ नियंत्रण वर्क्स का आयोजन, प्रवर्षण, वित्तपोषण और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार ने जालौर जिले की कोई कटाव-रोधी स्कीम सर्वेक्षा अथवा सलाह के लिए केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग को नहीं भेजी है।

### Milk and Meat Processing Industry

2535. DR. VASANT KUMAR :  
PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister for Agriculture had talks with Soviet Minister for Milk and Meat Industry in the month of May 1981 for co-operation;

(b) whether any protocol was signed between India and U.S.S.R. on co-operation in the Agricultural Processing Industries; and

(c) if so, what decisions have been taken and what projects have been identified for operation during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

**House Building Advance to Government Employees Registered with Group Housing Societies, Delhi**

2537. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government Employees working in Bombay and getting their Houses/flats constructed through Registered Group Housing Societies there, are eligible for House Building Advance/Loan; if so, the details in the matter;

(b) whether the Central Government Employees working in Delhi and getting their House/Flats constructed through Registered Group Housing Societies in Delhi, are not eligible for House Building Advance/loan if so, the reasons for this type of disparity ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give this type of facility to the Central Government Employees working in Delhi, if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons as well as the remedial steps Government propose to take in this respect in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government Employees in Bombay who get their flats constructed through Registered Group Housing Societies can mortgage their flats to the President of India as security towards House Building Advance as they acquire Ownership rights under the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act 1970.

(b) No, Sir, because the Central Govt. Employees in Delhi cannot

mortgage their flats constructed through Group Housing Societies in the absence of similar legislation.

(c) and (d). The matter is in the preliminary stage of examination.

**Clashes in Pantnagar University**

2538. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that there has been frequent clashes between the different groups of students in U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar;

(b) what action has been taken to prevent such clashes ; and

(c) state how many battalions of Armed Police are camping in the Pantnagar University and how long they will be stationed there ?

THE STATE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There have been two incidents of infighting among the students.

(b) In the incident of 27th April, 1981, 4 students were involved. Two of them were not registered student of Pantnagar University. They were found having fire arms and the matter was reported to the Police and the fire arms were also deposited with them. Disciplinary proceedings were also initiated against two students alleged to have been involved in the incident and on the basis of recommendations of the Disciplinary Committee, they were permanently dismissed from the University. In the 2nd incident of May 8, 1981, several students were beaten by a group of students. On the basis of the recommendations of the Disciplinary Committee, action has been taken against 11 students ranging from permanent dismissal to warning.

(c) No PAC battalion has been at the Campus for quite a long time. No Police have been camping during the last three months and no Police with arms have been posted at the Campus at present.

**News-Item Captioned 'Uglifying Delhi'**

2539. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Uglifying Delhi' appearing in the Onlooker of September 1-15, 1981 issue;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) what are the objections raised by the Delhi Urban Art Commission regarding the Asiad-82 games and what action has been taken by the concerned authorities thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Grievances of All India Wireless Operators**

2540. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the All India Wireless Operators Association regarding their grievances;

(b) if so, details of the said representation;

(c) steps taken by Government to mitigate the grievances in detail; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation are on the following issues :

(i) Filling up of vacant posts.

(ii) Grant of compensation for longer duty hours during flood season.

(iii) Introduction of Selection Grade and better promotional avenues.

(c) Efforts are being made to fill in the vacant posts.

Such of the Wireless Operators as put in longer hours of duty were as far as possible compensated by grant of compensatory leave to them in lieu of the over-time allowance. Regarding (iii) the matter is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

**Loss of Diesel for Running Pumps in Agriculture Sector**

2541. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inefficient pump sets running for agriculture purposes, country losses about Rs. 630 crores worth of diesel every year; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is estimated that the loss on account of operational inefficiency of diesel operated irrigation pump sets would be of the order of about Rs. 68 crores per year.

(b) Necessary guidelines and instructions to be observed, have been given to the State Governments to set up State Level Technical Committees to ensure implementation of the recommendations and to remedy the situation. It is also proposed to set up a Standing Committee at the National Level by the Central Government to review the position from time to time.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING  
REPLY TO U.S. Q. NO. 4003 DT.  
14-9-81 RE-ROADS UNDER  
MINIMUM NEEDS PRO-  
GRAMME IN ORISSA DURING  
THE SIXTH PLAN.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM) : In the above mentioned reply the third sentence may please be recorded as :—

“The national objective is to connect with roads 100% of the villages with population above 1500 and 50% of the villages with population between 1000 and 1500 by the end of the 7th Plan.”

The Lok Sabha adjourned *sine-die* on 18th September, 1981 and as such the correction statement though sent to Lok Sabha Sectt. within the stipulated period of 7 days could not be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

**TRAGIC DEATH OF 45 PERSONS AND  
INJURIES TO SEVERAL OTHERS AT  
THE QUTAB MINAR**

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: When I am standing on my legs, you have to sit down. Don't you know the rules ?

I have to inform the House that I have received notices of Adjournment Motions regarding the tragic death on 4th December, 1981 of 45 persons and injuries to others at Qutab Minar, Delhi from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Ram Lal Rahi, Prof. A.K. Mehta, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri Daulat Ram Saran, Shri Jagpal Singh, Shri B.D. Singh, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri P.K. Kodiyan, Shri Narayan Choubey, Shri N. Mohendra, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Shri Rajnath Senkar Shastri, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, Shri K.M. Madhukar, Shri Surya Narain Singh, Shri Jharkhande Rai and Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

I give my consent to the moving of the Adjournment Motion under Rule 56.

The notice of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, which has secured first place in the ballot reads as under :—

“Failure of Government to make adequate arrangement to regulate the entry and exist of visitors to Qutab Minar, specially on Friday when entry is free, resulting in a grim tragedy on December 4 last taking a toll of 45 lives, most of whom were women and children”.

Shri Vajpayee may now ask for leave of the House to move the motion.



श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था, मगर मैं इस पर जोर नहीं दे रहा हूँ। हमारे बहुत से साथी पिछड़ा वर्ग सम्मेलन में उपस्थित हैं, सदन के बाहर जो सम्मेलन हो रहा है। मगर हम इस मामले पर चर्चा चाहते हैं। गृह मंत्री जी ने शुक्रवार को जो बयान दिया वह गलत बातों से भरा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप फिर कोई और मोशन ले लीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैंने 184, 193 में मोशन दिया है। मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर आज ही चर्चा हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देख लेंगे।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I have given a notice against the breach of privilege against the Home Minister on this issue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसा करना पड़ेगा वाजपेयी जी, कि सारा अधिकार बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को दे दीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य: नहीं, आप टालिये नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: बी० ए० सी० पहले मीट करेगी, फिर समय तय करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आज ही मीटिंग कर लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह मामला ऐसा है कि सरकारी पक्ष को भी विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरा हृदय व्यथित था और इसीलिए मैंने किया, क्योंकि यह मामला गम्भीर है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: आपने भी कहा था कि इस दुर्घटना से पत्थर भी पिघल जायेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Why not call a Business Advisory Committee today?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying, Sir. Accepted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Discussion can be held even later in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. If the Business Advisory Committee decides, we will do it. I don't mind.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: On such occasions, House is supreme. After all Business Advisory Committee is a Committee of the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कर लीजिये। अगर सारा हाउस तय कर ले तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I have never objected to such types of suggestions which are permissible under the rules. But, Sir, definitely we will have consultation with the Hon. Members of the Opposition and then only can we find out time. But we have also to see in what form it is to be discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Discussion may be taken up at 3-30 today, if the Hon. Members are agreeable to that.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Sir, I want that the statement of the Home Minister made on Friday should be taken into consideration.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA** (Bombay South): That could be done.

**MR. SPEAKER :** आज 1 बजे कर लेते हैं। कितने बजे किया जाये बताइये ?

I will just call the Business Advisory Committee and we will do it after this.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** Sir, I have no objection to a discussion on the Statement of the Home Minister. You can decide, Sir. Discussion can taken place. And if you want 4 O'Clock, I am ready. I would suggest 4 O'Clock.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** देख लेते हैं। थोड़ा बैठ जाइये। आज ही करवाये देता हूं। मैं अभी बुलाये लेता हूं। 4 बजे कर लेंगे कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है।

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** 4 बजे कर लीजिये।

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT** (Bharat pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given you two notices....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Regarding....

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** The first is about the Qutab Minar tragedy. Ruling Party people have also very much mentioned that. You also know about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I was only mentioning about adjournment motions. I have not mentioned any other Motions.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** Secondly, we have given a notice...

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is what we are going to discuss. That is what we have to consider. Who-so-ever is the first, comes in the B.A.C.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Does the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs accept the proposal ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** We shall decide it, which Member's has to come.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Whichever be the Member, we are not worried about it. If the Minister fixes the time as 4 O'Clock, it is all right.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says so.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** I have already said that at 4 O'Clock, we can discuss the statement of the Home Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Done.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** You have settled this matter. There is another matter. I have given a Calling Attention Notice. Yesterday, there was a very important Starred Question which unfortunately was not reached. It concerns the reported export of a large number... (Interruptions)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Please consider it. A large contingent of surgical bandages...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please come to me; you don't know how much concerned I am.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Surgical bandages and other things were sent to Australia and found to be infected with bacteria. Is this the way of disgracing our country ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Gupta, you don't listen to me. I am already concerned about it. I am much more concerned.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**  
People who are responsible for this should be taken to task, and punished severely. Please do something about it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not the way. I won't allow. I am very much concerned—much more than you.

**SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail):**  
*rose.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Rakesh, you made us lose five minutes, by being absent. Now you are going to make me spend five minutes more by being present.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR (Durgapur):** Sir, give me one minute. I came 15 minutes earlier. I have one submission.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मंत्रीगढ़ के  
एस० पी०.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing. Nothing doing. It is a law and order problem.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record. No question. You give it in writing. No. Not allowed. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West):** *rose.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is it ?

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** The situation in Tripura is very alarming.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Where ?

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** In Tripura.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have got it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** *rose.*

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will not allow it. You are breaking the rules.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:**  
About my notice regarding breach of privilege against the Home Minister, you said... *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** No; nothing doing. I will look into it. You will have to come under direction 115.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:**  
How can I ? It is a question of privilege.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** I have given notice under rule 193 on the statement of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy alleging that Mr. Vajpayee released those 22 suspects. It is a question of national security. I am asking for your ruling.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed; not allowed. Shri Bhishma Narain Singh,

12-15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(i) The Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul land) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S. R. 872 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1981

- (ii) The Delhi Development (Miscellaneous) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 917 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1981.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3007/81].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See LT-3008/81.]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION & IRRIGATION & CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table : a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 517 (E) (Hindi & English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1981 declaring The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 as Special Order for the purpose of summary trial under section 21-A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3009/81].

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table : a copy of the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi & English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2984 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October,

1981, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3010/81].

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table : A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1981-82 Production) Order, 1981 (Hindi & English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1981, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3011/81].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : I beg to lay on the Table : a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi & English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

- (1) G.S.R. 618(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th Nov., 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding withdrawal of partial exemption of customs duty on certain drug intermediates and subjecting them to customs duty (basic plus auxiliary) of 80 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (2) G. S. R. 619(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 232-Customs dated the 5th December, 1979 with a view to extending the validity of exemption on wet blue hides and skins from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon upto 30th November, 1982.

(3) G.S.R. 620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 134-Customs dated the 12th May, 1981 with a view to extending the validity of exemption on rough uncut precious stones from the whole of auxiliary duty upto 31st March, 1982.

(4) G. S. R. 626(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Japanese Yen into Indian currency or *vice versa* in supersession of Notification dated the 1st Oct., 1981.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3012/81].

MR. SPEAKER: Now Calling Attention. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan. Where is he ?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about my privilege motion ?

MR. SPEAKER: Come to me. I have already informed.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आपको कितने बजे इत्तिला मिली ? आप होम मिनिस्टर को बचा रहे हैं । आप बतायें कि आपको कब इत्तिला मिली । यह ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज क्यों नहीं है ?

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: rose.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a wrong statement, you can come under Direction 115. Nothing is going on record.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज का ...

MR. SPEAKER: No breach of privilege under 115. Now Mr. Parulekar.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sending the book to you for your perusal. You do not know it. If you had known it you would not have raised it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister.....

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It should have been inquired into. He said that it was due to power failure. He should have found out the correct position before making the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not now. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar.

12-20. hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INCIDENT OF VIOLENCE AND HOOLIGANISM IN DHANBAND COAL MINES AREA

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public impor-



[Sh. Bapusaheb Parulekar]

tance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

“The reported incident of violence and hooliganism in the Dhanbad Coal Mines area and murderous attack on a senior Mining Engineer causing a sense of insecurity and the steps taken by the Government in the matter”.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI):** Sir, It is with a sense of deep concern that I have to mention to the House about the unfortunate incident which took place at Loyabad, District Dhanbad, Bihar on 1-12-1981. In this incident Shri A.K. Tuli, Deputy Chief Mining Engineer, Area No. V, B.C.C.L., Smt. Tuli, and their Driver were assaulted. Shri Tuli and his wife both suffered injuries on account of this assault. Smt. Tuli has suffered two fractures. A report was lodged with the Police Station, Jogta by Shri Tuli. He named the assailants in the FIR. According to the information received, one person has been arrested out of the six named in the FIR by Shri Tuli. The persons who assaulted him are reported to be the employees of a contractor, who had been awarded certain items of repair and maintenance work in that area. A Guard has been posted at the residence of Shri Tuli. Continuous patrolling in the area has been intensified. Investigations are still going on. The remaining accused are likely to be apprehended shortly. The situation is being closely watched. All out efforts are being made in this regard. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the officer and his family for their exemplary courage in withstanding the assault. We shall give our full support to the honest officers to enable them to discharge their duties effectively. I trust the House will join me in these sentiments. I will take the earliest opportunity to visit the officer and his family.

We are aware of the law and order problem created by the activities of the mafia in this area. These activities are centered round the gains that they corner from contract and coal trade. It is by cornering the coal, making it scarce and creating an artificial premium on it that the mafia exploits the consumer. These are the legacies of the pre-nationalisation days. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that we have taken concrete steps in both these matters to eliminate the influence of the mafia besides measures taken to tighten the law & order situation. Certainly, this cannot be done overnight. Our efforts have borne some fruits. Further efforts will have to be continued to completely root out the gangsterism in this area.

We have tried to eliminate the malpractices inherent in the sale of coal at the pitheads by establishing Coal Sale Depots away from the pitheads. This is the first basic step towards making the coal easily available to the consumer. Five such Sales Depots are proposed to be opened shortly in the B.C.C.L. It is from these Depots that the coal will be sold, so that private purchasers do not get the opportunity to go direct to the collieries for buying coal.

We have also opened Dumps in a large number of areas. Since transport is the major bottleneck, we have tried to decentralise the sale of coal by opening coal dumps in various States, so that coal retailers and the major actual users can take their requirements from such Dumps conveniently located rather than going to the collieries at long distances. We have already opened 30 such Dumps, and more are being opened every month.

As Hon'ble Members are very well aware, we have already overcome the bottlenecks of production. For the first time during the last four years the coal production in the country has increased by more than 10%, and the targets of production have been revised upwards. Obviously, with



greater production, the coal will be freely available to the consumers, and the coal profiteers will not be able to thrive.

In Coal trade, we have greatly liberalised the policy of sale of coal, and coal is now available freely from a large number of mines in B.C.C.L. and the other coal companies. Apart from the coal which is freely available to anyone who wants to buy certain scarce categories of coal are supplied to actual users. This has served to eliminate the influence of traders and has brought down the premium on coal sharply.

In the matter of contractors, which is another cause from which mafia derives its strength, we have taken a number of substantial steps. A large number of malpractices in this area are associated with the transport contracts. We have been following a policy of gradually eliminating private contracts and replacing them either by Ex-Servicemen Societies or with Departmental Transport arrangements. In consultation with the State Government, a decision was taken to eliminate private contractors from four areas of B.C.C.L. This has already been completed for the transport of coal and coke, and the elimination of private contractors is being extended to other areas. About 300 trucks have been procured for this purpose, and more are being obtained. However, for casual jobs of an intermittent nature, it would not be possible to totally avoid contracts.

We are in close touch with the State Government to eliminate the activities of mafia in Dhanbad. I would like to assure the House that the measures that have been introduced in the last two years have definitely curbed the activities of the mafia. As a result of these steps, their activities would be curbed further in the near future.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: The brutal and gruesome attack on Mr. Ashok Tuli, a senior engineer in B.C.C.L. and his wife outside their house at Dhanbad has caused a feeling of insecurity in and around the coalfields. This is not the first attack when the engineer has suffered injury, but surely this is the first time when the hoodlums have gone to the extent of attacking a woman, the wife of a senior engineer in this particular coal belt. This incident has shocked the engineers and others who are honestly working in this particular belt. As I said, this is not the first incident. It has been reported that since April last, about 14 engineers and top officials have been assaulted by these gangsters of the mafia. I would like to remind the Minister of his statement on the floor of the Rajya Sabha on 24th April, 1981, wherein he said:

“The mafia type gangsterism in coal distribution had been eliminated to a considerable extent with the larger availability of free sale coal”.

It is reported that 14 Senior Officials were attacked earlier, some of them were injured seriously. Do the Government not feel that 14 attacks including that on Mr. Tuli, is a stunning reminder that mafia gangs operating in coalfields have resumed their operations with a vengeance? Only a few days back, it was reported that many of the engineers and top officials were beaten and humiliated by the hoodlums. But they could not go and report the incident to the police and the authorities for fear of reprisal. What steps are the Government taking to boost the courage in the officials who are looking after these coalfields and who are responsible for the production of coal? After the present incident against

[Sh. Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Mr. Tuli, Mr. Mahindru, Chairman of B.C.C.L. had said and I quote:

"What is worrying me more than anything else is that the morale of executives is bound to suffer after what happened to the Tulis. Nobody would like to work in the coal-fields if such incidents continue".

If this is the reaction of the workers on whom lies the responsibility of production of coal, what steps are the Government going to take to protect them ?

In October last, half-a-dozen engineers and other officials were beaten in Munidih colliery by hoodlums demanding that they should be marked present even when they were not working in the mines. When the officer did not agree to that particular request, he was severely beaten. Has any case been registered in this regard ? If no case is being registered against such hoodlums and persons who attacked the honest officer, who will they function ? Have you taken any steps to prevent such type of happenings ?

I am surprised to see the statement of the Hon. Minister where he has stated:

"We are in close touch with the State Government to eliminate the activities of mafia in Dhanbad".

I am very sorry to say that if this is the only effort that the Government of India is going to take, I will have to say that these mafia gangs can never be eliminated because there is sufficient evidence to show that many persons in the Government and in the Assembly are interested and directly helping these mafia gangs.

Though Mr. Tuli was in a position to mention the names of six persons in the First Information Report on Friday, till today upto this minute, the State Government was not in a

position to arrest five people. What does that show ? In the first para of the statement it is mentioned:

"According to the information received, one person has been arrested out of the six named in the FIR by Shri Tuli".

What about the other five ? Are you in a position to tell their names ? What are the difficulties the State Government is facing in apprehending and arresting these five persons ? I expected that in the statement some clarification would be given. But I am sorry to note that no clarification has been given. It is reported that the writ of the coal mafia runs in the coal belt rather than that of Government. The Hon. Minister had admitted that the problem has been created by the activities of the mafia in this particular area. But what do they actually do ? We are interested to know it, because there are many reports about the activities of the mafia people. The first reason which is responsible for this is that the entire transport in the coal mines is in the hands of the mafia people. That creates all the trouble. There are instances to show how trouble crops up, because the entire transport service has been entrusted to the mafia gangsters.

The second thing, on which today I expected a reflection would be there in the statement, is that these people are given loans by way of money-lending to the poor employees, and the rate of interest is Rs. 10/- per week for Rs. 100/-. If the money is not given back, the muscle men of the mafias go and create trouble. They are not in a position to get the support of the superiors and that is how the trouble erupts. All this is supported, unfortunately, by the higher-ups, the details of which, as I have submitted, I will give later on.

The third very important thing, with which we are all concerned, and

the nation is concerned, is that these gangs regularly pilfer first grade coal from the mines and sell it at a higher premium. It has been reported, and the report has been made by a very responsible person, that coal valued at over Rs. 15,000 is daily taken away illegally by the mafias for sale. If we calculate on this particular basis, what is the loss our Government and our country is suffering, because there is no proper check, there is no proper control and the persons who are indulging in this are not properly punished?

The mafias are so well entrenched in the coal belt area that anyone who dares to oppose them are liquidated or maimed. Shri Tuli is an illustration of this. In fact, the hoodlums of the mafias are so well organised that they have a firm grip on the officials too. Any non-co-operation or refusal to the demands of the mafias is severely dealt with. Fortunately for the nation, and unfortunately for the mafia people, Shri Tuli was a non-co-operators. He did not listen to what these mafia gangsters wanted him to do and, therefore, he and his wife, both of them, had to fall a prey to this particular assault.

This is well-illustrated by the fact that this incident of assault on Shri Tuli last Friday is not an isolated incident. He himself mentioned before the reporters that he had been gheraoed by mobs carrying bows and arrows. Is that true, Mr. Minister? Did you get any reports about it? In fact, he was to be killed and murdered at that time, when he was gheraoed by the people having bows and arrows. But not a little finger was raised, not a case was filed, even though a complaint was made, no action was taken; that is the prompt action of the State Government. He has faced the hostile demonstration two months later; from August to December, 1981, for a period of six months he has been facing all this.

It has been reported that a very important contractor recently brandished a revolver against this official. It is expected that reference would be made in the statement of the Hon. Minister to that incident. This contractor recently brandished a revolver, standing in front of Tuli's table, to make him pass his highly inflated bill. Shri Tuli refused to oblige him. As a result he had to face the present attack. Is that true? If that is true, what is the name of the contractor? Is that contractor arrested? Is that contractor related to a very high politician, in the Bihar Cabinet? I would like him to answer these questions.

In this connection, it is necessary for we to inform this August House of some of the events that took place from August, 1981. The cause, as I submitted, is not anything personal, but it is connected with the corrupt practices. He was assaulted, because he wanted to stop the activities of these mafia gangsters.

Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister for Energy whether it is not a fact that when on 31-8-1981 Jugal Kishore, who runs a civil contract in the name of Mr. N.G. Arul, threatened Mr. Ramchandra Prasad, a Civil Engineer and asked him to sign a false bill of Rs. 15,000/- by showing a revolver? The poor engineer had to sign it, but no sooner had he come out, than he reported it to the General Manager. The case was instituted. But Jugal Kishore, unfortunately for us, is not arrested so far. The incident had taken place in August, 1981. I would like to know whether Shri Jugal Kishore is related to Mr. Yogeswar Prasad, who is a PWD and Labour Minister of Bihar. Is it because of this that he was not arrested? Though at the threat of the revolver the engineer was made to sign this bill of Rs. 15,000/-, it was a fake bill and no action has been taken. Why I am submitting these details is because the Energy Minister is relying

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

upon the State Government to see that this mafia is eliminated by the police force of Bihar.

There were some recovery proceedings against this Jugal Kishore. For the attachment and for recovery of this, his property was attached and you will be surprised to know that for the first time, may be in the history of our democracy, the house of Yogeshwar Prasad, a minister was raided because he happened to sit with him and we are expecting that this Labour Minister is going to make an inquiry with the assistance of the Chief Minister.

I would also like to ask whether it is not a fact that very recently this person against whom a serious charge of assault, of abuses, of criminal intimidation is there, hosted a lunch to the Hon. Chief Minister of Bihar? Can we believe that any officer of the Government would dare to touch this person against whom a charge-sheet has been filed and who hosted a lunch to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister accepted it? So, these are the problems. Unless some solution is found out. I believe it is not possible to cure this particular disease. This is not all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: Mr. Paswan is not there, I can take his time.

I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to a reported newsitem in *The Indian Express* that 22 Harijans were to be recruited in these mines. You know, in the names of Harijans, all non-Harijans, all the 22 of them, have been recruited, because it all comes.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How is it related to this particular Call Attention?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: It is about 'reported incidents of violence and hooliganism in Dhanbad'. This hooliganism starts here, the Hon. Minister knows. All these 22 non-Harijans, some of them are Brahmins, in the name of Harijans go because they pay Rs. 5,000/- and those who do not pay have been assaulted, and the cases have been registered. And at whose instance they have been taken up? They have been taken up at the instance of the mafia gangsters. This is how the trouble starts and those officers who refuse to do and indulge in these particular activities meet the fate of this particular assault.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the last point.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: I am coming to the last point.

I would like to know that when Mr. Tuli was attacked the other day, outside his house security guards were there and C.I.S.F. Camp was within 100 yards from the place of incident? Did any one from the security guards or did any one from the C.I.S.F. camp go to his rescue? Why not? Will anybody go to rescue a person, who is being assaulted by a person who has close relations with persons holding high positions? If he has some close links with the high-ups, how can the police go about and how the State Government is going to take this up? As far as Mafia is concerned, I am happy that the Hon. Minister tried to eliminate the Mafia I congratulate him, as he did take some steps. But when these Mafia people came to know about his attitude it is reported that the Minister was threatened and he had to drop all his programme in that area on the ground of security. Is it true? If these Mafia people go to this extent,



what do you expect from others and how are you going to solve these problems ?

Shri Teja Singh was arrested along with some officers. But surprisingly from Bihar jail Shri Teja Singh walked out of jail with ten of these persons. No action has been taken.

Apart from it Hon. Minister has suggested one remedy. I do not know whether he wanted it. He wanted to shift the Centre from Dhanbad to some other place. There was a ripple when he made a statement in April. But he repeated it after going there, and then again at Dhanbad. Do you feel that by changing the headquarters from Dhanbad this problem is going to be solved ? Will not these gangsters go to that place ? Is it possible for you to change at this stage this particular site ?

I would like to ask two or three questions. In addition to what I said. What steps do the Government propose to take to eliminate the gangsterism of mafia muscle men except the assistance which you are going to take from the State Minister ? From the adjoining constituencies of Dhanbad two M.L.As. are elected. Both of them are Ministers. But they are working at loggerhead. It is said, in Bihar one Minister proposes and the other Minister disposes. That is how the problem arises. The question is not solved.

The other question which I would like to ask is whether the Central Government would take the administration of that particular area, otherwise it is not safe for them and their families. Can this be done in order to boost the courage ? This is what has been suggested by Shri Tuli.

Does the Government propose to change the headquarters—to which I made an earlier reference ? What steps do the Government propose to

to take boost the morale of the officers and the persons who are serving there ?

Is it a fact that the officers of the B.C.C.L. are hand in glove with some of the mafia kings ?

The Consultative Committee of the Energy Ministry have appointed a group of certain Members of Parliament to look after certain things. Will this particular step as to how to eliminate mafia gangsters from this area be entrusted to them ?

Is it true, with reference to what I said, that these mafia kings, many of their representatives are there in the Bihar legislature and some of them are as is reported in the Cabinet too ?

I would like the Hon. Minister to answer these questions.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I quite appreciate the concern of the Hon. Member about the problem of law and order in Dhanbad. The Central Government has no agency on law and order problem. It has to depend on the State Government. On mining activities, the only power that is given to us is for acquisition of land on coal bearing area. Apart from that, we do not enjoy any special powers. We have to depend on the State Cabinet. So, from time to time, I had a lot of discussion with the Chief Minister of Bihar. I had also drawn his attention on this matter.

In 1980, the Minister of State for Energy, the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the Government of India and the Chief Minister of Bihar, had a conference and they took certain steps to improve the law and order situation. Certain steps have been taken and the things were better there. But I must not say that the gangsterism was eliminated. This is quite correct that gangsterism is still there. I am not going to read out the statement of steps that we have taken or

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

the Bihar Government has taken because it will only take the time of the House.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** The House wants to know the steps that you have taken.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Whatever steps you have taken, they want to know. You can give the details of it.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** As we have mentioned, law and order matter in coal mines comes within the purview of the State Government. However, discussions have been held by the Minister of State for Energy with the Chief Minister of Bihar on the question of improvement of law and order in Dhanbad. The Minister of State for Energy also visited Dhanbad a number of times, in this connection. On the law and order subject, a number of steps have been taken by us to assist the State Government in restoring law and order. A police control room is functioning in Dhanbad round the clock. A D.I.G. has been posted in District Dhanbad. Six new police stations and several new outposts have been opened in the district. Buildings for all these police stations and outposts have been provided by B.C.C.L. Two more police stations and 9 more outposts are to be opened shortly. For this also, buildings are being constructed by B.C.C.L. It is expected that these two police stations and 9 outposts would start functioning by January, 1982.

The C.B.I. has established a full fledged S.P. office in Dhanbad. For this also, building has been provided by B.C.C.L. B.C.C.L. is also providing vehicles to the district police for patrolling.

The law and order situation of District Dhanbad had been reviewed by the Ministries of Energy, Railways and Home Affairs with the Chief Minister of Bihar on the 27th Sept., 1980 at Dhanbad and as a result of that, various decisions had been taken. A meeting of the District Level Co-ordination Committee had regularly been held under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior):** He is quoting old instance like the Conference held in Sept., 1980.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is replying to Shri Parulekar. He is talking of improvement in law and order situation. He cannot satisfy every member of the House. He has to satisfy only Mr. Parulekar. He is replying to him.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard just now patiently all these steps that have been taken. But when the Managing Director had gone to garland the Chief Minister at the airport, he was assaulted and beaten up, in the presence of the D.I.G. He is giving all this information which will not serve any purpose.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is placing before the House steps taken by the State Government and the Central Government.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI:** I have said clearly that we have to depend on the administrative apparatus of the State Government. There is no other way left for us on the law and order situation. I would like to get information from the Hon. Member. We can take steps only within the framework of the Constitution on this issue. There is no other step we can take. But we have to depend, rightly or wrongly, on the State Government. I was just



reading out the steps that the State Government has taken on this issue ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): On a point of order, Sir. I do not know how you have admitted this Calling Attention motion because it is essentially a State subject. Over and over again, repeatedly, you have said that you will not admit matters which concern the States. On what basis have you admitted the Calling Attention on this matter. This is a State subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Law and order is a State subject. This is with regard to mines. I rule it out of order. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Please give your ruling on the point of order raised by Mr. Kamal Nath.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already ruled it out of order.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: About private contractors, specially in the B.C.C.L., on a priority basis, these private contractors have been replaced by direct departmentalisation or by transport companies run by Ex-servicemen.

In other areas of work also, the departmentalisation is in the offing, for example, in respect of stowing of sand and carrying of sand. After this incident, I have instructed the Coal Department that all jobs of regular nature will come under departmentalisation and that only contingent and purely *ad-hoc* jobs should go to the private contractors. This is what he wanted to know.

About the names of persons and the F.I.R., I do not want to say anything because the information that I have at my disposal is not clear information. We are still waiting for

a number of informations.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KAMALNATH: This is a State subject. We should not discuss it at all. You are setting a bad precedent. This is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot get up on a Calling Attention like this. Please sit down.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: About Mr. Jugal Kishore, I have no knowledge about any person. I will look into the matter and I will come to know what is what.

With regard to shifting of the Headquarters at Dhanbad, I did say that. But some influential men of Dhanbad came to me and said that they will give me all the moral support for the cause I am fighting for and that they will be united in my effort to get rid of gangsterism from Dhanbad.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, firstly, the Hon. Minister has said that it is basically a law and order question. I differ on that. It is basically a lapse on the part of the ruling party. It is a political question. My Hon. Colleague established that the political people, the members of the legislature, and the Cabinet and other persons are directly related to those elements.

Then, the Hon. Minister said that he has no knowledge about Mr. Jugal Kishore. Mr. Jugal Kishore had also joined a meeting this year which was attended by the Energy Minister also. That meeting was in August, 1981. That meeting was attended by all those gangsters and others. They assaulted the Chairman of D.V.C. and other high officials. When the Hon. Minister started speaking at the Jealgarh Stadium, he was so threatened that he cancelled the meeting and left the place.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

But he is saying that he does not know Shri Jugal Kishore.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Law and order is a State subject.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It is a political question, not a law and order question. The question of Shri Jugal Kishore is not a State subject. He is a political man relating to the "ruling party of Patna". This is the question. First of all, let me mention that there are two people. One is Shri K.B. Saksena. He was Divisional Commissioner of Dhanbad. He sent a report to the Central Govt. in 1975. I will read a few lines from his report:—

"The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed as back as 1948. For the last 27 years, it remained on paper, not used by any administrative authority".

How the gangsters gathered force ?  
How the recruiting agents gathered force ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the date of the report ?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It was submitted to the Central Govt. in 1975, by Shri K.B. Saksena.

"Recruiting agents, musclemen called Sardars or, anti-social goondas, made the mine a concentration camp with the help of musclemen and goondas".

These are some of the lines: "The most affected people are the Harijans, Adivasis and backward class people, who are physically weak and they neither have any social organisation nor sufficient moral courage to put up any resistance". He wrote: "the victims had virtually no remedy against these gangsters. He further

mentioned they control all fair price shops, distillation centres, or gambling dens. Even the good-looking girls or women of those workmen are not safe at the hands of these goondas". In that report it was mentioned that they have close links with the political authorities at various levels and are patronised by big people. And finally he said "the complexity of the problem had increased because of the involvement of trade union leaders. Generally, they are INTUC leaders". This report was submitted in 1975.

The other one is Shri Rajagopalan. He was D.I.G. He submitted one report in 1978 against the criminal activities of political persons in that area. But that report was not even published ? What is happening ? There are hundreds of poor women. They are humiliated every day and raped. They are suffering in this way. People have been attacked. Genuine workers, honest people, are being attacked. One trade union, CITU, is working there. Every day the CITU workers are being attacked and many CITU workers were killed during the last two years. Those who oppose, will be killed. This is the situation.

I would like to ask a few questions in this connection.

Whether the contract system would be abolished within a specified time ; and

Whether a thorough probe into the assets of the trade union leaders and gangsters and mafia leaders be held by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Of all trade unions ?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Yes, in these areas. There is no problem. Let them take the challenge.

I want to know whether the Minister will take action against the CISF and security guards who were involved in this, and also whether action will be taken on the Reports of K.B. Saxena and Shri Rajagopalan. I also want to know how many cases of attack on colliery officers and workers occurred during the last two years, how many criminals were arrested during the period and how many cases were filed. I also want to know whether it is a fact that the INTUC leader, Mr. Suraj Dev, is one of the mafia kings and if so, what action Government propose to take against him. I also want to know whether it is a fact that all the mafias are well connected with the ruling Party in Patna, including some Ministers; whether it is a fact that all these mafias are big contractors and if so, whether this contract system will be done away with, and whether the Government is ready to send an all Party Parliamentary Delegation to visit the colliery for an on-the-spot inquiry and to suggest measures.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have no knowledge of Mr. Jugal Kishore. I always attend the meeting. I can assure the Hon. Member that I am not a person to run away from any meeting; he should know this.

With regard to Mr. K.B. Saxena, I have no knowledge of his report. I am told that Mr. K.B. Saxena did not submit any report to the Central Government. He was an officer of the State Government. So, the question does not arise.

With regard to trade union leaders' verification of assets and all that, I entirely disagree. They are the products of a democratic set-up, and we have no right to question their assets and all that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): 'Democratic set-up' does not mean corruption?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I want a specific case. He has made a sweeping statement—all the trade union leaders. How on earth can I verify the assets of all trade union leaders? Why does he not give the names? Kindly try to understand this. Any sweeping statement indicting everybody does not hold good.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given the name of an INTUC leader.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: With regard to any complaint on security people and all that, I will certainly look into this. Kindly sent it to me, if you have any. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What about Rajagopalan's report which I mentioned?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We have no report like that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that there is no such report. Mr. Giri. Nothing else will go on record. *(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a general discussion that is going on. He says, there is no such report. Mr. Giri.

13-00 hrs.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Dhanbad is the only district most probably in the country which produces minerals worth about Rs. 1 crore every day. I think the Central Government should give proper attention to this District at least so that

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

the national income of the country does not lag behind.

The incident which took place on the 1st December this year is not an offshoot. It has relevant relation with other factors which are responsible for this massacre.

I think the problem of this district in so far as mineral production is concerned revolves around some problems. The problem is management, recruitment, etc. of the people and officials and the working class people who are working in this district. Then there is the problem of relationship of the management with the workers. This also constitutes the real problem of the area. The working conditions of the people who are working in the deep mines should be properly looked into.

Fourthly, the working class people, the people who work in the deep mines have to borrow money and there are money-lenders and they are giving loans at exorbitant rates of interest and this problem should also be looked into by the Central Govt. because they are working in the mineral area.

Recently, we have come across some glaring problems. The problems are black employment. What it means—I will explain later. Secondly, black marketing of coal. Thirdly the contract system. First of all, black employment. What does it mean? In some areas there are the influences of the trade union leaders and my Hon colleagues have already told the House that these trade union leaders have close links with the Congress (I) Party and not only this they have also close links with the Ministers and even with the Cabinet Minister. So they can easily influence the working class people and give loans at exorbitant rates of interest. Not

only this, these trade union leaders are managing to get appointments of some people; that is, they are giving some fake names. Those names are not the real names and in connivance with a section of the management they are also getting them appointed. I shall quote a letter which was written by the Hon. Minister to Hon. Member, Mr. A.K. Roy. In his letter, Comrade Roy wrote and gave names of six employees. They were not the real workers but the trade union leader managed to get them employed in place of the real workers. The Minister's reply is:

"I have had the matter examined". Shri A.K. Roy wrote to the Minister on this subject and his reply is:

"I have had the matter examined. The applicants S/Shri Bhola Bhuia and others had claimed that in their names certain other persons had been appointed in B.C.C.L. The Company has reported that the persons who had been working in the names of S/Shri Bhola Bhuia, Mithan Bhuia, Ashrafi Bhuia, Sankar Bhuia, Siv Bhuia and Krishna Bhuia have been stopped from work till further verification. Also, these applicants, who claim to be the genuine persons, have been requested to produce proof of their genuineness but so far they have not produced any proof in this regard. This is for your information".

I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether those persons have been re-instated in their jobs. Also I want to know from him one more thing. My Hon. Colleague has already dealt with the blackmarketing of coal. The point on the contract system has also been dealt with by them. So, I am not dealing with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You deal with only security measures. Do not repeat. These incidents may not be repeated.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I am not repeating. In Area No. 5, many Harijans have lost their jobs because of the trick played by the trade union leaders belonging to the Congress (I) Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Simply say 'Trade Union Leaders'. That is enough.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister kindly reply to my specific questions :

- (a) Whether some trade union leaders belong to the Congress (I) and they are the 'honey-men' of the present Chief Minister ;

AN HON. MEMBER: 'Honey-men' or 'Henchmen' ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not a Member of this House. How can he deal with the Chief Minister ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: My other questions are :

- (b) whether the persons who were retrenched would be reinstated in Area V—I have already quoted it :

- (c) whether Parliamentary Committee would be constituted to probe into the whole affairs of the Dhanbad area.

I am not going into the law and order problem because this is a state subject.

This area is the working place of the Central Government. So, I urge upon the Government and the Minister also that a Parliamentary Committee should be formed to go deep into

the entire problem so that they can suggest remedial measures. My next question is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will be your last question.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: My next question is:

Shri Sankar Dayal Singh was working in the Jharia coalfield. The enquiries reveal that this mafia king who operates in Jharia coalfield began his life here as a chowkidar over ten years ago. He being a wrestler has plenty of opportunities to display his muscle power. After the nationalisation of coalfields, he started taking contracts and is now said to be a 'Krorepati' who owns cinema houses, trucks and a number of buildings. So, I request the Hon. Minister to probe in the case of this particular person, namely, Shri Sankar Dayal Singh.

My next question is whether suitable credit facilities would be provided to the working class people and whether women workers who are working in the coalfields would be strictly given facilities to protect themselves from the hooligans.

Lastly, as far as I know in 1978 Mr. Rajagopalan submitted a report. Will the Hon. Minister kindly lay it on the Table of the House ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir much of what the Hon. Member has said is the legacy of the private sector and we are trying to do away with that legacy. We are aware of the moneylenders' activities and thus trying to set up more branches of the nationalised banks there so that as many people as possible could get money from the nationalised banks. We are trying to have co-operative societies also. This will go a long way in helping the people. As far as



[Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

the other questions of the Hon. Member are concerned I have already replied to them.

13.10 hrs.

PETITION *RE* PARITY IN RATES OF PROPERTY TAX LEVIED BY DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND BY NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri H.D. Shourie and others regarding parity in rate of property tax levied by Delhi Municipal Corporation with the rate of property tax levied by New Delhi Municipal Committee.

13.12 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*-RAILWAY FINANCIAL MATTERS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House will recall that while presenting the Budget Estimates for 1981-82 I had assumed that the Railway would carry 215 million tonnes of revenue earning traffic, 20 million tonnes more than what was carried during the last year. I had also assumed a growth of 3% in non-suburban passenger traffic and 6% in suburban passenger traffic.

The House will be glad to know that to the end of October, 1981, as a result of continuing improvement in operations, the Railways have already carried 17.69 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic more than that carried during the corresponding period of last year. With the busy season ahead, I have every

hope that by the end of the financial year the Railways will not only achieve the target of 215 million tonnes of originating revenue earning traffic but also improve on this target. In fact, this would be the highest ever loading achieved by the Indian Railways. This great leap forward which the Railways have taken in the movement of goods has been acknowledged in all quarters. The expected buoyancy in passenger traffic has also come about.

The House will agree with me that the health of rail transport, which forms the basic infra-structure for the growth of our national economy, has to be nursed carefully and continuously. Any complacency can have disastrous consequences. The rolling stock has to be maintained efficiently. The railway track has to be kept in good shape, as also other connected operating and structural assets. Every possible endeavour is being made to improve safety and punctuality on Railways. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह बात नहीं है, हम अभी आये हैं।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the economy measures taken and special steps having been taken to control expenditure by way of entrusting the job exclusively to an Additional General Manager on each railway, certain unforeseen post-budgetary factors have adversely affected the railway finances. Two additional dearness allowance instalments recently sanctioned to staff coupled with steep increase in cost of petroleum products including diesel oil, steel and other inputs etc., have thrown heavy financial burden on the Railways. The aggregate financial impact of all these post-budgetary factors including the additional expenditure to carry additional traffic materialising would add



upto around Rs. 245 crores. This additional burden to our working expenses has been assessed keeping in view the vigorous measures initiated by the Railways to achieve economies and control over expenditure.

With the best of efforts, the Railways expect to earn additional earnings of Rs. 170 crores from goods, passenger and other coaching traffic, over and above the Budget Estimates for 1981-82. This would still leave a gap of nearly Rs. 75 crores to be bridged. With a view to keeping railway finances on an even keel and to retain the small net surplus of Rs. 8.42 crores (after appropriating Rs. 38.47 crores for expenditure chargeable to Development Fund and deducting the value of concessions announced while winding up the general debate), I have with great reluctance, decided that this quantum of deficit should be made up by mobilising additional resources for the Railways. Adjustments in the present level of freight rates for goods traffic have, therefore, become unavoidable.

It has, therefore, been decided that with effect from 1-1-1982 there will be additional supplementary charge leviable as follows on the total freight in respect of goods traffic, both wagonloads and smalls:—

- (i) For distances upto and inclusive of 500 K.Ms. 10%
- (ii) For distances beyond 500 K.Ms. 15%

The supplementary charge will also be leviable in respect of freight charges arrived at minimum charge, wherever leviable. A supplementary charge at 10% will also be leviable on transshipment and other miscellaneous charges.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE (New Delhi): I rise on a point of order, Sir. May I know whether the Speaker has scrutinised the State-

ment which is now being made by the Hon. Railway Minister? How can he increase the freight rates and impose a surcharge by just making such a statement in the House? How can he come to the House like this and make this kind of a statement increasing the surcharge?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I am sure, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that you are aware of the Rules, of the House.

Sir, this is not a ordinary Statement of a Minister. It has got serious financial implications. I do not remember any time in this House when any Minister—either Finance Minister or Railway Minister—but just making a statement, raised the rates and surcharge. At least, I do not know of any such case. It is the House which has to approve these two budgets, that is, the General Budget and the Railway Budget. I don't remember any time in the House when a simple statement by a Minister has increased either the Railway fare or the charges of freight. This can come only in the Supplementary Budget or the General Budget. If the Minister really wanted to increase the rates, if he was short of funds, then, he should have come with a Supplementary Budget before the House.

Sir, the General Budget will be placed before the House just 2 months later, again in February, when the House will meet. There will be both Railway Budget and General Budget coming up. This is the time when the Minister should come with these provisions so that the House will have an opportunity to discuss and decide on these proposals. Therefore, I would say that you please ask the Hon. Minister to withdraw the statement because it involves serious financial implications. If you are allowing him to make the statement, then I would like to know under what rule this financial statement is being

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

made. I would like to know whether the House will have a full opportunity to discuss this statement. My first point is: Under what rule you are allowing him to make this statement? My Second point is: whether the House will have an opportunity to discuss this statement. I condemn it. This is a very wrong procedure. The people are taken for a ride like this. You come here with a statement and increase the freight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete the statement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I would like to know your ruling. I am raising a point of order and I am objecting to his making this statement involving financial implications.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The point raised by you will be examined.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please hear his statement. The Speaker has given the permission. Therefore, he must be allowed to make his statement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Under what rule the permission has been given, I would like to know.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY : The additional supplementary charge will be on the rounded off total charges as at present leviable and further rounding off, after adding additional supplementary charge, will be as per the existing rules.

It is also proposed to levy a supplementary charge of 3% for traffic booked on "To pay basis". I am however, add that where charges are

paid at the time of booking, this supplementary charge will not be levied.

I do not propose to make any adjustments in the passenger fares.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, you are in the Chair. I have raised a point of order and you must give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker has given the permission. Let him complete his statement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am now on a point of order. You say that my point of order is not in order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, your point of order is not in order.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, is that your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, that is my ruling. Let him complete his statement. Let the Minister complete his statement. I will not stop him in the middle.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Will you please follow the rules, Sir ? The rule says that the statement may be made on a matter of public importance. But here the budget proposals are being modified. How can this be brought forward like this here ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his statement.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR (Ratnagiri) : As soon as the statement is over, are you going to allow us to make our points on this ?  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He must be allowed to complete his statement. The statement has been approved by the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: After the Hon. Minister has made the statement, will you please allow us to seek clarification on various points? Otherwise, he will go after making his statement.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: If you allow him to make a statement like this, tomorrow the Finance Minister may come to the House and make another statement like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete his statement. The statement has been approved by the Speaker.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: What will happen after completing his statement, we do not know. This is the time for us to ask him for clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow any of you now.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Sir, you may kindly refer to Rule 372. Kindly read it out.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is a very unprecedented thing. I have never seen anything happening like this before.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I do not want to read the context of the statement. Do you mean to say that the Speaker has allowed the statement to be made by the Minister without considering the rule?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Under what rule he has allowed this statement?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: This is not an ordinary statement. It involves serious financial implications. How can he approve of this statement?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you please continue your statement.....I have already told you that you please hear his statement first.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will you allow us to ask questions after his statement?.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You continue your statement.....You hear him first, then you will be satisfied.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: I am on a point of order. I want a clarification. Under what rules, is the Hon. Minister permitted to make a statement? Is it in consonance with the rules?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under Rule 372.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: That does not apply to financial matters.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has got the permission of the Speaker to make this statement under Rule 372.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Can you quote a single instance of a statement like this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Speaker has permitted him; now he will make the statement.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDEY:** The financial effect of these adjustments from 1st January 1982 would be around Rs. 80.00 crores in the remaining part of the current financial year. The Hon. Members would appreciate that I have tried to mobilise only that much additional resources, which will cover the gap between additional receipts and additional expenditure.

I am also placing on the Table of the House a Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rates as outlined by me above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-3035/81]. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I have requested you umpteen times. Let him complete the statement.....I have understood your feelings. Let him complete the statement. You will be satisfied. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Will you listen to us after that ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** All right ; I will see to that.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :** Whether you are there or the Hon. Speaker is there, it is the same for us. The scope has to be there as it is provided in the rules. Even if he is permitted to make a statement under Rule 372 by the Hon. Speaker, we have every right to challenge it and raise a point of order. We may say that the statement is not under Rule 372, and if it is beyond that, we should object to it, and we should not allow that. We are objecting to it. It is a matter with financial implications. You cannot allow that. You cannot shut us out by saying that because the Speaker has allowed

this, we cannot raise a point of order. We are raising a point of order. Anything regarding financial matters cannot be brought here in the form of a statement under Rule 372. This is my point of order.....(*Interruptions*). Please decide.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Please wait.....I have already asked you to wait till the statement is over. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** It is not a simple statement. It has serious financial implications and there are procedures for increasing fares etc.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:** And in the statement he has claimed better performance by the railways and he is imposing new burdens on the people.....(*Interruptions*).

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let him complete the statement and you will be satisfied.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDEY:** Supplementary Demands for Grants covering the major portion of the additional expenditure necessitated by post-budgetary factors will be presented to the House during this session, leaving the balance to be adjusted through the Revised Estimates to be presented to the House in the Budget Session. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The last portion of the statement is:

“Supplementary Demands for Grants covering the major portion of the additional expenditure necessitated by post-budgetary factors will be presented to the House during this session, leaving the balance to be adjusted through the Revised Estimates to be presented to the House in the Budget Session”. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It cannot be like that. Will you please listen to me. I want a clarification.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: However, the points raised by you will be examined by the Speaker. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are going to protest. We want to register our protest..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The points raised by you will be examined.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What will be examined? I want to ask one simple question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you not seen the last sentence?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Last sentence has no meaning. It will come into effect from 1st January and the Supplementary Budget will come later.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is placing for the information of the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVIAR SHASTRI: (Patna): When is Supplementary Budget going to come? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be examined by us. Yes, it will be examined by us.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other Hon. Members then left the House].

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

## MAITERS UNDER RULE 377

### (i) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FIRE-WORKS ON THE OCCASION OF DIWALI AND OTHER FESTIVALS.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Several hundred tonnes of fire-works go up in smoke and crores of rupees are spent on crackers, etc., during our festivals, especially Dewali. It not only results in scores of avoidable fires and accidents but the air also becomes heavy with toxic fumes leading to allergic, respiratory and eye diseases. It is feudal in character. Children are particularly vulnerable to accidents and at times it becomes the cause for communal harmony. It is, therefore, urged that the Government should take positive steps towards avoiding this colossal waste and stop the use of fire works or enforce stricter regulations on the licensing, sale and use of crackers and other fire works.

### (ii) MODERNISATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE COAL FIELDS IN ORISSA.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Orissa accounts for 2.7 per cent of the total production of coal in the country. The reserves of coal in Talcher and Ib valley coal fields which together constitute the largest non-cocking coal in the country have been estimated to be of the order of 35,000 million tonnes. Unfortunately, the development of coal in Orissa has not been given due attention by the Government.

Talcher Coal field is under the administrative control of Central Coal-fields Ltd., Ranchi and Ib Valley are under the administrative control of



[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

Western Coal fields, Nagpur. As they are not under the administrative control of one company the progress of those coal fields becomes extremely difficult. The large quarriable reserves of coal in the Ib Valley Coal field can sustain establishment of a Super Thermal Power Station in the area which can meet the growing needs of power in the industrial belt of Orissa during the Seventh Plan period.

The Government of India has a proposal to undertake the development and modernisation programme of some coal fields of the country. In view of this, I suggest that the coal fields of Orissa should be included under the above modernisation and development programmes proposed to be undertaken by the Government during the Sixth Plan period. At the same time, I demand that these two coal fields should be brought under the administrative control of a separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd., with headquarters at Bhubaneswar or any other place as may be convenient.

(iii) PROBLEMS OF SILK-WEAVERS OF KARNATAKA.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA :  
(Bangalore South) : Under rule 377,  
I make the following statement.

India is one of the countries in the world which has silk industry from time immemorial. Karnataka is the leading State in production of raw silk and having large number of handlooms and powerlooms to manufacture quality sarees. Districts of Mysore, Mandy, Kolar and Bangalore are important for the production of raw silk.

Karnataka is supplying silk yarn required by weavers in Kashmir (J & K), Banaras (U.P.) Kanchi (Tamilnadu) and Dharmavar (Andhra Pradesh) which are important centres for silk textiles.

Last year on account of a disease to the mulberry, there was a serious set-back to production of cocoons (both quality and quantity).

Government of Karnataka did not make proper efforts to regulate the silk industry and trade and the production and sale went into the hands of certain vested interests. The middleman at different stages is exploiting the situation for his advantage. Action taken by the Government of Karnataka to establish silk exchange, imposition of sales tax etc. affected the silk trade.

I appeal to the Government of India to take up this matter with all seriousness and regulate the working of this important industry on a sound basis. Karnataka has all the advantages to develop this industry, which gives employment to many and build up the economy of the country. This industry can be started in other States also.

It is quite possible to make India a major silk exporting country.

I suggest that an expert committee be constituted immediately to make a thorough examination of all aspects of silk industry and trade and prepare a comprehensive plan, so that the grower can get proper returns for his efforts, the weaver gets adequate wages and the consumer can get silk cloth at a reasonable cost.

A statutory body like that of Coffee Board may be formed to regulate the industry and trade of silk with the assistance of cooperative societies formed to help growers and weavers.

The Government of India is contemplating to import large quantity of silk yarn from China which may adversely affect our silk production within the country, particularly Karnataka. The present abnormal rate of silk has to be brought down.



• (iv) **CONSTRUCTION OF TALCHAR-SAMBALPUR RAILWAY LINE IN ORISSA**

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkaul) : The emotional integration of Orissa and the economic development of the State suffered greatly due to lack of direct link between the coastal and the western regions of the State. The western districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sundargarh possess large mineral bearing areas with huge reserves of coal, lime stone, bauxite, china clay, rich forest areas and an agricultural belt but due to want of direct communication, these resources are not being exploited economically and fully. In view of the above, the State Government have been urging the Railway Ministry to construct the 160 KM strip linking Talcher and Sambalpur, which would open the very rich hinterland for the Paradeep Port as it will reduce the distance between Sambalpur and Bhubaneshwar by about 470 KM, will bring Rourkela, Bhilai and the Raipur industrial belt nearer to the port of Paradeep and will offer direct and most economical route between the Alumina complex at Koraput, the Aluminium Smelter at Angul and the Talcher coal-field.

A survey was conducted by the S. E. Railway, but the survey suffered from the basic defect that it had not taken into consideration the very significant developments, namely, the setting up of the steel plant, oil terminal and a fertiliser plant at Paradeep and the Alumina complex near Koraput, Aluminium Smelter at Angul and the resultant increase in traffic movement that will arise from them. A second survey was, therefore, ordered and the report is now available. The latest report shows that the earning from this line would be 5.10 per cent as against 4.23 per cent as in the first report and including the cost of land to be given free it will be 6.62 per cent and eventually it will cross the

12 per cent mark when ancillary units come up.

The Railway Administration pays dividend to the General Revenue at the rate of 6 per cent and if we add concessions which the Railway give for constructing railway lines in hilly and difficult areas for computing traffic growth, the financial return would come to 10 per cent and would make the line wholly viable.

It may be mentioned that the creation of this link has also been specifically recommended by the National Transport Policy Committee in para 9.3.3. Recent developments have further brightened the prospects of increased traffic on this line. According to present indications Talcher mines will be required to supply five million tonnes of coal to Vizag Steel Plant and this will greatly augment the traffic on this line.

Now that the Railway survey has found the project to be viable, the National Transport Policy Committee has recommended it and it has immense potential for traffic growth, I request the Railway Minister to include it in the Sixth Plan without any further delay.

(v) **CRISIS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY DUE TO INCREASE IN PRICE OF COTTON/SILK YARN.**

श्री अशफाक हुसेन (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हैंडलूम में इस्तेमाल होने वाले सूत और रेशमी धागे के दाम में पिछले तीन महीनों में लगातार इजाफे ने इस सब से बड़ी घरेलू सनभ्रत को बुहरान में मुवतिला कर दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, पंजाब और दूसरे हैंडलूम मरकजों हर जहाँ 20 और उससे नीचे के नम्बरों का सूत इस्तेमाल होता है उस की हालत खसूसी तौर पर बदतर हो गई है। बीस और उससे नीचे के नम्बर का जो सूत अभी दोमह किल्ल नब्बे और बानवे में फरोस्त होता

[श्री अशफाक हुसेन]

था वह आजकल 120 और 122 रुपये में दस्तयाव है। परेशानी तो इस बात की है कि सरकारी या कोआपरेटिव इदारे जो बुनकरों की जरूरत का बीस से पच्चीस फीसदी सूत ही फराहम करते हैं वह भी अपने डिपो के सूत की कीमत बजार निरख पर बढ़ाते जाते हैं। मरकज का कौमी हैंडलूम गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन दो साल बाद भी अभी वजूद में नहीं आ सका है। हैंडलूम सनअत को अच्छा और सस्ता सूत साल भर के लिए एक दाम पर उस वक्त तक पाबन्दी से नहीं मिल सकता जब तक मरकजी हकूमत सूत तैयार करने वाली सभी कोआपरेटिव और प्राइवेट कताई मिलों पर चीनी की तरह की लेवी लगा कर हैंडलूम की जरूरत का सारा सूत मुनासिब दाम पर लेकर अपने इदारों से बुनकरों तक न पहुँचायें।

इस काम में मुजब्वज कौमी हैंडलूम गवर्नमेंट कारपोरेशन, रियासती कारपोरेशन और रियासतों के कोआपरेटिव इदारे उसी वक्त अपना रोल अदा कर सकते हैं जब उनको कताई और कम्पोजिट मिलों से साल भर तक एक ही दाम पर हैंडलूम की जरूरत का सारा सूत चीनी की लेवी के तरीके पर सरकार फराहम करने की जिम्मेदारी ले। मरकजी हकूमत के इस सिलसिले में फौरी और बुनियादी कदम उठाने की जरूरत है और मरकजी वजीरे तिजारत को इस सिलसिले में बयान देना चाहिए।

[श्री अशफाक हुसेन (महाराज कनिज):]

हेल्थ लूम मीन استعمال होने वाले सूत اور دیشمی دھاگے کے دام میں بچھلے تھیں مہملوں میں لکاتار اضافے

اس سب سے بڑی گھریلو صنعت کو بھتران میں مبتلا کر دیا ہے - انپروڈیوس ہریانہ پلمچاب اور دوسرے ہیملڈ لوم مرکوز پر جہاں بیس اور اس سے نیچے کے نمبروں کا سوت استعمال ہوتا ہے کی حالت خصوصی طور پر بدتر ہو گئی ہے - بیس اور اس سے نیچے کے نمبر کا جو سوت ابھی دو ساہ قبل نوے اور بانوے روپے میں فروخت ہوتا تھا وہ آج کل ایک سو بیس اور ایک سو بائیس روپے میں دستیاب ہے - پریشانی تو اس بات کی ہے کہ سرکاری یا کوآپریٹو ادارے جو بلکروں کی ضرورت کا بیس سے پچیس فیصد سوت ہی فراہم کرتے ہیں وہ بھی اپنے قہر سے سوت کی قیمت بازار نرخ پر بڑھاتے جاتے ہیں - مرکز کا قومی ہیملڈ لوم ڈیولپمنٹ کارپوریشن دو سال بعد بھی ابھی وچوں میں نہیں آسکا ہے -

ہیملڈ لوم صنعت کو اچھا اور سستا سوت سال بہر کے لئے ایک دام پر اس وقت تک پابندی سے نہیں مل سکتا جب تک کہ مرکزی حکومت سوت تیار کرنے والی سبھی سرکاری کوآپریٹو اور پرائیویٹ کٹائی ملیں پر چھٹی کی طرح کی لہوی لگا کر ہیملڈ لوم کی ضرورت کا سارا سوت مناسب دام پر لے کر اپنے اداروں سے بلکروں تک نہ پہنچائے - اس کام

میں موجودہ قومی ہیلتھ لوم قبولہ دیتے  
 کارپوریشن ریاستی کارپوریشن اور ریاستوں  
 کے کوآپریٹو ادارے اسی وقت اپنا رول  
 ادا کر سکتے ہیں جب ان کو کٹائی  
 اور کمزورت وارن سے سال بھر تک ایک  
 ہی دام پر ہیلتھ لوم کی ضرورت کا  
 سارا سوت چیلنی کی لڈو کے طریقے  
 پر سرکار فراہم کرنے کی ذمہ داری ہے  
 مرکزی حکومت کے اس سلسلے میں  
 فوری اور بنیادی قدم اٹھانے کی ضرورت  
 ہے اور مرکزی وزیر تجارت کو اس  
 سلسلے میں بیان دینا چاہئے۔

(vi) DEMOLITION OF STAFF QUARTERS  
 IN THE GOLE MARKET AREA OF  
 NEW DELHI.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब दिल्ली में बड़े  
 पैमाने पर अनधिकृत बस्तियों का निर्माण  
 हो रहा है और ऐसे निर्माण को रोकने का  
 कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है, यह बड़े दुख  
 और रोष की बात है कि 25 वर्षों से  
 सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले घरेलू कर्म-  
 चारियों को उनके बने बनाए घरों से उजाड़ा  
 जा रहा है। दिनांक 5 दिसम्बर 1981 को  
 जब गोल मार्केट के निकट बने हुए घरेलू  
 कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले लोग रोटी  
 और रोजी कमाने अपने काम पर गये हुए  
 थे केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के  
 मजदूरों ने पुलिस की सहायता से उन घरों  
 पर धावा बोल दिया, जीने तोड़ दिये, किवाड़  
 उखाड़ दिये और गरीबों का सामान—उन  
 का सामान होता ही कितना है—बाहर सड़क  
 पर फेंक दिया। मैं उसी रात को लगभग  
 12 बजे के करीब इन दुखी व्यक्तियों की

चीख-पुकार सुन कर घटना स्थल पर गया  
 था। कड़कड़ाती सर्दी, वर्षा, खुले आसमान  
 के नीचे, इन निरीह तथा निर्दोष व्यक्तियों  
 का कुनबा इधर उधर बिखरे हुए सामान के  
 बीच और पुलिस की घेराबन्दी के मध्य भाग  
 ताप कर घड़ियां बिता रहा था।

इन अभागे गरीबों ने मुझे जो कुछ बताया  
 उसके अनुसार ये लोग वर्षों से इन सर्वेंट  
 क्वार्टरों में रहते हैं और पानी आदि का  
 खर्चा भी देते हैं। जब केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के  
 ये क्वार्टर तोड़े गये और नये क्वार्टरों का  
 निर्माण आरम्भ हुआ, तो ये लोग बेघरबार हो  
 कर कहाँ जाएंगे, इसका विचार नहीं किया  
 गया और न कोई समुचित व्यवस्था ही की  
 गई। कर्मचारियों के अनुसार ये अपना  
 मामला अदालत में भी ले गये हैं और  
 अदालत का फैसला 11 दिसम्बर को होना  
 है। किन्तु अदालत के फैसले की प्रतीक्षा  
 किये बिना ही सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग  
 ने पुलिस की सहायता से इन्हें उजाड़ दिया।  
 यह घटना संसन भवन से थोड़ी ही दूर पर  
 हुई है। कहा जाता है कि यहां बगीचा  
 लगाने के लिए इन मकानों को गिराना जरूरी  
 है। बसे बसाये लोगों को उजाड़ कर जो बाग  
 लगाना चाहते हैं उनके हृदय में कितनी मानवीय  
 संवेदना है, यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।  
 सवाल यह है कि इन क्वार्टरों को गिराने  
 और लोगों को बेघर बनाने का कार्य क्या  
 तब तक नहीं रोका जा सकता था जब तक  
 सर्दी कुछ कम नहीं हो जाती और बच्चों  
 की पढ़ाई का साल भी पूरा नहीं हो  
 जाता।

मेरी मांग है कि सार्वजनिक निर्माण  
 विभाग के मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में सारी स्थिति  
 को स्पष्ट करें। सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग  
 का काम निर्माण होना चाहिए, ध्वंस  
 नहीं।

कर इस सड़क को वहाँ की जनता के लिए  
 आने-जाने के काबिल बनायें और लोगों की  
 दुशवारियाँ दूर करें ।

डा० ए० यू० आजमी (जौनपुर) :  
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपकी  
इजाजत से रूल 377 के तहत एक बहुत  
अहम मसले की तरफ रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब  
का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

جذاب قہنتی اسپیکر صاحب - میں آپ کی اجازت سے رول ۳۷۷ کے تحت ایک بہت اہم مسئلے کی طرف دیکھوے منسٹر صاحب کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں -

मेरे क्षेत्र जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक रेलवे स्टेशन है बरसेठी। इस स्टेशन के पूरब में रेलवे लाइन को कास करती हुई पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की सड़क गुजरती है। इसके अलावा उधर कोई सड़क और रास्ता नहीं है जिससे लोग चल सकें। इस क्रासिंग के लिए पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ने 70 या 80 हजार रुपया रेलवे को बहुत पहले अदा कर दिया है। गालिबन 1979 में रेलवे ने इस क्रासिंग को ठीक न करके उलटा इसको चौड़े गार्टर गाड़ कर रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ एक-एक लोहे की दीवार बना कर सड़क का रास्ता बिल्कुल रोक दिया। मैं भी इस रास्ते से गुजरा हूँ। जाना जरूरी था इस लिए गाड़ी को पूरब से रेलवे लाइन पर कुदा कर गुजरा हूँ। बैलगाड़ियां और दूसरी सवारियां इसी तरह से गुजरती हैं। कुछ बच जाती हैं और कुछ इस तरह से गुजरने से टूट-फूट का नुकसान उठा जाती हैं। मैं इस लिए भी कह रहा हूँ कि मैं खुद भी इस रास्ते से गुजरा हूँ और भुगता हूँ और इस लिये भी कि वहां के लोगों ने बड़ी नाराजगी के साथ मेरे जरिये रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मांग की है, इसलिए भी कि यह रेलवे की जब-दस्त कोताही है, रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मांग करता हूँ कि इसे जल्द अज जल्द ठीक करा

میرے چہیتر جونہر اُتر پڑی تھی  
میں ایک ریلوے اسٹیشن پر  
دبڑ سیٹھی (Barsethi) اس اسٹیشن  
کے پورب میں ریلوے لائن کو کراس  
کرتی ہوئی پی - قبلیو - قی - کی  
سڑک گزرتی ہے - اس کے علاوہ ادھر  
کوئی سڑک اور راستہ نہیں ہے جس  
سے لوگ چل سکیں اس کراسنگ کے  
لئے پی - قبلیو - قی - نے ستر یا  
اسی ہزار روپے ریلوے کو بہت پہلے ادا  
کر دیا ہے - غالباً ۱۹۷۹ء میں ریلوے  
نے اس کراسنگ کو ٹھیک نہ کر کے  
الٹا اس کو چوڑے گٹر گز کر ریلوے  
لائن کے دونوں طرف ایک ایک لوہے  
کی دیوار بٹا کر سڑک کا راستہ بالکل  
روک دیا ہے - میں بھی اس راستے  
سے گزرا ہوں جانا ضروری تھا اس لئے  
گاری کو پورب سے ریلوے لائن پر کدا  
کر گزرا ہوں - بیل گاڑیاں اور دوسری  
سواریاں اسی طرح گزرتی ہیں -  
کچھ ہی جاتی ہیں اور کچھ اس

طرح گزرنے سے ٹوٹ پھوٹ کا نقصان  
اٹھا جانی ہیں - میں اس لئے بھی  
کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میں خود بھی اس  
راستے سے گزرا ہوں اور بھگتا ہوں اور  
اس لئے بھی کہ وہاں کے لوگوں نے  
بڑی ناراضگی کے ساتھ میرے ذریعہ  
ریلوے منسٹر صاحب سے مانگ کی  
ہے - اور اس لئے بھی کہ یہ ریلوے  
کی زبردست کوتاہی ہے - ریلوے  
منسٹر صاحب سے مانگ کرتا ہوں  
کہ اسے جلد از جلد ٹھیک کرا کر اس  
سڑک کو وہاں کی جگہ کے لئے آئے  
جانے کے قابل بنائیں اور لوگوں کی  
دشواریاں دور کریں -]

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14.53 hrs.

**Cinematograph (Amendment)  
Bill—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill. Shri Harish Chandra Rawat—absent. Shri Ram Pyare Panika. I would request Hon. Members not to take more than five minutes.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रान्टसगंज) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि  
आपने मुझे चलचित्र (संशोधन) विधेयक पर  
बोलने का समय दिया। अभी दो रोज़  
पहले या यूँ कहा जाए कि कल ही हमारे  
माननीय मंत्री जी ने टी वी पर अपना  
बयान देते हुए कहा था कि हमारे देश में

मनोरंजन के साधनों की बड़ी कमी है।  
दूसरे देशों की तुलना में, खासकर सोवियत  
रूस का उदाहरण देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि  
उसके मुकाबले तो हम बहुत ही पीछे हैं।  
इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है  
कि सिनेमा और थिएटरों का पूरी तरह से  
देश में फैलाव किया जाए—न केवल शहरों  
में बल्कि देहातों में भी। लेकिन आज  
इस सम्बन्ध में जो लोन या सहायता देने की  
योजना है उसमें बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ सामने  
आती हैं। नई स्टेज पर स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स में  
कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं। इसलिए मैं आपका  
ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ  
कि इस बिल में ऐसा प्रावधान रखा जाए  
जिससे कि लोगों को डाइरेक्टली केन्द्र से  
सहायता मिल सके तथा गांवों में भी  
आवश्यकतानुसार इसका प्रसार हो सके।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज समाज में यह  
ग्राम चर्चा फैल रही है कि सिनेमा इस देश  
के नौजवानों के चरित्र-निर्माण में सहायक  
होने के बजाए विपरीत प्रभाव डाल रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता  
हूँ और मुझे याद है अभी हाल ही में हमारे  
देश के राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस पर चिन्ता प्रकट  
की थी कि जो सिनेमा प्रदर्शित किए जा रहे  
हैं, वे हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुकूल  
नहीं हैं। जो हमारे भारतीय संस्कृति और  
सभ्यता है, उसको हमारे देश के नागरिकों  
को नहीं प्रदर्शित किया जाता, बल्कि ज्यादा  
हमारी पिछे पाश्चात्य देशों की संस्कृति  
पर आधारित होती जा रही है। नतीजा यह  
हो रहा है कि हमारे देश के नवयुवकों में जो  
अपने देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति के प्रति  
लगाव होना चाहिए, वह निश्चित तौर से  
उसका लगाव दूसरे देश की संस्कृति की ओर  
हो रहा है। कुछ हद तक यह भी कहा जा

[श्री राम प्यारे पनिका]

सकता है कि आज हमारे देश में जो अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, वह सिनेमाओं की वजह से बढ़ रहे हैं। उन पिक्चरों में ऐसे चरित्रों को दिखाया जाता है, ऐसे डाकुओं के दृश्य दिखाए जाते हैं, जिनकी वजह से नौजवानों के दिमाग पर उसका गहरा असर पड़ता है और काफी हद तक जो आज ट्रेनों में डकैतियां हो रही हैं, बैंक लूटे जा रहे हैं, यह निश्चित तौर से सिनेमाओं का ही असर है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह चाहूंगा कि वे जो सेंसर बोर्ड है, उसको निश्चित तौर से डायरेक्ट करें कि उसको ऐसी पिक्चरों की स्वीकृति नहीं देनी चाहिए, जो हमारे देश के नवयुवकों के चरित्र पर असर डालती हों।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो देश में एक उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है और एक नई क्रांति दिखाई दे रही है, चाहे वह विकास के कार्यक्रम हों, उनका भला होना चाहिए। जहां एक तरफ सिनेमाओं का उद्देश्य मनोरंजन है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश के नागरिकों का ज्ञानवर्धन भी होना चाहिए। हमारे देश के हर नागरिक को यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि देश में क्या हो रहा है और दुनिया में क्या घटनायें घट रही हैं, उनको अवगत होना आवश्यक है, लेकिन हम देखते हैं, कि ऐसे समाचारों को कम महत्व दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि आप ऐसा प्रावधान करें कि ऐसी सूचनायें देश के कोने-कोने में पहुँच जायें। यह बात सही है कि हमारे पास साधन सीमित हैं, लेकिन सिनेमा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है। आज परिवार नियोजन जैसे कार्यक्रम बहुत कम दिखाए जाते हैं, आप निश्चित तौर से

परिवार नियोजन और अन्य विषयों से सम्बन्धित डाक्यूमेंट्री फिल्म बनाकर, जो कि राष्ट्रीय हित में हों, उनको अधिक से अधिक दिखाया जाए, तो निश्चित तौर से उसका इफेक्ट पड़ता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप खास कर जो ट्राइबल क्षेत्र हैं, पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, वहां पर सिनेमा आदि की सुविधायें स्थापित करें। जिससे कि हरिजनों को, वीकर सैक्शन के लोगों को, आदिवासी लोगों को अधिक से अधिक इसका लाभ पहुँच सके। खास कर जो आपके औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, आपके जहां पर डवेलपमेंट हो रहे हैं, जैसे कि हमारा मिर्जापुर का जनपद है, जहां पर कि 20 हजार मेगावाट बिजली का कम्प-लैक्स बन रहा है, वहां कोई मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं है और बिहार में भी इसी तरह पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मंत्री जी, जैसी कि आप की निगाह पैनी है, आप निश्चित तौर से उन दूर-दराज के इलाकों को देखें। वे जो सुविधायें आप देते हैं, यदि आप रिकार्ड मंगाकर देखें, तो जो सहायता दी जाती है वह निश्चित तौर से शहरों या शहरों के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में कंसंट्रेट हो गई है। मैं मानता हूं कि जो सिनेमाओं के निर्देशक होते हैं, वे लोगों के टेस्ट के अनुसार पिक्चर पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन टेस्ट के साथ-साथ हमें देश की आवश्यकता को भी देखना पड़ेगा और देश की परिस्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर सिनेमा का मुख्य उद्देश्य पूरा होगा।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर सिर्फ इतना ही मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं आप इसमें ऐसा परिवर्तन करें कि सरलीकरण हो और विभिन्न स्तरों पर जो सिनेमा लगाने में



कठिनाई हो रही है, वह दूर हो और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो पैसे की मांग कर रहे हैं, वह कम है। आप अधिक से अधिक मांग करें, हम सब लोग आपके साथ हैं, क्योंकि आपका ही सिद्धान्त है और कई बार आपने हाउस में कहा है कि मैं ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जहां आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग रहते हैं, मजदूर लोग काम करते हैं, केवल सिनेमा ही नहीं, बल्कि टेलीविजन भी फैलाना चाहते हैं। अब जब ऐसा उद्देश्य है और टेलीविजन पर पैसा भी ज्यादा खर्च होता है, यदि आप वह न लगा सकें तो आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि सिनेमा निश्चित तौर से बनें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे उम्मीद है आप मेरे सुझावों पर विशेष ध्यान देंगे और मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चलचित्र संशोधन विधेयक विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत करते समय माननीय सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति पर कार्यकारी दल के प्रतिवेदन की चर्चा की थी और यह भी कहा था कि कार्यकारी दल की संस्तुतियों के अनुरूप ही यह संशोधन बिल लाया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय फिल्म नीति पर कार्यकारी दल के प्रतिवेदन की दो-तीन संस्तुतियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

कार्यकारी दल ने एक संस्तुति यह की थी कि एक चल-चित्र अकादमी की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से हमारे यहां संगीत-नाटक अकादमी है, साहित्य अकादमी है और ललित-कला अकादमी है, उसी प्रकार से चल-चित्र अकादमी की

स्थापना होनी चाहिये जिससे जो चल-चित्र हमारे यहां बनाये जायें वे कलात्मक-दृष्टि से, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से, शैक्षिक-दृष्टि से उच्च कोटि के हों और इन बातों को वह अकादमी देखे।

दूसरी संस्तुति उस दल ने यह की थी कि एक ऐसा संगठन बनाया जाय जिससे फिल्म जगत को सटोरियों के हाथों से बचाया जाय। माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं इस बात को मानते हैं कि आज काले-पैसे के चंगुल में हमारा फिल्म जगत फंसा हुआ है, उस चंगुल से उसको बचाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये और इस चल-चित्र जगत में जो विकास-शील पक्ष है उस को वह संगठन प्रोत्साहन दे, उसकी कार्यप्रणाली को मर्यादित करे, उनकी सहायता करे।

तीसरी संस्तुति में कार्यकारी दल ने यह अनुशंसा की थी कि फिल्म उद्योग को अन्य उद्योगों की तरह पुनर्गठित किया जाय और उसमें जो लोग काम करते हैं उन लोगों को अन्य औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के समान सेवा-सुविधायें उपलब्ध हों। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपने उत्तर में यह बतलायें कि इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में उनकी सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

अब मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक में जो बातें कही गई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ बातों के सम्बन्ध में मेरी सहमति है, परन्तु कुछ बातों के सम्बन्ध में मेरी असहमति है। इस के संक्शन 3 में "बोर्ड आफ़ सेन्सर" की जगह "बोर्ड आफ़ सर्टिफिकेशन" कर के नामकरण में परिवर्तन की बात कही गई है। पहले इसमें 9 सदस्यों की व्यवस्था थी। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि कार्य की अधिकता की वजह से

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

अधिक सदस्यों की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है, इसलिये आप ने इस में कम से कम 12 और अधिक से अधिक 25 सदस्यों की जो व्यवस्था की है, इसमें कोई असहमति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन इसमें जो रीजनल बोर्ड की बात कही गई है—जो क्षेत्रीय बोर्ड बनाये जायेंगे उनको सेंट्रल बोर्ड के तहत ही काम करना चाहिये जिस से सर्टिफिकेशन में एक रूपता रहे। पहले इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं एक भाषा में एक फिल्म को पास कर दिया गया, लेकिन उसी फिल्म को दूसरी भाषा में पास नहीं किया गया—इसमें एक रूपता होनी चाहिये। इस लिये रीजनल बोर्ड बनाते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखा जाय कि उसमें जो सदस्य रखे जायें उनके सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन में जो बातें कही गई हैं, मैं उनको यहां पर दोहराना चाहूंगा—जैसे प्रमाणीकरण सदस्यों का शैक्षिक और सांस्कृतिक आधार पर होना चाहिये। जीवन के प्रति उनका व्यापक दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये। उनमें कला और संस्कृति का भी कुछ ज्ञान होना चाहिये। वे देश के मूल्यों से अवगत हों तथा उनका देश में काफी भ्रमण हो।

इस विधेयक के संक्शन 4 में फिल्म वर्गीकरण की बात कही गई है। पहले “ए” और “यू” दो श्रेणियां थीं, अब आप ने तीसरी श्रेणी “यूए” रखी है और इसमें यह कहा है कि अगर उनके गार्डियन चाहें तो 12 वर्ष तक के बच्चे को दिखा सकते हैं। इस से मेरी पूर्णतया असहमति है क्योंकि अगर आप स्वयं इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि उस फिल्म में कुछ दृश्य आपत्तिजनक हैं, तो सरकार का, आप का स्वयं यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इन बच्चों को वह फिल्म नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहिए और पूर्ण रूप से

उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि यह आयु सीमा 12 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 16 वर्ष होनी चाहिए क्योंकि 16 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चे भी बालक की श्रेणी में आते हैं। मेरी तो ऐसी धारणा है कि आपत्तिजनक दृश्य फिल्म में होने ही न चाहिए लेकिन अगर कुछ हैं, तो स्वयं ही आप उस फिल्म को दिखाने से बच्चों को रोकिये और गार्डियन पर इस बात को न छोड़िये। अब जो आप कर रहे हैं, उसमें यह होगा कि गार्डियन पहले खुद फिल्म देखें और उसके बाद वह यह तय करें कि हम इसको अपने बच्चों को दिखाएं या न दिखाएं, यह मेरी समझ में ठीक नहीं है। आप स्वयं उनको ऐसी फिल्म देखने से रोकिये ताकि वे इनको देख न सकें। आगाह करने की बात जो आप ने इस में रखी है मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। यह तो ऐसा ही हुआ कि करोड़ों रुपया एक तरफ सरकार शराबबन्दी पर खर्च करे और दूसरी तरफ बड़ी बड़ी दुकानें शराब की खोल दी जाएं, जहां पर जा कर लोग शराब पियें। इसलिए आगाह करने की बजाए, आप इसको स्वयं रोकिये और 12 वर्ष की बजाए 16 वर्ष के बच्चों तक आप इसको लागू करें कि वे ऐसी फिल्में न देखें।

इस में राष्ट्र की प्रभुसत्ता और अखण्डता की बात कही गई है। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। सभी चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्र की अखण्डता और प्रभुसत्ता कायम रहे और उस पर कोई आंच नहीं आनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हर बिल में इस तरह की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है और यह तो सिद्धान्त की बात है जो हर जगह लागू होता है और इसमें किसी की दो राय नहीं हो सकती।

इसमें जो एपेलेट ट्रिब्यून की बात कही गई है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इस ट्रिब्यूनल में जो चेयरमैन के एपाइन्ट करने की बात है, उसमें यह कहा है कि अवकाश-प्राप्त हाई कोर्ट का जज, उसका चेयरमैन होगा या कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति होगा, जो हाई कोर्ट का जज होने की योग्यता रखता है। ऐसे व्यक्ति को भी चेयरमैन बनाया जा सकता है। मेरी यह राय है कि जो व्यक्ति हाई कोर्ट का जज होने की योग्यता रखता हो, उसको तो आप हाई कोर्ट का जज बनावें लेकिन इसमें हाई कोर्ट के किसी रिटायर्ड जज को ही चेयरमैन बनाएं।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने रिवीजन का अधिकार अपने हाथों में ले लिया है। इस से मेरी असहमति है क्योंकि यह स्वस्थ परम्पराओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। घूम-फिर कर फिर सरकार अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। और किसी क्षेत्र में ऐसा नहीं होता है। ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले के खिलाफ अगर अपील करनी है, तो हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह जाए और सरकार को अपने हाथ में इस अधिकार को नहीं लेना चाहिए।

यह जो आप ने फिल्मों को सस्पेंड करने या रिवोक करने का अधिकार लिया है, वह ठीक है। अगर कोई लोग ऐसी फिल्म दिखाना चाहते हैं, जिसके कुछ दृश्यों पर सेंसर लगाई गई है और वे उन दृश्यों को फिर जोड़ लेते हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे यहां फिल्मों का स्तर बहुत गिर गया है चाहे अभिनय हो, चाहे गीत हों और चाहे संगीत की बात

हो। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि अब भी पुरानी फिल्में लोगों को ज्यादा पसन्द आती हैं। कला के नाते और गीतों के नाते उनको पसन्द किया जाता है। अंग-प्रत्यंग का खुला प्रदर्शन कोई अच्छे अभिनय की बात नहीं है। संगीत और गीतों के मामले में भी तरक्की होनी चाहिये और इनका स्तर ऊंचा होना चाहिए और इसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रेरणादायक प्रयास होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं दो सुझाव दूंगा। राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में फिल्में बनती हैं, उनकी सब-टाइटलिंग होनी चाहिए ताकि दूसरे लोग उनको समझ सकें। मैंने कुछ ऐसी फिल्मों को देखा है और सब-टाइटलिंग होने से उनको समझने में आसानी होती है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की भाषा, संस्कृति और कला को समझने के लिए सब-टाइटलिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे वे आसानी से समझी जा सकें। दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिन फिल्मों का आयात किया जाए, आयात करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि वे सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से और शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण से काफी अच्छे स्तर की हों। हम देखते हैं कि बहुत सी ऐसी फिल्में आयात की जाती हैं, जो हमारी संस्कृति के अनुकूल नहीं पड़ती। ऐसी फिल्मों को यहां मंगवा लेते हैं और उनको बगैर सेंसर दिखाते हैं। इसका बुरा प्रभाव हमारे यहां के लोगों पर पड़ता है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस चलचित्र (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस में कुछ मुद्दे ऐसे हैं जिनके बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो आपने 12 वर्ष के बच्चों को जो फिल्मों देखने की छूट दी है वह बिल्कुल गलत है। आपने कहा है कि 12 साल के छोटे बच्चे, ऐसी फिल्मों को देख सकेंगे जिनके बारे में अभी तक छूट नहीं दी जाती थी। अब वे अपने माता-पिता के साथ देख सकेंगे। जो फिल्में छोटे बच्चों के लायक न हों उनके छोटे बच्चों द्वारा देखने पर बन्दिश होनी चाहिए और छोटे बच्चों को वह फिल्में नहीं दिखायी जानी चाहिए। अब तक ऐसी फिल्मों के छोटे बच्चों द्वारा न देखने के जो कानून बने हैं उनकी पूरी पालना होनी चाहिए।

लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि कहीं पर भी इस कानूनी व्यवस्था को लागू नहीं किया जाता है। सिनेमा वाले यह लिख तो देते हैं कि यह फिल्म एडल्ट्स के लिए है लेकिन उस फिल्म में ही सब से ज्यादा भीड़ होती है और बच्चे भी उस फिल्म को देखने बहुत जाते हैं। इस कानून से उस फिल्म को बड़ी पब्लिसिटी मिलती है और फिल्म वाले इस से बड़ा फायदा उठाते हैं। इस तरह से इस कानून की व्यवस्थाओं का पालन नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि इस कानून का सख्ती से पालन होना चाहिए। अगर बच्चे गन्दगी और खराब फिल्म देखेंगे तो उनके चरित्र पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

दूसरे मेरा निवेदन है कि आपने जो बोर्ड के 12 से 25 सदस्य बनाने का प्रावधान

किया है उसके बारे में यह नहीं स्पष्ट किया कि वे सदस्य कौन-कौन से होंगे, किस किस भाषा को जानने वाले होंगे, कहां कहां के रहने वाले होंगे। क्या आपने अलग अलग प्रदेशों के लिए यह नियत किया है कि इस-इस भाषा की इतनी-इतनी फिल्में बनेंगी? अगर आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो बहुत सी स्टेट ऐसी हैं जिनकी लैंग्वेज के बारे में किसी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है और न उनमें कोई फिल्म बनती है। चाहे तो पापुलेशन के बेसिस पर हो, चाहे लैंग्वेज या संस्कृति के बेसिस पर हो, किसी भी बेसिस पर हो, सब को इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए और उनको उतनी ही फिल्में मिलनी चाहिए। जितनी जिस स्टेट की पापुलेशन हो उसकी उसी हिसाब से फिल्में बननी चाहिए। मैं राजस्थान की बात बताता हूँ। उसकी साढ़े तीन करोड़ की आबादी है। राजस्थानी भाषा में दो-चार फिल्में मुश्किल से बनी होंगी। इसलिए उनकी संस्कृति या भाषा या भावनाओं का भी असर होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और बोर्ड में जो 12 से 25 सदस्य हों वे लैंग्वेज के बेसिस पर अलग अलग क्षेत्र को रिप्रेजेंट करने वाले हों। अगर सभी की लैंग्वेज और संस्कृति के इस बोर्ड में प्रतिनिधि नहीं होंगे तो वे किस प्रकार से उसके बारे में व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे। इसलिए इस में यह सुधार किया जाना चाहिए और सभी को इस में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। जिन लैंग्वेज की फिल्में कम बनी हों और उनकी पापुलेशन ज्यादा हो, उनकी ज्यादा फिल्में बननी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ट्रिब्युनल बना दिया। फिर रिव्यू और न रिविजन का अधिकार आपने सरकार

• के पास रखा है। आपने इसलिए ट्रिब्यूनल और इंडीपेंडेंट ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया है कि हमारे जो बहुत से सरकारी अधिकारी हैं वे अपने अधिकार का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। जब हमने यह व्यवस्था की है कि ट्रिब्यूनल फैसला करेगा तो फिर वही अधिकार सरकार ने रिव्यू और रिवीजन के तहत ले लिए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ट्रिब्यूनल के बाद में इस रिव्यू रिवीजन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए ट्रिब्यूनल के साथ-साथ दूसरे अधिकार लेने से मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, बल्कि जो अव्यवस्था आज चल रही है सेंसर आदि के बारे में, उसमें कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। इसलिए इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि इन अधिकारों के जरिए आप अपने मंतव्य को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे या नहीं ?

इसी प्रकार से धारा 5 में व्यवस्था की गई है कि "अनुदत्त प्रमाण-पत्र को निलंबित या प्रतिसंहत करने के लिए उपबन्ध किया जा रहा है" और उसके बाद में लिखा है कि "केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे आदेशों का पुनर्विलोकन करने की शक्ति भी प्रदत्त की जा रही है।" एक तरफ ट्रिब्यूनल आर्डर देगा और उस पर आप वापस रिव्यू सुन लेंगे। दूसरी तरफ ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो यह सब बातें आपस में तालमेल नहीं रखतीं—कंट्राडिक्टरी हैं। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था के बारे में ठीक प्रकार से विचार किया जाए।

इसी प्रकार से दण्ड प्रक्रिया के बारे में कहा गया है कि कारावास की अधिकतम सीमा 2 वर्ष की जा रही है और जुर्माने की राशि एक हजार से बढ़ाकर दो हजार की जा रही है। मेरे विचार से यह जुर्माने की राशि बहुत ही कम है। जिन फिल्मों के निर्माण में करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है,

उनमें इस प्रकार के अपराधियों पर केवल 2 हजार रुपया जुर्माना अगर रखा जाएगा तो ये अपराध नहीं रुकेंगे। लोग अवहेलना जारी रखेंगे और कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। इसीलिए जुर्माने की राशि बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से दो तीन बातें और हैं—आब्सीन सीन, वल्गेरिटी के बारे में। धार्मिक और सामाजिक सिनेमा इतने पापुलर नहीं होते जितने आब्सीन सीन, वल्गेरिटी और सेक्स प्रदर्शन वाली फिल्में पापुलर हो जाती हैं। ऐसी फिल्मों का एडवर्टाइजमेंट भी खूब किया जाता है और इनको पब्लिसिटी भी बहुत मिलती है। इस प्रकार की बातों को रोका जाना चाहिए। आजकल फिल्में देखकर ही लोग अपराध करते हैं, चोरियां और डकैतियां होती हैं। इस प्रकार की बातों को बढ़ावा देने वाली बातें फिल्मों में नहीं होनी चाहिए। सेक्स का गलत ढंग से प्रदर्शन नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्थाओं को निश्चित तरीके से रोका जाना चाहिए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात जानना चाहता था कि सेक्स को सही ढंग से कैसे प्रदर्शित किया जा सकता है ?.... (व्यवधान)....

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : नारी का सही रूप प्रदर्शित किया जा सकता है, जिस ढंग से हमारी बहू-बेटियां रहती हैं। आज फिल्मों में नारी का आधा शरीर नग्न दिखाया जाता है, जिसका हमारे समाज पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमारी संस्कृति पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। ऐसी व्यवस्थाओं को रोका जाना चाहिए.... (व्यवधान)....

इसी प्रकार से आज कल जो म्यूजिक बिया जाता है और गन्दे गीत गलियों में

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

बच्चों द्वारा गाए जाते हैं, ऐसे म्यूजिक पर भी रोक लगाई जानी चाहिए। फिल्मों में इस प्रकार की बातें होनी चाहिए, जिनसे हमारे बच्चे प्रशिक्षित हों। उनकी एजुकेशन बढ़े और उनके चरित्र का विकास हो।

समाज के प्रति उनका क्या कर्तव्य है, यह भावना उनमें पैदा हो, देश के प्रति उन की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, यह भावना उनमें पैदा हो, काला बाजारी, काले धन की प्रवृत्ति जो देश में बढ़ रही है, वह रुके और ऐसा करने के लिए हमें चल चित्रों के माध्यम को इस्तेमाल में लाना चाहिए, लोगों को इन बुराइयों के प्रति जागरूक करना चाहिए, उनको एजुकेट करना चाहिए। ऐसी व्यवस्था सिनेमा के द्वारा हो तो देश का कल्याण होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस पर विचार कर कुछ निर्णय लें।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this measure is the outcome of the recommendations made by the Khosla Committee and by the Group appointed in the year 1981. After going through this Bill, I do not find many of the recommendations made by both these bodies have been reflected. This Bill mainly refers to the procedural aspects, but the policies and objectives, I do not think, have been sought to be achieved by this Bill.

At the end of this Group Report which was given in March, 1981, it is mentioned that most of the recommendations are interlinked, and unless the whole package of

measures suggested is accepted and implemented, the desired policy objectives are not likely to be achieved. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps Government propose to take for the implementation of the various recommendations which are inter-linked. Take, for example, promotion of good cinemas. Many of my friends have suggested that they do not want to have pictures like *Insaf ka Tarazoo*. Even the Hon. Minister will agree with me that they cannot be included in the category of good pictures. I would like to know what steps Government propose to take for the promotion of good cinemas in the country.

If good films and good cinemas are to be produced, then financing at low rate of interest is required. Is it possible that such financing can be made by the NFDC, so that we can have good films? I would like to have an answer to this from the Hon. Minister.

Coming to the system of distribution and creation of exhibition facilities particularly suited to the requirement of good quality films that has to be developed. A recommendation has been made positively to this particular effect. I would also like to know what steps Government propose to take in this matter.

The status of cinema in the present days is only for the purpose of recreation and amusement. I feel that the status of cinema should be as a cultural activity and as a medium for creative expressions. That has been recognised now in view of the recommendations made by the Group and also by the Khosla Committee.

In this connection, the taxation policy has to be reviewed. I would request the Hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Minister of



Finance so that the question of excise—and entertainment tax to which I would come later, the matter being a State subject—can be gone into.

It is said that, if good films are produced, there is no audience: we have audience only to films where violence and sex are exhibited, and if there are good historical films, there is no audience. For example, the film "20th June" in Marathi, to which award has been given, does not attract audience. In this regard I would like to submit that some activities will have to be gone into. This Group recommended a national academy; they have termed it as 'Chala Chitra Academy'. And if such pictures are to be promoted and you want people, young boys and girls in this country to see good pictures, that can be done through this Chala Chitra Academy. I would like to ask the Government whether it is going to accept this very valuable recommendation; if not why and what are the difficulties in accepting this particular recommendation.

It is also necessary that this should be treated as an industry and institutional finance given so that speculation in this particular industry can be avoided. Then, the Hon. Minister, while speaking on the other Bill said that we have only 10,000 theatres in this big country and many of these are in the south. It is necessary that some expansion programme of the theatre network has to be taken up by the Government. I do not find any thing of these reflected any where in this Bill. Though this Bill has a very limited scope and all these things could not be brought into it, atleast this is an opportunity for us to ask for clarification from the Hon. Minister as to what the Government intend to do with reference to these recommendations.

As far as the rural areas are concerned, is it not possible for the Government to adopt 16 mm technology so that the expenses and the high cost of production of films could be reduced? I am requesting the Hon. Minister to consider my suggestion to allow liberal imports of 16 mm technology and development of infrastructure for production of 16 mm films. That would be of much help.

One more suggestion which was already made while discussing the other Bill and the Hon. Minister also agrees, and that is the implementation on all-India basis and, therefore, bringing the entire subject either in the Central or in the Concurrent List. Now, in that connection, the Hon. Minister said that Entry 60 and Entry 33 will have to be amended, Assuming for a moment that I move a private member Bill to that effect, will you see that all the Government Members support my Bill?....

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I will do it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Then I will bring it. Thank you. If the Bill is not moved, why not take this subject through Entry 52 of VII Schedule. It may not be an industry for the purposes of Industrial Disputes Act but for the purpose of interpretation of the Constitution, it is positively an industry. If you do not want any Bill and if this is the impediment as you said the other day, this can be done through this particular measure.

Finally, I know and your Ministry knows about it. You cannot look to all the things as your Ministry is over-burdened. Therefore, a special recommendation was made to create a special cell to look after the implementation and prepare legislation

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

so that this particular package of suggestions could very well be implemented. Are you going to do it? That was the suggestion that was made by this particular Group. I submit before some specific suggestions which I want to make with reference to the Bill which I will do at the time of the Second Reading. I have said that I will make use of this time to make suggestions of a general nature. This is what I wanted to say about it.

Coming to the Bill, one or two points. You have retained the section of revisional powers. You have gone on record in the other House that you are not going to exercise these powers unless it is a question concerning national security or a friendly country. This is what you have said in the Rajya Sabha. We are going to utilise this particular provision for the purpose of this. I have given amendments. Why not put in the Section itself that deals with the revisional powers that the powers will be exercised only in such cases. If that is the only intention of this Section, then my suggestion may be accepted and if you are not going to accept it, then we apprehend and we fear that you are going to make use of it and you want to override the decision of the tribunal.

For example, you also have the power for revocation of licences probably because if any film like *Andi* is sanctioned by the Tribunal and also by the Board and if you still feel that this film *Andi* should not be shown. You want to reserve that particular power. What I respectfully submit is that instead of Government's reserving this power why don't you allow a special provision for filing of appeals against the Tribunal or to the High Court or to the Supreme Court? Why do you want this power to Central Government? Who is going to take the decision about this?

Another thing to which submissions have been already made by my other colleagues—I won't repeat them—are these. I would like to ask one question on them. I do not understand how you are going to implement that power of not seeing the film by children below 12 years? Suppose a particular S certificate has been given to a film meant for a doctor. Suppose he comes from Bombay to Delhi and wants to see this film. Is he to carry M.B.B.S. degree with him? How are you going to implement that provision? I do not understand this. The parents of children should certify this. There will be discrimination—some parents feel that the children of those parents should see and some may feel that their children should not see that film. There are 25 persons in the Board sitting who, in their wisdom, have to take a decision that this film should not be seen by children below 12 years of age. This, in my respectful submission, is a measure which cannot be implemented. One more thing to which a reference was made by my esteemed colleague. That is about the qualification of the Chairman. Have you dearth of retired judges in the country? A provision has been made by you regarding this. I am restricting myself to the Bill which mentions that the retired high court judges be entitled to be on the Board. There are many categories. Unless there is a dearth of judges. I do not see the wisdom in the latter part of your clause—"Any person who is qualified to be a judge after 10 years of practice has to certify". Why do you want this power with you to appoint anybody to be the Chairman. Why not you delete this provision. As far as the qualifications of the members of the Board are concerned, the qualifications were those as given in 1972 act.

Any person who is entitled to take a proper decision may be appointed as a Member of the Board.

What flexibility is there ? I therefore submit that I oppose to certain measures but I welcome certain measures and, at the same time, I appeal to the Minister to tell us as to what the Government and he, particularly, is going to do with reference to the recommendations made by the Khosla Commission in their report ? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक का संतव्य बहुत साधारण होते हुए भी इस पर बड़ी व्यापक चर्चा हुई है। यह स्वामाविक भी है, क्योंकि सिनेमा एक ऐसा माध्यम है, जिसका उपयोग देश-हित में किया जा सकता है। देश के लोगों में राष्ट्रीय भावना पैदा करने और चरित्र के हास-चारित्रिक गिरावट—को रोकने में सिनेमा एक बहुत बड़ा सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है। दुर्भाग्य से सिनेमा इससे उल्टा काम कर रहा है। हाउस में जो डिबेट हुई है, मंत्री महोदय को उससे सबक लेना चाहिए। करीब-करीब सभी वक्ताओं ने यह बिचार प्रकट किया है कि आज का सिनेमा देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं है, इसलिए उसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री पार्लेकर से सहमत हूँ कि एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए थी। ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि उस काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल पर सारी चर्चा होती। यह सिनेमेटोग्राफ ऐक्ट जो बहुत पुराना है, वर्षों बाद आप ने इस में अमेंडमेंट करने का फैसला किया है। एक बार अमेंडमेंट किया, वह कागजों पर पड़ा रहा, उसके बाद सदबुद्धि आई और फिर आपने उसका अमेंडमेंट करने का फैसला किया है। इसको भी व्यापक

बनाने की कोशिश की गई होती तो हम ज्यादा उसका स्वागत करते। पर जो कुछ भी आप ने किया है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे सिनेमाज में जो परिवर्तन पिछले दस सालों में ही आया है उसको ही हम रोक दें तो वह भी बहुत है। दस साल पहले जो फिल्में बनती थीं और इन दस सालों में आज जो फिल्मों के बनने का दौर आया है उस को आप देखें, आज तो बड़े गर्व के साथ डाकुओं पर फिल्में बनती हैं और डाकुओं के नाम से फिल्में दिखाई जाती हैं जैसे डाकू ही हमारे राष्ट्रीय चरित्र के द्योतक हैं या हमारे लिए आदर्श व्यक्ति हो गए हैं। कोई फिल्म आज ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस में मार-धाड़ नहीं हो। अगर मार-धाड़ नहीं तो फिल्म ही अधूरी है। आपकी अच्छी से अच्छी फिल्म जो होती है जिस को आप ए क्लास फिल्म बताते हैं उसमें भी कहीं न कहीं मार-धाड़, उठा-पटक और जूतम-पैजार अवश्य होता है। उस के बिना जैसे कोई इन्टररेस्ट ही नहीं रह गया है। इस के ऊपर कहीं रोक नहीं है। आप का इसके बारे में एक ही पैट जवाब है कि सिनेमा इज ए कमर्शियल थिंग, लोगों की नीड्स को कैंटर करने के लिए, उनकी रुचि के मुताबिक वह कमर्शियलाइज्ड है, इस लिए यह सब करना पड़ता है। लेकिन किस कास्ट पर ? आप किनको एडवांटेज दे रहे हैं, हजार, दो हजार, दस हजार, लाख, दो लाख लोगों को रोजगार दे रहे हैं, लेकिन सारे नौजवानों को बिगाड़ रहे हैं, सारे देश को पतन की ओर ले जा रहे हैं। इसको आपको मजबूती से रोकना चाहिए। और क्या चाहिए आप को ? पार्लियामेंट की संज्ञान है आपको, यह डिबेट आप के लिए बैरोमीटर होगा

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

चाहिए, सारा हाउस, चाहे वह अपोजीशन के लोग हों या आपकी अपनी पार्टी के लोग हों सब ने इस बात की एक स्वर से मांग की है कि इस में परिवर्तन कीजिए।

आप ने जो परिवर्तन किया वह अच्छा काम किया। इस को बोर्ड आफ सर्टिफिकेशन बना दिया, सेंसरशिप की बात समझ में नहीं आती थी, नानसेन्स बड़ था, असल में तो वह सर्टिफिकेशन ही है, सेंसरशिप क्या है? तो यह तो आप ने अच्छा काम किया है। उस को कैटेगोराइज़ कर दिया, टेकनिकल लोगों के लिए एक अलग (एस) सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया। यह सारा काम तो अच्छा हुआ। लेकिन जो काम हम चाहते हैं, जिस के लिए आज देश के लोगों को चिन्ता है वह नहीं किया। आज जितने आप के क्राइम्स के बारे में अनुसंधान हुए हैं, डेक्वायटीज़, मर्डर, आदि के अनेक मामलों में यह बात सामने आई है कि क्राइम करने वाले ने सिनेमा से इन्सपायर हो कर के उस ढंग से काम करने की कोशिश की है। वह टेकनीक उस ने वहां से सीखी है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है। इस सवाल पर आप को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

पारुलेकर साहब के उस सुभाव से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं कि हाईकोर्ट के जजेज़ ही सब जगह हों, जैसे वही सारे ज्ञान के जानने वाले हैं और वही सब बातों में एबब आल हैं, वही सिर्फ ईमानदार हैं, दुनिया में दूसरे लोग तो सब बेईमान हैं। मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूं। इसलिए मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह क्लॉज़ जो आप ने रखी है दस साल वाली क्वालीफिकेशन आफ ए हाई कोर्ट जज के सम्बन्ध में उस से मैं

सहमत हूं और उस की पुरजोर वकालत करता हूं। पारुलेकर साहब के सुभाव का मैं विरोध करता हूं और यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह टेडेंसी बहुत गलत है, इस हाउस में आम तौर पर यह बात कही जाती है, किसी भी काम के लिए हो, रिटायर्ड हाई कोर्ट जज या हाईकोर्ट जज हो। जैसे हाई कोर्ट के जज या रिटायर्ड हाई कोर्ट के जज के अलावा दुनिया में और कोई ईमानदार बाकी ही नहीं रहा है। वे जरूर चरित्रवान हैं, मैं उनके चरित्र से इनकार नहीं करता, उनकी बुराई भी नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन इस प्रकार की जो टेन्डेन्सी पैदा हो गई है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं हमें दूसरे लोगों पर भी भरोसा करना चाहिए, उनके चरित्र को भी हमें उतना ही शुद्ध मानना चाहिए।

मैं मन्त्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि अच्छी टेस्ट की पिक्चर्स चल नहीं पाती हैं इसके बारे में भी सरकार को गम्भीर प्रयत्न करना होगा। ऐसी पिक्चर्स के निर्माण के लिए अच्छे आर्टिस्ट्स का सेलेक्शन करना होगा और अच्छे स्टोरी-राइटर्स को सामने लाना होगा। आज यहां पर हालीवुड की नकल की जाती है। इस सिलसिले में हमारी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग कमेटी ने फिल्म फाइनैन्स कारपोरेशन को एग्जामिन किया था, मैं उस सब-कमेटी का कन्वीनर था, उस रिपोर्ट को आप पढ़ लें। आप उसकी रिकमेंडेशन्स को लागू करें।

मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि इस मीडियम का उपयोग देश के हित में करना चाहिए। आज हमारे फ्रीडम मूवमेन्ट को लोग भूलते जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा कन्ट्रैक्टर बिल्डिंग

की बात को सामने लाना चाहिए। नेशनल इंडीग्रेशन को बढ़ाने की बातें होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ एग्रीकल्चर और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जो एडवान्समेंट हुआ है उसको दिखाया जाना चाहिए ताकि राष्ट्र में आत्म-विश्वास की भावना पैदा हो सके। इसके अलावा जैसा हमारा सोशल कल्चर है उसको वैसा ही डेपिक्ट किया जाना चाहिए, वैस्टर्न कन्ट्रीज की नकल नहीं होनी चाहिए।

इन सभी बातों की तरफ मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री जी को पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके लिए अगर लेजिस्लेशन की जरूरत होगी तो आपको मरोसा होना चाहिए कि यह हाउस आपको वह सारी पावर्स देने के लिए तैयार होगा। यदि इस दिशा में आपके नेतृत्व में कुछ कदम उठाए जाते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ यह देश आपका आभारी रहेगा।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर इस सदन में काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। जो फिल्में यहां पर बन रही हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा है कि जनता की रुचि को ध्यान में रखते हुए कमर्शियल बेसिस पर फिल्मों का निर्माण किया जाता है लेकिन मेरा तजुर्बा इससे कुछ भिन्न है और वह यह है कि फिल्मों का निर्माण जनता की रुचि को बिगाड़ने के लिए किया जा रहा है। जनता की रुचि को बिगाड़ कर बाक्स-हिट फिल्में तैयार की जा रही हैं। समाज में हत्याएँ हों, बलात्कार हों, चोरी-डकैती हों—ऐसी रुचि ग्राम जनता की कभी नहीं हो सकती।

15-44 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

मैं समझता हूँ बहुत लम्बे अरसे से फिल्मों में एक कांशस एफर्ट किया जा रहा

है कि जनता की रुचि को बिगाड़ा जाए, बरबाद किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, फिल्मों में खासतौर से महिलाओं को गन्दे तरीके से मनोरंजन का साधन बनाया जा रहा है और उस रूप में महिलाओं को पेश किया जा रहा है। मैं एक गाने का जिक्र करता हूँ जोकि बहुत ज्यादा चला हुआ है, शहरों में और दूसरी जगहों पर भी—“जिसकी बीवी मोटी, उसका भी बड़ा नाम है”—इसके आगे मैं चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आखिर बीवी का ही जिक्र क्यों करते हैं, मर्दों का जिक्र क्यों नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह की और भी फिल्में हैं। एक तरफ हमने अपने संविधान में अपने देश के अन्दर महिलाओं को उच्च-स्थान दिया गया है या बराबरी का स्थान दिया गया है और हमारा सेंसर बोर्ड, जिसको कि अब आप “बोर्ड आफ फिल्म सर्टीफिकेशन” करने जा रहे हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस नाम बदलने से क्या फायदा होने वाला है? जब तक आप फिल्म इन्डस्ट्रीज में देश में किस तरह की फिल्मों का निर्माण होगा, इस बेसिक एटिचूड पर अगर आप परिवर्तन नहीं लाते हैं और मनोरंजन कन्स्ट्रक्टिव न हो कर डिस्ट्रक्टिव रूप में, जनता की रुचि को बिगाड़ने वाला मनोरंजन देश के लोगों को अगर आप देना चाहते हैं तो इस तरह की नीति से कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। जैसी कि फिल्म इन्डस्ट्रीज पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की है, सरकारी अंकुश उस पर है और सेंसर बोर्ड के नाम पर उसके खिलाफ वातावरण बना और आपने कानून बनाने की बात की, लेकिन आप एक तरफ कानून बना रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ से पावर आफ रिव्यू लेकर उसको आप अपने कब्जे में रखना चाह रहे हैं।



[श्री विजय कुमार]

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में जो ऐसे कलाकार हैं, जो कि सही मायने में देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उसके अनुरूप अगर वह फिल्म बनाना चाहता हो, ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिले, ऐसे लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता मिले और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि पूंजीपतियों के हाथ से फिल्म इण्डस्ट्रीज को निकाला जाए और उन लोगों को मदद प्रदान की जाए।

आज फिल्मों में प्यार और मोहब्बत की बातें होती हैं, गरीबी की भी चर्चा होती है, मजदूर आन्दोलन की भी चर्चा होती है, लेकिन जब उस आन्दोलन का सही रूप सामने आता है, जो कि सरकार की नीतियों के खिलाफ है, तो उस फिल्म को लाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। उस आन्दोलन की ओर न जाकर वहां वर्ग सहयोग की बात की जाती है। आज फिल्मों में बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी नीतियों का प्रचार कर, वर्ग सहयोग के विचारों का प्रचार किया जाता है पर देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी तथा दूसरी जो मौलिक समस्याएँ हैं, उनके समाधान का सही रास्ता यदि कोई फिल्म द्वारा दिखाना चाहता है, तो उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है। हमारी यह मांग होगी कि सरकार फिल्मों को इस मामले में स्वतन्त्रता दे और देश के अन्दर जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, देश के अन्दर जो आवश्यकता है, देश की बुनियादी समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए जो सही रास्ते हैं, उसके दिग्दर्शन का स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक अधिकार लोगों को मिले, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) : Mr. Chairman, Sir first of all, I would also like to congratulate the Minister for the interest shown

by him with regard to the necessity for changing the very policy governing the film industry. There has been a marked change in the policy of the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : He is only nibbling.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : This has been reflected in the very appointment of the working group on national film policy. The appointment of this working group underlines the interest or the changed attitude of the Government with regard to film policy. At least, they agree that there should be a national film policy. However, we have been disappointed. This working group on the national film policy made a large number of recommendations, 231 recommendations to be exact. The fact that 231 recommendations were made by the working group indicates a comprehensive policy orientation regarding the film industry as a whole. Unfortunately, this Bill does not reflect an iota of that changes, at least this Bill reflects the same attitude, the attitude of conservatism.

Of course, I have got many things to say, but one of the important aspects which has already been underlined by my friend, Shri Parulekar is with regard to the revisional jurisdiction of the Government. You are aware of the fact, that the Government at Delhi, the Home Ministry, has issued a circular saying that if any dramatist group intends to show a drama, the manuscript is to be placed before the Home Ministry for their approval and acceptance. This indicates that the Government's idea is to censor certain progressive dramas, films or cultural activities. Naturally, the revisional jurisdiction retained by the Government in this respect strengthens the apprehension and the fear that the topics or certain features which are not liked by the Government, or the ruling party,



are likely to be prevented from being shown or screened under the provisions of this Bill. The Government can revoke, or suspend the screening of a film even if it has got the certification from the Board or the Tribunal. The mechanism is, that the certification is to be given by the Board ; the appellate tribunal is there to revise it ; and ultimately the revisional power is retained by the Government. In addition to that, there is revocation power itself. Therefore, it is contrary to the accepted principle of appellate tribunal, or the general principle of giving the certification by the Board and then the Tribunal. Now, here the ultimate power is retained by the Government.

My second point relates to the workers. Thirty-five lakh workers are involved in the cinema industry or cine industry. On earlier occasions I explained the condition of life and work of the workers in this industry. Sir, I don't want to go into the details of it. I only want to know what stands in the way of having a Central Legislation on the line of the Working Journalists Act ? If there is a comprehensive law regarding the condition of work of the cinema workers of the lines of the Working Journalists Act, much of the problems of the cinematograph workers can be eliminated. Therefore, would the Government assure that they will be thinking in terms of having a Central law regarding the condition of work of the cinematograph workers ?

Now there is a welcome inclusion regarding the national unity and integrity. Does the Government propose to have certain films specially categorised to depict the problems of national unity and integrity and giving the call for the preservation of it, depicting a particular thing on the theme of national unity and integrity ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :**  
Sir, I want to thank all the

Hon. Members who have participated as well listened and those who have contributed to it usefully in the Debate on this Bill.

Sir, I must say that many of the Hon. Members have brought into the scope of this Bill matters of the entire film Policy. I can at the outset say that I would have been very glad if it was possible to have one law relating to all aspects of this industry. But unfortunately that is not possible for the simple reason that cinema, as far as its exhibition as well as its distribution is concerned, it is exclusively under the State List. I have been pleading with the States that they need not have any apprehension ; that they can keep all the entertainment tax that they want. But for the purpose of regulating distribution and exhibition, at least agree to have it as a Concurrent Subject. Even if that simple thing is done, we can help the growth of this industry and growth of good cinema to a very large extent. My conclusion after studying the problems of this industry is that it is in a vicious circle. Good cinemas are not produced, because good cinemas are not exhibited, good cinemas are not exhibited because there are no theatres to show them, and good cinemas are not also produced because distributors indirectly control both the exhibition and production and that it is in the grips of black money.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) :** Why don't you take-over distribution ? Not production.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Production, we do not want to take over. Distribution also is not a Central Subject, Atalji. That is why I cannot take it over. I am therefore, pleading that if at least this much, distribution and exhibition, is brought in the Concurrent list this can be done. I don't want

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

to take it from the States. I assure, you, Mr. Parulekar, you bring this Bill, which requires a small Constitutional amendment, we will support that. Or if you agree I am willing to bring it provided you say that you will support this. This will solve the problem of the really helpless to take them out of the clutches of the black-money in which this whole industry is caught. As I said the other day, the rate of interest, you will be surprised, has gone up from 40 to 60%. Now, which kind of money is that? My friends are saying why are good films not produced? Why are films with social purpose not produced? It is because of the law of demand and supply in the clutches of which you have got in, which I know is the symptom of a capitalist structure of the economy and which best symbolises.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, would you like to continue?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, Sir, I would like to continue tomorrow.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE TRAGIC DEATH OF 45 PERSONS AND INJURIES TO SEVERAL OTHERS AT THE QUTAB MINAR ON DECEMBER 4, 1981.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on 4th December, 1981, regarding tragic death of 45 persons and injuries to several others at Qutab Minar, Delhi on 4th December, 1981. Shri Vajpayee will raise the discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :  
सभापति महोदय, 4 दिसम्बर, 1981 का

दिन दिल्ली में हमेशा याद किया जाएगा। कुतुब मीनार जो पर्यटन स्थल है, ऐतिहासिक महत्व का स्थल है, जहाँ बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग आनन्द के लिए जाते हैं, वही कुतुब मीनार उस दिन मौत की मीनार में बदल गयी।

सभापति महोदय, मौत के कई रूप हैं, कई रंग हैं। मगर ऐसी दर्दनाक मौत! छोटे-छोटे बच्चे जिन्होंने अभी जिन्दगी को पूरी तरह देखा भी नहीं था, दम घुट कर मर गये, कुचल दिये गये, कोई सहायता नहीं पा सके। मौत अपने में शोक की छाया फैलाती है लेकिन जब ऐसी मौत हो जाए तो हम उन बच्चों के माता-पिताओं का थोड़ा-सा ख्याल करें। हरियाणा के बच्चे आये थे और बड़े उत्साह से आये थे कि कुतुब मीनार देखेंगे, दिल्ली की सैर करेंगे। वे बच्चे वापस नहीं जा सके। क्या अपराध था उन बच्चों का? कुतुब मीनार टूटी नहीं है, कुतुब मीनार पर बिजली नहीं गिरी है। दिल्ली में भूकम्प नहीं आया है। एक ऐसी दुर्घटना हुई जिसे टाला जा सकता था, जिसे टाला जाना चाहिए था। दुनिया को हम लोग क्या मुंह दिखायेंगे?

सभापति महोदय, मैं इसे राजनीति का रूप नहीं देना चाहता। मगर जिन के हाथ में शासन है वे इस दोष से नहीं भाग सकते। उन्हें जनमत के कटघरे में खड़ा होना होगा। केवल शोक प्रकट करना काफी नहीं है। जो जिन्दगियां चली गयीं, वे वापस नहीं आ सकतीं। किसी की जिन्दगी की कीमत पांच हजार रुपये में नहीं तोली जा सकती। हर चीज़ का जवाब देना होगा।

मुझे अफसोस है कि गृह मंत्री ने जो बयान दिया, उस से मुझे एक बात समझ नहीं आयी। मैं उनकी शिकायत इस के लिए नहीं

कर रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने सारे सदन को शोक में शामिल क्यों किया ? मगर उन्होंने अपने बयान में ऐसी बातों की हैं जो कि उन्हें नहीं करनी चाहिए थीं। वे मामले को प्रीजज करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि बिजली चली गयी थी, इससे दुर्घटना हुई। इस मुद्दे पर बहस हो रही है कि बिजली गयी थी या नहीं गयी थी, या गुल कर दी गयी थी। कार्पोरेशन ने बयान दिया है कि बिजली गयी थी मगर उस समय तक ठीक हो गयी थी। मगर गृह मंत्री जी के बयान के सामने अब दबाव लाया जा रहा है।

मैं भी उस दिन वहाँ गया था। चौकीदार ने मुझे कहा कि बिजली अचानक चली गई। मगर आसपास के इलाकों में उस समय बिजली नहीं गई थी। अब बयान आ रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री बयान दे चुके। गृह मंत्री ने सुनी सुनाई बात पर सारे मामले का फैसला कर दिया। गृह मंत्री केवल शोक प्रकट करके अपना बयान समाप्त कर सकते थे और कह सकते थे कि ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी करने जा रहे हैं और मैं इस बारे में और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय, इतना बड़ा ऐतिहासिक स्थल है कुतुब मीनार। बिजली का आना-जाना तो इस शासन में चलता रहता है, लेकिन बिजली चली जाए तो ऐसे स्थान के लिए क्या जनरेटर का प्रबंध नहीं किया जा सकता ? देश के लोग आते हैं, विदेशी आते हैं, लेकिन प्रबंध नहीं किया गया, मगर मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ कि सारी दुर्घटना इस लिए हुई क्योंकि बिजली चली गई। कुतुब मीनार जब बनी तो बिजली नहीं थी, हम लोग एक बार गए तब बिजली नहीं थी, लेकिन अगर आने-जाने को ठीक तरह से नियंत्रित किया जाए और अंदर

थोड़े से प्रकाश की व्यवस्था की जाए, बिजली के अलावा और साधनों से भी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है तो इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना को टाला जा सकता था। लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया, सब को प्रमाण-पत्र दे दिया—पुलिस, फायर, इन्सुरेंस सबसे—

They were immediately rushed to the hospitals.

साढ़े ग्यारह बजे दुर्घटना हुई, मगदड़ मची और लोग मारे गए। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने माना है। पुलिस कितने बजे पहुँची ? आज शिक्षा मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में बयान दिया है और वह बयान ठीक है। वहाँ पर कंजरवेशन असिस्टेंट था। उन्होंने 11.35 पर टेलीफोन किया मगर 12.30 पर महरौली का पुलिस-इन्स्पेक्टर वहाँ पहुँचा। दुर्घटना हुई 11.30 पर और वहाँ से थोड़ी दूरी पर ही पुलिस-स्टेशन है। जिस समय दुर्घटना हुई, उस समय एक पुलिस वाला था, उसकी चर्चा मैं बाद में करूंगा। क्या एक किलोमीटर का रास्ता तय करने के लिए 45 मिनट चाहिए ? एक सब इन्स्पेक्टर पहुँच गए, मगर एस. एच. ओ. कहां थे ? महरौली पुलिस स्टेशन के आफिसर भीम सिंह कहां थे ? वे ढाई बजे घटना-स्थल पर पहुँचे। कहां थे, क्या कर रहे थे, इसका पता करने का प्रयत्न किया गया ? प्लाइंग स्क्वाड 12.45 पर पहुँचा और फायर ब्रिगेड 12.55 पर पहुँचा। जो लोग मारे गये थे या घायल हो गये थे वे ट्रिस्ट बसों में और प्राइवेट कारों में गए हैं और गृह मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि जैसे ही घटना की खबर मिली—सब पहुँच गए। यह बयान तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय को जो कुछ बताया गया, वही उन्होंने आकर सदन में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कह दिया। ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी, जब ज्यूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी आर्डर की जा रही है। उनका बयान तथ्यों से मेल नहीं खाता।

एक बात उन्होंने और कही और जो बात शिक्षा मन्त्री ने आज राज्य सभा में कही, उससे वह टकराती है। सभापति महोदय, यह सरकार एक है, सदन दो होंगे मगर सरकार एक है, इसका कोई ज्वाइन्ट रेसपोसिबिलिटी है या नहीं है? शिक्षा मन्त्री ने आज राज्य सभा में जो बयान दिया और गृह मन्त्री ने उस दिन जो कुछ कहा, उसमें अन्तरविरोध है। हम किसको सही मानें? गृह मन्त्री ने उस दिन सारा दोष विजली गुल होने पर डाल दिया था और कह दिया था दुर्घटना हो गई बड़ा अफसोस है लेकिन आज शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में विजली को भी दोषमुक्त कर दिया है और उन्होंने सारा दोष हरियाणा से आए हुए बच्चों पर डाल दिया है। उन्होंने कहा :

“At this time about sixty students from M. D. College Nuh Faridabad District, came to see the gate. The monument attendants stopped them and requested them to wait since there was no electricity inside the monument. But the students forced their way into the Minar and started running on the stairs. Subsequent sequence of events is not quite clear.”

आगे जो कुछ हुआ उसके बारे में शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय स्पष्ट नहीं हैं, वह कह नहीं सकती हैं कि अन्दर क्या हुआ। लेकिन इसके बारे में वह स्पष्ट हैं कि चौकीदार ने रोका, लड़के नहीं माने, सरकार को दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं, चौकीदार पर लांछन नहीं है—पुलिस ने प्रबन्ध नहीं किया, यह शिकायत मत करो। लड़के बिगड़ गए। लड़के मौत के मुंह में कूटना चाहते थे। हमने रोकने

की कोशिश की। लेकिन जो मरने पर तुला हुआ था उसको कौन रोक सकता था। शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय एक माँ हैं। किसने उन्हें सलाह दी यह बात यहां रखने की? सारा मामला ज्यूडीशियल इन्क्वायरी कमीशन के सामने है। हम अगर आपसे सवाल पूछें तो समझ में आ सकता है लेकिन आपने वही गलती की जो गृह मन्त्री ने लोक सभा में की थी। किसके बयान पर यह बात आधारित है कि बच्चे घुसना चाहते थे? बच्चे घुसना चाहते थे तो दरवाजे से ही घुसना चाहते थे और अगर दरवाजे से ही घुसना चाहते थे तो ऊपर गड़बड़ कैसे शुरू हो गई? अगर नीचे से घुसने के कारण धक्कम धक्का हुआ होगा तो ऊपर के लोग कैसे नीचे भाग रहे थे, उन्हें खिड़कियों के रास्ते से कैसे निकालना पड़ा? लोग ऊपर तक भरे हुए कैसे पाए गए? शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय ने बयान दे दिया है। कमीशन अब क्या करेगा? उस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज भी नहीं है। उन पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन वह हाई कोर्ट का सिटिंग जज भी नहीं है। वह इन कैमरा इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं। पब्लिक इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं? किस बात पर आप पर्दा डालना चाहते हैं? वह कमीशन क्या करेगा? आपने देखा होगा। शनिवार को वह कुतुब मीनार गया था। आर्कैयोलोजीकल डिपार्टमेंट के लोग वहां पर नहीं थे। घर पर खबर भेजी गई कि उनको बुलाओ लेकिन घरों पर भी नहीं थे। अगर यह खबर जो अखबार में छपी है गलत है तो आप इसको कण्ट्रेडिक्ट करें। कमीशन क्या करेगा? सारी सरकारी मशीनरी लगी हुई है सच्चाई पर पर्दा डालने के लिए। गृह मन्त्री का बयान सिद्ध करने के लिए। अब उसको दोहरा प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा। शिक्षा मन्त्री के बयान को भी सिद्ध करना पड़ेगा।

मैं भी उस दिन वहाँ गया था। शायद वह दृश्य मैं जिन्दगी भर नहीं भूल सकता। लाशें तो वहाँ से जा चुकी थीं। लेकिन कुतुब मीनार के नीचे कपड़ों का ढेर लगा था। उसमें जूते पड़े थे। एक छोटा सा टिफिन कैरियर भी पड़ा था। कपड़ों में अण्डरवीयर थे, स्कर्ट्स थीं। लाशें दब गईं। बच्चों को निकालने में शायद कपड़े फट गए होंगे। फटे हुए कपड़ों का वहाँ ढेर लगा था।

कल हमारा एक अध्ययन मण्डल कुतुब मीनार के भीतर गया था। उनकी रिपोर्ट यह है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यूडिशियल कमिशन इस बात की गहराई से जांच करे कि सारे मामले को छिपाने के लिए अब एक कहानी गढ़ी जा रही है कि जो बच्चे गए थे वे अपने साथ क्रेकर लेकर गए थे, उनके साथ दियासलाई भी थी और उनमें से किसी बच्चे ने वहाँ क्रेकर चलाने की कोशिश की। सीढ़ियों पर छोटे-छोटे पटाखे पड़े हुए थे। दियासलाई पड़ी हुई थी। हमारा अध्ययन दल देखकर आया है। इसकी जानकारी शिक्षा मन्त्री और गृह मन्त्री को अभी नहीं है, नहीं तो यह तीसरा बहाना भी गढ़ दिया जाता।

मैंने उन लोगों से बात की है जो वहाँ मौजूद थे।

सभापति महोदय, एक चौकीदार था। शिक्षा मन्त्री का यह बयान ठीक नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कितने लोग वहाँ रहते हैं। उस दिन शुक्रवार था, शुक्रवार को जाने के लिए कुतुब मीनार पर कोई टिकट नहीं होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ शुक्रवार के इन्तजाम और अन्य दिनों के इन्तजाम में कोई फर्क है, या एक ही तरह का इन्तजाम है? अगर

टिकट नहीं है तो लोग ज्यादा आयेंगे। दिल्ली में व्यापार मेला हो रहा है और इस समय पर्यटक बड़ी संख्या में आये हैं, विदेशी भी वहाँ जाते हैं। सभापति महोदय, एक चौकीदार था, एक चौकीदार के रोकने से शायद लड़के नहीं रुक सकते, मैं मानता हूँ कि चौकीदार ने रोका होगा कि भीड़ हो रही है आप न जाइये? कोई पढ़ा लिखा आदमी वहाँ क्यों नहीं था? कोई ऊँचे दर्जे का अफसर क्यों नहीं था? अजन्ता, इलोरा में इन्तजाम है जब कि वहाँ संकरी जगह नहीं है, खुला स्थल है। क्या आर्कैयोलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट का कोई अफसर था दरवाजे पर? अगर सचमुच अन्दर भीड़ थी और बच्चों को कोई प्यार से समझाता तो बच्चे मौत की छलांग लगाने के लिये नहीं आये थे, प्यार से समझाने पर बच्चे मान जाते। बच्चों के साथ अध्यापक भी थे, उन दोनों अध्यापकों से मैंने बात की। उन का बयान आप के द्वारा दिये गये वर्णन से मेल नहीं खाता। अब उन पर दबाव डाला जाय यह बात अलग है।

सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं इतना बड़ा कामप्लेक्स है कुतुब मीनार का। उस दिन वहाँ एक सिपाही था जिस का नाम है श्री ओम प्रकाश। दिल्ली में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं आपके आंकड़े कुछ भी कहें। असुरक्षा की भावना बढ़ रही है, महिलाओं को छेड़ने की घटनायें बढ़ रही हैं। कई बार इस तरह के मामले हो चुके हैं, समाज विरोधी तत्व ऐसे समय पर सक्रिय हो जाते हैं। मैं इसको राजनीतिक रूप नहीं दे रहा हूँ। क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं था कि अच्छा प्रबन्ध किया जाता? अधिक पुलिस वाले वहाँ तैनात किये जाते? यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? एक पुलिस वाला था। ज्यादा पुलिस वाले क्यों नहीं थे। आर्कैयोलॉजी डिपार्टमेंट



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

के अधिक अफसरान क्यों नहीं थे? अफसरों को आने में देर क्यों हुई ?

सभापति महोदय, यह पहला मामला नहीं है जब कि कुतुब मीनार के बारे में यह शिकायत आयी है कि कुछ गुंडे बदमाश अन्दर चले जाते हैं, खिड़कियों में बैठ जाते हैं, जो लड़कियां देखने जाती हैं उन्हें छेड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं। 15 अगस्त को इस तरह की एक घटना हो चुकी है। मुझे मालूम है सरकार उसका खंडन करने वाली है। रिपोर्ट लिखी नहीं जाती, मगर हम लोगों को पता लगा कि 15 तारीख को ऐसी घटना हुई थी। जब भीड़ होती है ऐसे तत्व सक्रिय हो जाते हैं। आखिर उस विदेशी महिला मंगी की घांसू भरी कहानी का क्या जवाब है ? केवल बिजली चली गई इतना ही नहीं है। प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों ने मुझे बताया है कि उसकी स्कर्ट तार-तार कर दी गई थी। जो अन्डरवीयर है वह पैंटों में उलझा हुआ था। यह भीड़ में दबने से नहीं हो सकता है। ऊपर शरारत हुई, लड़कियां चिल्लायीं, भगदड़ मची और यह दुखद कांड हो गया। मैं जैकी को कान्टेक्ट नहीं कर सका हूं, उसकी एक और सहेली भी थी, मैं नहीं जानता वह कहाँ है। मगर जो अस्पताल में भर्ती हैं उनसे मैंने बातें की, अध्यापकों से चर्चा की। मगर आप देखें उसी दिन से लीपा पोती शुरू हो गई।

“Balwant Singh, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Friday night claimed that the police reached Qutab within 10 minutes of the reporting of the stampede. He also denied the allegation of molestation of some foreign women leading to the tragedy.”

समाचार-पत्र वालों ने विदेशी महिलाओं के बात की है। उस विदेशी महिला की

तस्वीर भी छपी है वह बस में ले जायी जा रही है। दुखी है, मगर लज्जा से सर नहीं उठा सकती। दबी जबान में उसने आरोप लगाया है कि मुझे छेड़ने की कोशिश की गई। एक घंटे तक मैं वहां फंसी रही। यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है तिवारी जी, नाराज न हों।

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी (बक्सर)। यह पार्टी का मामला नहीं है, मैं मानता हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, शिक्षा मंत्री ने ठीक कहा है कि 750 साल हो गए, यह पहली घटना हुई है। लेकिन क्या यह घटना ऐसी है, जिसे टाला नहीं जा सकता था ? हमें जो कुछ प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए था, क्या हमने वह प्रबन्ध किया ? क्या शिक्षा मंत्री संतुष्ट हैं ? वह मां हैं, वह एक मां के दिल से कह दें, मैं सारे आरोप वापिस ले लूंगा। प्रधान मंत्री सदन में नहीं हैं। एक रेल-दुर्घटना हो गई, तो शास्त्री जी ने त्याग-पत्र दे दिया। देवली में 22 लोग मारे गए, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि मैं महीने भर में अपने पद से हट जाऊंगा। लेकिन 47 बच्चे दिल्ली में कुचल कर मर गए, किसी ने खड़े हो कर नहीं कहा कि यह मेरी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है, मैं पद पर नहीं रहूंगा। कोई कहने को तैयार नहीं है—गृह मंत्री नहीं कहेंगे, शिक्षा मंत्री नहीं कहेंगे, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर नहीं कहेंगे, पुलिस कमिश्नर नहीं कहेगा। दिल्ली का कोई पुरसा-हाल नहीं है। दिल्ली का भाग्य इन लोगों के हाथ में है। दिल्ली में चुनी हुई विधान सभा नहीं है। दिल्ली की जनता को उसके अधिकार से वंचित कर दिया गया है। दिल्ली में चुनी हुई मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल नहीं है, कांफ़रेंस नहीं है। समाज बिरोधी तत्वों



को संरक्षित दिया जा रहा है, जोकि खुल कर सामने आया है।

जो कुछ हुआ है, किसी न किसी को उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए। किसकी जिम्मेदारी है? मैं नैतिक जिम्मेदारी की बात कर रहा हूँ। किसी की नहीं है?—अगर किसी की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, तो इस देश का भविष्य अन्धकारमय है, यह कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** क्या गृह मंत्री या शिक्षा मंत्री इस स्टेज पर कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?—नहीं। श्री एच० के० एल० भगत।

**श्री एच० के० एल० भगत :** (पूर्वी दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत दर्दनाक घटना हुई है और इससे सारे देश को बहुत तकलीफ हुई है। छोटे-छोटे बच्चे दिल्ली देखने आये थे, मगर उनकी लाशें लौटीं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि इससे सब जगह लोगों के मन में तकलीफ हो।

कुतुब मीनार एक इन्टरनेशनल इम्पार्टेंस की जगह है, जहाँ विदेशी भी आते हैं, दुनिया भर के लोग आते हैं। सब सोचते हैं कि दिल्ली जाकर कुतुब मीनार देखना चाहिए। जाहिर है कि इस हादसे से लोगों को तकलीफ तो हुई, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमारे प्रेस्टीज को भी बड़ा जबर्दस्त धक्का लगा है। कई घरों के चिराग बुझ गए, कई माएं रो रही हैं। चारों तरफ एक तरह से सन्नाटा सा छा गया है।

इस वाक्य ने हमारे सामने फिर कुछ सवाल पोज किए हैं, जिन पर हम सब को राष्ट्र के नागरिकों के नाते सोचना चाहिए। मैं साफ कर दूँ कि इस सवाल पर किसी प्रकार के पार्टी दृष्टिकोण से या पार्टी एंगल

से सोचना मैं पाप समझता हूँ। अगर इस सवाल को किसी पार्टी एंगल से या पार्टी दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाएगा, तो वह बहुत बड़ा पाप होगा। ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। जो भी चोरी-छिपे किसी पार्टी एंगल से जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहे, या पार्टी एंगल से अपनी पार्टी के लिए फायदा उठाना चाहे, वह देश के लोगों की नजरों में बड़ा पापी होगा। इस घटना ने यह बात साफ की है कि हमें इन पुरानी इमारतों को जिस तरह से मेनटेन करना चाहिए, हमने उस तरह से उन्हें मेनटेन नहीं किया है। कुतुब मीनार में जो इन्तजाम है, यह नहीं कि वह आज हुआ है, आज जो हालत वहाँ पर है, वही हालत दो साल, पाँच साल, बीस साल पहले भी थी—मुद्दत से वही हालत चली आ रही है। यह दुख की बात है कि कुतुब मीनार जैसी जितनी भी पुरानी तारीखी जगहें हैं, उनका इन्तजाम, उनकी देखभाल, जिस प्रकार से हमको करनी चाहिए, उस प्रकार से हमने नहीं की है—न हमने की है, न किसी दूसरे ने, न तीसरे ने की है।

मैं विदेशों में बहुत नहीं गया हूँ, लेकिन अभी कुछ महीनों में मुझे बाहर जाने का मौका मिला।

मैं सोवियत यूनियन में गया, जापान गया, अस्ट्रेलिया गया। मैंने सोवियत यूनियन में पुरानी ऐतिहासिक इमारतों को देखा, उनकी मैनटेनेंस को देखा। ज़ार के जमाने की इमारतों का भी जिनके बारे में समझा यह जाता था कि शायद उनका मैनटेनेंस ठीक ढंग से न होता होगा, उनका मैनटेनेंस भी बहुत अच्छे ढंग से वहाँ हुआ है। हमारे यहाँ • राजघाट हो, कुतुब मीनार हो, शान्तिवन हो, मौलाना आज़ाद का मकबरा हो या हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी इमारतें हों, मेरी

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

फीलिंग यह है कि हम में से किसी ने उसके साथ न्याय नहीं किया, न किसी ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया। जब कोई बात हो जाती है, इतना बड़ा हादसा हो जाता है तब हम जागते हैं। आज हम इसकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम सब लोग जिम्मेदार आदमी हैं, दिल्ली के लोग हैं खास तौर से चुने हुए, हम भी कुतुब मीनार पर जाते रहे हैं, देखते रहे हैं, हमें भी इन्तजाम बरसों पहले से मालूम रहा है कि क्या इन्तजाम है, मुझे भी मालूम था, वाजपेयी जी को भी मालूम था, सब को मालूम था। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। हम में से किसी आदमी ने इस इन्तजाम की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया, न सोचा, न सरकार ने सोचा, न किसी और ने सोचा, न हमारी सरकार ने सोचा, न इनकी सरकार ने सोचा। बिजली का इन्तजाम शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक इतना निकम्मा रहा, कितने दुख की बात है कि कुतुब मीनार जैसी जगह पर, आज मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि वहां तारें ऐसी लटकी हुई हैं कि अन्दर से भी बिजली बुझ सकती है, कोई झटका लगे तो स्विच गिर सकता है, बहुत ही गलत मैटिनेंस कुतुब मीनार के अन्दर का है। बाहर भी इन्तजाम अच्छा होना चाहिए। मुद्दत से, तीस या बत्तीस साल से दो तीन अटेंडेंट हैं। बात यह है कि ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी आर्डर हुई है वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि गृह मंत्री को कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहिए था, एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहिए था, मैं भी समझता हूं कि कुछ नहीं बोलना चाहिए था और शायद ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के समय हमें भी नहीं बोलना चाहिए था, लेकिन वाक्या ऐसा है, मैं गृह मंत्री की कोई सफाई नहीं दे रहा हूं, उस वक्त गृह मंत्री वहां गए, जो उनको फस्ट इम्प्रेशन वहां जाते ही मिला वह

उन्होंने हाउस में रख दिया। एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को जो कुछ मिला वह उन्होंने रख दिया। ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी जो आर्डर हुई है उसके होते हुए बहुत कुछ हम नहीं कह सकते हैं। मगर स्वाभाविक है कि ऐसी ट्रेजडी पर कुछ कहा जाय। कुछ वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है, कुछ अन्दाजे से कहा जा सकता है, कुछ बातें तो सुनी हैं वह सामने आई हैं। वाजपेयी जी मौके पर गए थे, हम लोग भी गए थे मौके पर। हम लोगों ने भी लोगों से बात की। मैं भी गया। मैं ने जाते ही चौकीदार से बात की। उस ने कहा कि बिजली फेल हो गई थी, लोगों ने धक्का मारा और अन्दर चढ़ गए। यह फर्स्ट इम्प्रेशन उस ने दिया। मैं नहीं कहता कि कितना सच है, कितना झूठ है, अन्दर क्या हुआ क्या नहीं हुआ? हम में से कोई वहां नहीं था। लेकिन बेसिक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी इन चीजों का मैटिनेंस बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है।

एक दिन मैं मौलाना आजाद के मकबरे पर गया। वहां हम ने अन्दर दाखिल होना चाहा। दस मिनट लगे उस आदमी को तनाश करने में जो शायद आधी तनखाह पर वहां ड्यूटी पर लगा हुआ था। मैं यह कह रहा हूं और जिम्मेदारी से कह रहा हूं, लेनिन के मकबरे को मैं ने देखा। कितना जबर्दस्त इन्तजाम वहां किया हुआ है और शान्तिवन हमारा किस तरह से मेन्टेन्ड है? हमारे देश के लिए गांधी जी उसी तरह से हैं जिस तरह लेनिन सोवियत यूनियन के लिए हैं। इसी प्रकार से मैंने और दूसरी जगहों को देखा। मैं बेसिक बात कह रहा हूं, बिजली का इन्तजाम और दूसरे जितने इन्तजाम हैं वह ठीक नहीं हैं। उस की ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए और जो उस में कपूरवार हों उन को सजा देनी चाहिए लेकिन इन्तजाम सही

करने चाहिए, इंतजाम ऐसे होने चाहिए कि आइन्दा ऐसी बात नहीं हो।

शुरू में एक बात उड़ गई कि कुतुब मीनार फट गई, एक अफवाह यह उड़ी। उस समय जब ऐसे वाक्ये होते हैं तो दस तरह की बातें उसी समय उठती हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस वाक्ये को किसी तरह का पोलिटिकल रूप देना, कोई रंग देना ठीक नहीं है। किसी तरह जिम्मेदारी से कोई नहीं बचना चाहता न जिम्मेदारी को कोई छिपाना चाहता है। न जिम्मेदारी से कोई बच सकता है न जिम्मेदारी से कोई बचेगा। लेकिन कोई राजनैतिक ऐंगल इस को दे कर इस से किसी दल के लिए नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश भी गलत होगी। सारे सदन को, सारे देश को इस घटना पर सोचना चाहिए, इन्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इस के साथ ही हमारी ये जितनी चीजें हैं इन को मेन्टेन करने का अच्छा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है कई दफा हमारी पुरानी ऐतिहासिक चीजों के लिए कोई खर्च की बात होती है तो लोग निन्दा करने लग जाते हैं, चर्चा करने लग जाते हैं। मुझे कहना पड़ता है इस समय कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू के शांतिवन पर जो हमारे नेशनल लीडर थे, लोगों ने जाना बन्द कर दिया, सरकारी फंक्शन बन्द कर दिए, मिनिस्टरों ने जाना बन्द कर दिया, राष्ट्रपति गए, उन की अगवानी के लिए मिनिस्टर नहीं पहुँचे। यह हालत थी। यह हमारे लिए और सबके लिये शर्मनाक बात है। इस ट्रैजीडी से हमें समझना चाहिए, सीखना चाहिए और हमारी जो पुरानी चीजें हैं उन को मेन्टेन करना चाहिए।

एक बात और कह कर खत्म करूँगा, हम ने जो मदद की वह और ज्यादा करनी चाहिए। मेरी राय में जो

मदद की गई वह नाकाफी है, और ज्यादा मदद करनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री सज्जन कुमार (बाह्य दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, 4 दिसम्बर को कुतुब मीनार पर जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ, जो घटना घटी उसके लिए दिल्ली के ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के लोगों में दुःख है। चूँकि दिल्ली में यह घटना घटी इसलिए दिल्ली के लोगों को खास तौर से ज्यादा महसूस हो रही है। सारे सदन ने इस घटना पर शोक प्रकट किया है। हमारी माननीय प्रधान मन्त्री जी घटना स्थल पर गई थीं और अपना दुःख वहाँ पर व्यक्त किया था। मैं भी इस घटना पर अपना दुःख व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ और इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगे कुछ ऐसे इन्तजामात करने चाहिए जिनसे कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटना दोबारा न घट सके।

यहाँ पर वाजपेयी जी ने कुछ बातें कही हैं। मैं एक बात बड़े अदब के साथ यहाँ पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक ओर तो यह बात यहाँ पर कही जा रही है कि हम को इस घटना को पार्टी का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए और इसको कोई पोलिटिकल रंग नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन कुतुब मीनार में यह घटना घटी थी वहाँ पर सबसे पहले मैं पहुँचा था। वहाँ पहुँचने के बाद मैं हास्पिटल भी पहुँचा और हमारे साथ-साथ वहाँ पर सैकड़ों समाजसेवी थे जिन्होंने उन लाशों को लाने-ले जाने का प्रबन्ध किया था। जो भी सेवा का काम उस वक्त हो सकता था वह काम उन्होंने वहाँ पर किया था। मैं वाजपेयी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आपको इस घटना से इतना अधिक दुःख पहुँचा था तो क्या आप हास्पिटल गए और उनके उपचार

[श्री सज्जन कुमार]

के लिए जो भी मदद आप समाज-सेवा के रूप में कर सकते थे—क्या यह मदद आपने की? वास्तव में आप इस घटना से पोलिटिकल फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। अखबारों में अपने बयान छपवाने के लिए आप सरकार पर दोषारोपण कर सकते हैं। आप सरकार की आलोचना कर सकते हैं। लेकिन बाजपेयी जी, अगर आप को इस घटना का इतना ही दुःख था तो आपको इस सदन में यह कहना चाहिए था कि मृतकों के परिवारों को जो आर्थिक मदद दी गई है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से, प्रधान मंत्री जी की तरफ से और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की तरफ से मदद दी गई है वह नाकाफी है, उसमें और अधिक मदद दी जानी चाहिए उनके परिवारों को .....

(व्यवधान)

श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर (ग्वालियर) : शायद आपने—बाजपेयी जी को ठीक से सुना नहीं है या समझा नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनकी समझ में नहीं आयेगा।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : आपने यह कहा है कि 5 हजार रुपया देकर उनके आंसू नहीं पोछे जा सकते हैं लेकिन आपने यह नहीं कहा कि यह बिलखती हुई मालायें और विधवायें जो हैं उनकी ओर सरकार को खास ध्यान देना चाहिए और विशेष रूप से उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए, उनके रोजगार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सभापति जी, एक बात यहां पर पुलिस के बारे में कही गई है। मैं जब वहां पर पहुँचा तो वहां पर काफी भीड़ थी, चौकीदार भी वहां पर था। मैंने उससे पूछा और जो दूसरे लोग वहां पर खड़े थे उनसे पूछा कि घटना कैसे घटी। वहां पर जो हाकर्स बैठे हुए हैं और

जो टूरिस्ट बसेज के ड्राइवर्स और कन्डक्टर्स हैं उनकी प्रशंसा यहां पर नहीं की गई है। वे सब मदद के काम में जुट गए थे। पुलिस का सब-इंस्पेक्टर और सिपाही भी वहां पर पहुँचा था। मैं यहां पर कोई पुलिस की सफाई नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, उनके सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर अपना बयान देंगे लेकिन जो कुछ भीड़ ने वहां पर कहा, जो मौके पर लोग थे उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा वह मैं बताना चाहूँगा। वह सब-इंस्पेक्टर और सिपाही जो वहां पर थे उनकी वरिष्ठा पसीने से तर-बतर थीं और ऐसा महसूस होता था कि उन्होंने बहुत मुस्तेदी के साथ काम किया। वहां पर जो भीड़ थी वह कह रही थी कि सब-इंस्पेक्टर और सिपाही सवा बारह बजे के करीब वहां पर पहुँचे और जो भी उन्होंने वहां पर काम किया उसकी सभी लोग प्रशंसा कर रहे थे। वहां पर जो टूरिस्ट बसें थीं उनसे पुलिस ने सहायता की मांग की और उन्होंने सहायता देने की बात मानी। जिन लोगों को उस एकसी-डेन्ट में चोटें आई थीं उनको वे लोग वेंस में रखकर हास्पिटल पहुँचे। पुलिस की गाड़ी मोर्चे पर पहुँची और पुलिस की गाड़ी के अन्दर भी कुछ लोगों को हास्पिटल भेजा गया।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के लिए कहा गया है, हम इस बात में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं कि कैसे वह घटना घटी, किसका उसमें दोष है, जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के अन्दर सब कुछ आ जाएगा, जब जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी होगी। मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ, एक तो यह कि गृह मंत्री जी यदि जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी के अन्दर कोई भी व्यक्ति दोषी पाया जाए, तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त-से-सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए, जिससे

भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटना न घट सके। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी हमारी ऐतिहासिक इमारतें हैं, जिन इमारतों के रख-रखाव का काम हमारा विभाग करता है, ऐसी ऐतिहासिक इमारतों के रख-रखाव के अन्दर हमें जो कुछ भी इन्तजामात करने पड़े, वे करने चाहिए। कुतुब-मीनार को यदि आप भविष्य में खोलना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये पूरी व्यवस्था करें, जिससे कि भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटना न घट सके। दूसरी बात, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, इसको पोलिटिकल रंग न देकर सारे सदन को इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि आगे भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटना न घटे। पहले भी यह ऐतिहासिक इमारत यहां पर खड़ी थी और इसके इन्तजामात थे। मेरा ख्याल है कि लाखों लोगों ने उस ऐतिहासिक इमारत को देखा है, लेकिन ऐसी घटना के बारे में हम भी नहीं सोच सकते थे, सरकार भी नहीं सोच सकती थी, देश भी नहीं सोच सकता था, लेकिन जो घटना हुई है, ऐसी घटना भविष्य में न घटे, इसका इन्तजाम करना चाहिए।

एक बात कहकर, सभापति जी, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में ला एंड आर्डर की हालत खराब होती जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप दो वर्षों के आंकड़े उठाकर देखें, ये आंकड़े मखबारों और गृह मंत्री जी के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, दिल्ली के नागरिकों के आंकड़े हैं, यदि उनको देखा जाये तो 1980 के पहले जो ला एंड आर्डर की हालत थी, हमारे दिल्ली के अन्दर, उसमें सुधार हुआ है। उन्नीसवां कम हुई है, बच्चियों को छेड़ना कम हुआ है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि विरोधी दल के लोगों को यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगती, लेकिन जब श्री

मटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी कह रहे थे, तो हमें भी अच्छी नहीं लग रही थी और हम छीटा-कमी नहीं कर रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गम्भीरता से सोचिये। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग सेंटर हाल में इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि दिल्ली में ला एंड आर्डर की हालत सुधरी है। लेकिन जब मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि आप यह बात मखबारों से कहें, पब्लिक में कहें, तो कहते हैं कि यदि यह बात हम पब्लिक में कहेंगे, तो हमें वोट कहां से मिलेंगे (अवधान) सभापति जी, सवाल बोटों का है, सवाल चुनाव में वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए है, यह इसे कुछ पोलिटिकल तरीके से अपनाना चाहते हैं, जिससे दिल्ली में लोगों में भ्रमड़ा बन सके और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं फिर सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिए और उनके बच्चों के लिए, उनके परिवार के लोगों के लिए नौकरी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

श्री मन्नीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि यहां कुछ साथी हंस रहे हैं, वे जरा कृपा करके हंसें नहीं क्योंकि यह बहुत दर्द की बात है, अगर कलेजे की नहीं तो कम से कम दिखाने की जरूर है। अगर किसी मंत्री का, मंत्री का या प्रधान मंत्री का या राष्ट्रपति का इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना के साथ संबंध होता तो शायद यह हंसी की आवाज न निकलती। ये बच्चे यही मन्त्रियों, लावारिस बच्चों जिन का कि कोई खारिस नहीं है, की तरह से मरे हैं।

मैं शासन के विरोध में नहीं जाना चाहता, क्योंकि विरोधपक्ष शक्तिशाली नहीं है। अगर विरोध पक्ष में कोई शक्ति है



[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

तो उसको अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ओटना चाहिये, इस तरह से बच्चे मर जाएं तो शासन को उखाड़ फेंकने की उन में शक्ति होनी चाहिये। मैं शासन के लोगों से भी कहूंगा—इस तरह से बच्चे यतीमों की तरह से मर जायें और शासन अपने ऊपर जिम्मेदारी न ले, मां हो कर भी प्रधान मंत्री इस्तीफा न दे और ज्ञानी जी, जो अपने नाम के आगे ज्ञानी शब्द लगाते हैं, उन को यह पता न हो कि देश के अन्दर बच्चों की हत्याएं होती हैं, चाहे कूटनीति से हों या किसी भी तरह से हों, तो उस शासन के लिए उतराव और बदलाव लाजमी हो जाता है।

मैं चार बातें कहूंगा—जब कहीं कोई घटना घट जाती है, लोगों को मार दिया जाता है और पूछा जाय कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ, क्या अमन-चैन व्यवस्था खराब थी, तो कहते हैं डाकुओं ने डाका डाल दिया था, कातिल ने कत्ल कर दिया। मैं कहता हूँ—ज्ञानी जी, नहीं मारेगे, घर-मन्त्री नहीं मारेगे, प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं मारेंगी, शिक्षा मन्त्री नहीं मारेगे, विरोध के लोग नहीं मारेगे, लेकिन सवाल है कि मरे क्यों? वक्त की हुक्मत जिम्मेदार क्यों नहीं थी? हरियाणा के बेशतर बच्चे मरे हैं, 10 साल की उम्र के बच्चे मरे हैं। काश, यह होता कि उन बच्चों में, उन 45 बच्चों में, लोक सभा के सदस्यों के बच्चे शामिल होते, जिन में मैं भी शामिल हूँ, उन के बच्चे मरते और फिर यह पार्लियामेंट चलती, यह शासन चलता, तब मैं देखता कि कैसे चलती है। प्रधान मंत्री का लड़का, घर-मन्त्री का लड़का या मंत्रियों के पांच भी लड़के मरते, तब पता लगता कि देश के बच्चे मरे, लेकिन यहां तो यतीमखाने के बच्चे मरे हैं।

सदर साहब, यह वाक्या साढ़े-ग्यारह बजे का है और 2 बजे आकाश-वाणी से इतिला हो गई थी, लेकिन आप के लोग कितने गिर चुके हैं कि लंच उड़ा रहे थे, उन को पता ही नहीं था कि दिल्ली के अन्दर इस तरह से बच्चें मर गये हैं। यह साढ़े ग्यारह बजे का वाक्या था, कमिश्नर कब पहुँचा? वह कौन है जिस का आप जुलूस निकाला करते हैं, देश की कामयाब नारी है—किरण-देवी? कोई पुलिस अधिकारी वहां नहीं पहुँचा। कहते हैं बिजली फेल हो गई थी, लेकिन यहां गनीखां चौधरी व्यान दे रहे थे कि बिजली बड़ी कामयाब है, उधर बच्चों की लाशें उठाई जा रही थीं। सदर साहब, यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? इस के लिये यह शासन दोषी है, पापी है, जिस के राज्य में इस तरीके से, यतीमों की तरह से बच्चों की हत्याएं होती हैं। उन बच्चों की मौत की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, हम उन के बारिस हैं, अगर हम उस जिम्मेदारी से भागते हैं—हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कमजोर हो सकती है, कोई तुम्हारा कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकता, लेकिन ज्ञानी जी, भगवान के हाथ बहुत लम्बे हैं। आप ईश्वरवादी हैं। भगवान देख रहा है। गरीब की हाथ से लोहा भी भस्म हो जाता है, इन बच्चों की चीखों-पुकार खाली जाने वाली नहीं हैं। क्या मजाक बना रखा है? वहां लोगों का औरतों और लड़कियों के साथ क्या हुआ? गुण्डों ने किया। मैंने कब कहा है कि शरीफों ने किया, लेकिन उस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है? अगर गुण्डे भी कोई गलत काम करते हैं तो उस की जिम्मेदारी भी हम पर आती है। गांधी जी राम राय की बात कहा करते थे—उस जमाने में अगर बाप के बैठे बेटे की



मौत होती थी तो वह दरबार में चला जाता था और कहता था कि राम, तू पापी है, बाप की जिन्दगी में बेटा चला गया। जिस राज में इस तरह से 45 बच्चे मर जायें, वह राज पापी है, उस का राजा पापी है, तुम को उस पाप का प्रायश्चित्त करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से बच्चे मरते जायें, उस के लिये तद्बारे सोचते जाना, अच्छी बात नहीं है। एक आदमी हो, दो आदमी हो, 5 आदमी हो, 10 आदमी हो, इस से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है।

इस में न्यायिक जांच का मतलब क्या रह गया है। किस के खिलाफ न्यायिक जांच कर रहे हैं। जिसके खिलाफ न्यायिक जांच कर रहे हो, यह स्पष्ट है, साफ है कि वह न्यायिक जांच शासन के खिलाफ है और अगर यह राजनीतिक है, तो होनी चाहिए।

जिस राज्य के अन्दर ऐसा हुआ है, उस के खिलाफ जांच होनी चाहिए। रेलों की दुर्घटना कोई केदार पाण्डे नहीं करते हैं लेकिन उनसे कहते हैं कि इस्तीफा दो। गोलियों से मारा जाए, तो कोई होम मिनिस्टर गोली नहीं चलाता और बीमारी में जो मरते हैं, तो कोई स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को जाकर नहीं मारता। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस की आप जितना निन्दा कर सकें, उतनी तो आप करिये ही लेकिन मैं जानी जी से एक बात कहता हूं। मैं द्वेष से बात नहीं करता पर कुछ द्वेष भी है और इस वक्त एक जलन सी भी है लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि अगर मैं घर मन्त्री बना होता, वैसे न मेरी ओकात है और न 7 पीढ़ी बन सकता हूं तो अपने उसूलों की सौगन्ध खाकर कहता हूं कि अगर मैं तुम्हारी जगह घर मन्त्री होता, तो इस्तीफा दे देता और ऐसी पाप की गद्दी

पर न बैठता। आप तो गुरुओं की वाणी को सुनने वाले हो, जो इस देश में सिर्फ बच्चों के लिए, सिर्फ बच्चों की शहादत पर देश में क्रान्ति लाए।

मेरे कहने से कोई फर्क पड़े या न पड़े, अगर आप की आत्मा जलती है, तो मुझे तकलीफ है, नहीं जलनी चाहिए और जले तो बेशक जले, उसमें मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है।

आप लोग कहते हैं कि वोट के लिए यह है। ऐसे कहां वोट मिला करते हैं, कहां ऐसे वोट मिलने लग गई। हमें न वोट की जरूरत है और न यह वोट का दरबार है और न वोट ऐसे मिलेंगी। विरोधी पक्ष भी वोट पाने का हकदार नहीं है, वह विरोधी जो 50 आदमी भी एजोर्नमेंट मोशन के लिए जुटा सकता यह शासन बिल्कुल हत्यारा शासन है और विरोधी पक्ष बुजदिल और कायर है, जो हत्यारे शासन के खिलाफ कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकता और सिर ऊंचा करके नहीं लड़ सकता।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी जगह लेता हूं।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the last half an hour, we have heard mostly the speeches practically trying to undo each other, rather than concentrating on the tragedy which has fallen on Delhi and practically on the whole of this country.

The anguish and agony of this tragedy has no parallel. Many reasons have been given by the opposition sitting here ; many reasons have also been given by the press and many reasons we are also going to give. But I do not think this will wash away the sins of those people who are responsible to see that the

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children or the tourists going to Qutab Minar are looked after well.

Many rumours were started ; some about electricity failure; some about crackers. I do not know how the Hon. Member, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee spoke about Mr. Mandal and others going Yesterday to Qutab Minar. We also went and we know that Qutab Minar is sealed. How they entered I do not know, from the top or through some window. It is again \*\* This should be exposed. The Hon. Member has got a good way of speaking and he can impress many people. But when he impresses people with \*\* it should be exposed ..... (Interruptions) I must be allowed to speak. He should not tell \*\* to the House. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They were allowed; I am prepared to prove this.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : No-body is allowed to enter Qutab Minar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please take your seat? I think, the Hon. Member will keep this in mind that the word \*\* is unparliamentary. Therefore, this will be deleted from the record.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : That is a word I am prepared to withdraw. I would say, the things which he said were untrue, the things which he said were not right. I do not want to get into this thing. There are quite a number of things which he mentioned. I want to say about one or two things that he mentioned. This was a thing which was outright nowhere near the truth. That is why I thought to expose to the people in the opposition who are supporting him, the people who are feeling very happy that he has made a good point that certain things are spoken in this House which are not anywhere near the truth.

I went there when we got the news. I had been there for six hours and I am telling you that we were there. We had gone there with the purpose of helping. These are certain points which arose when this tragedy has taken place.

The first point is that the door of the Qutab Minar opens inward. I want that the Court of Enquiry should keep a note of this point. The door of the Qutab Minar opens inward. Why was it closed with so many people inside? If the door opened outwards, the stampede would have broken the doors open. Who was responsible for closing this door? Why was it closed? Why was it not kept open? Where was the door attendant at the time the lights went out? Why did he not open the door immediately? Was the door closed with mischievous intentions? This is my first point.

The second point is that the children were accompanied by six teachers. The important question is what was the responsibility of the teachers. There must have been teachers accompanying the children. They were six of them. Where were the teachers? What were they doing at the time of the stampede and the rush for the doors? Were they with the children or were they outside? What were they doing? This should be ascertained also. Six responsible teachers going with the children and not one teacher has died in the stampede. Only 45 children, most of them are dead. There were six teachers who accompanied.... (Interruptions)

The third most important point that Mr. Vajpayee has made is—it is a valid point which he made when he was speaking—that there were other reports which have to be carefully sifted for truth. Where were the foreign girls who were allegedly molested? What happened to them? Where were they at the time

of the tragedy and where are they now? Have they been called for enquiry? If their clothes were snatched and their materials removed from them, what are these materials and have they been found at the Qutab ?

Mr. Vajpayee has very specifically mentioned that he has seen the scattered skirt of the foreign girl. He has seen the under-garments of those ladies. I do not know how he was able to identify that they belong to these girls and nobody else. There were other ladies. There was a girl from Singapore who had died. This is what I would say. Once you want to make a point, dramatically you can speak something referring to it. It should not be. It is a big tragedy. I think we should take a serious note of this tragedy.....(*Interruptions*)

I do not know. Go to the records you will find.

All these questions have to be asked and answers have to be received for each of these. But this is not enough. This tragedy could have been avoided. But once the tragedy has occurred, it only makes it important and essential to see that there is no repetition in future. Yet there are still some things which are left out. The question is what can we do for these people who are passing through a very difficult period, who have lost their children. I think the greatest loss for any human-being is his own child. Now the whole village is filled with sorrow that 27 children have been lost from that village. What have the Government done and what they propose to do for those parents who have lost their valuable lives ? At that particular time, I was there. I spent some six hours with some Congressmen. The parents only say this that there should not be post-mortem. I just could not say anything. But at that moment, when such a big tragedy occurs, all these things are obvious.

The parents only want that this kind of post-mortem should be avoided and the children should be handed over to them quickly so that they can take them home and burn or bury them, according to their rites.

I think that this whole tragedy is also a lesson to the people of Delhi. It is a lesson to the Authorities to make them more aware how to run Delhi and also to the people concerned who run these old monuments of our country, particularly in Delhi. To us, who are in position of authority, it should make us humble. It should also teach us that the values of human life exceed the value of any other thing in the world.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are having this discussion under the shadow of a great tragedy, the tragedy which has not been caused by any act of nature but obviously by some act of mismanagement or criminal negligence on the part of somebody. And who, is to account for it ? We are reminded that we should not politicalise this issue. Speaking for myself and for my Party, I can assure this House that it is farthest from my mind. But somebody has to be held responsible, somebody has to account for it. And the very fact that the Ministers are here today to reply to the discussion shows that they are taking the responsibility, at least the administrative responsibility of it. Therefore, when we say that the administration has failed, that does not mean that we are politicalising this issue ; that should be appreciated.

Qutab Minar is one of the proud possessions of this country. A structural marvel, a Twelfth Century monument of victory, had become a death-trap, if not a monumental scandal, on last Friday. What happened on that day ? It was a day when access to that was free.

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

It is known that, during the winter, specially after examinations are over, there is always a very large congregation, a very large number of people coming there. But do we have to suffer this type of tragedy to do our minimum duty to regulate the number of people there? Do we have to suffer this type of agony and anguish to wake up to do our minimum duty? That is the point that has to be answered.

The House will remember that we have conveyed our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family. We sincerely felt that such a tragedy had overtaken us in which 45 persons, mostly children, had been killed and 25 injured—I do not know the exact figure now; the Hon. Minister can give us. It appears that, when hardly 100 persons can be inside at a given point of time, at least 300 persons were inside and they were trapped. I do not want to do anything or say anything which will in any way inhibit a proper judicial inquiry. But since we are having a discussion, certain issues which are so tell-tale, so obvious, have to be looked into.

17.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is the question of black-out or load-shedding. It is very vital that this question should be decided by the Tribunal. But can be deny that there is an effort to give conflicting versions—coming from very high quarters, supposedly responsible quarters—which will obviously queer the pitch, if I may use that expression? The Hon. Home Minister in that very statement where he announced holding of a judicial inquiry gave a certificate to the firemen, to the policemen and to the ambulances saying that they immediately rushed to the site. But we have come to know from people who had been there and from the

newspapers that they did not reach for at least one hour and there were only one Sub-Inspector and one Constable who were there to assist in the rescue operations. We should express our sincere thanks to the voluntary agencies like the tourist guides, even casual visitors there, shop-keepers, people who had gone to the shops, the customers; they all rendered tremendous service to rescue those people. In Delhi, in a place like Qutab Minar which is visited by thousands and thousands of people, it is a matter of great shock for everybody that it takes the police, the firemen and the ambulance who are experts in rescue work, more than an hour to reach the spot. And the Home Minister of India giving a certificate to them that they rushed to the spot immediately! Sir, these are matters for the judicial inquiry. I am not blaming him as such. But, after all, he is holding a very important post. A statement coming from the Home Minister of India is bound to have its repercussions. I did not know and I come to know to-day from Mr. Vajpayee's speech that the Hon. Education Minister has made a statement which gives rise to so many queries in our minds. Why this attempt to create an impression that there was a sudden indiscipline in the students, a number of indisciplined students, youngsters which caused this tragedy?

17 hrs.

There is a very serious charge that some women visitors, specially foreign women visitors, had been molested. They have made a statement. It has come out in the newspapers. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister. Would they take this Police Officer to task, however high he might be, who issues statements in the newspapers on an issue which is before a judicial tribunal? How dare they make such statements on the merits before the Tribunal when the Government of India has constituted this Tribunal? What is the attempt going on?



Therefore, what we feel is that this is an attempt of a sort of pre-empting the decision or pre-empting a proper and thorough investigation. This attempt should immediately be stopped. When you constituted a tribunal, you leave it to them to decide.

One thing is very clear. Whatever may be said whether there was a chowkidar who was making an attempt to stop these youngsters going in or not, considering the popularity of the place as a tourist resort and as a place where people go regularly—this is not a sudden influx of the people on that day which has come but I do not know of a tourist who has come to Delhi and who has not gone to Qutab Minar—even then, what is the minimum arrangement made to regulate the people there when it is known that it cannot accommodate more than 100 persons or even some papers say 150 or 180. How can it be? Is it nobody's responsibility? Is it nobody's business? The people have to look after themselves?

Then there are conflicting theories about load shedding and power failure. Was it power failure at 11.30 a.m.? Was it power failure by some switching off by somebody? There is also a theory which has been a sort of going round. This is very pertinent. In a place like that frequented by so many people, there is no emergency lighting system.

I do not wish to say anything which might in any way affect the judicial inquiry. In a matter like this I feel that some responsibility has to be taken not only by the Police administration but also by the political administration. How do you discharge your function? How do you discharge your duty? At least we found that type of awareness when you came to the House and mentioned about the tragedy. But somebody has to take the res-

ponsibility. How do we show our face in the world? That aspect of Mr. Vajpayee's speech moved me. How do we show our face to the rest of the world—that in the capital city of India we cannot even protect our small children who have come on a holiday spirit to discover India? This is the crux of the matter. They are all on a voyage of discovery. They have come from their schools. They have come to Delhi and they will go to other places of historical interest—to Agra, Jaipur, etc. and they are completely left in the mercy of either these anti-social elements who are after some women there inside that trap—it has become a trap—or at the mercy of hoodlums.

They are at the mercy of complete failure of administrative machinery. They are to look after for themselves. Sir, I appreciate the depth of emotion of Shri Tytler—especially when he is representing this part of the country—but what is the good of saying what happened to the teachers. That is no answer.

Therefore, this matter should be taken up seriously. Don't try to protect anybody however high-up he may be. I request to the Government with great sincerity that there should be no attempt till the enquiry report is given by any officer or even Minister to say things on the issue which will only divert people's attention from the real object.

Sir, in today's newspaper a news item has appeared that yesterday when the Judge had gone to inspect the spot not a single staff of the Archeological Survey of India was present. Does it show arrogance on their part or it is another type of negligence on their part? Sir, I am not politicising the issue when I say that Home Ministry or the Education Ministry is not doing its function. The Education Minister will have to answer as to why

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

there was lukewarm response from the Department under her charge otherwise how do you expect people to have faith in the enquiry.

Sir, I sincerely hope we shall not have such an event in future. Light has been extinguished from so many families. Let us not have such type of darkness in any home in future.

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस दुखान्त पर चर्चा हो रही है उससे निश्चय ही सारे सदन को और देश को गहरा आघात पहुँचा है। कुतुब मीनार इस देश का नहीं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के लिये भी एक पर्यटक का आकर्षण केन्द्र रहा है। पिछले 700, 750 वर्षों से लाखों लोग इस स्थान पर आते रहे हैं और इस दर्शनीय स्थान को देख कर आनन्दित होते रहे हैं। शुक्रवार का दिन इस देश के पर्यटन के इतिहास में एक काला दिन था जिस दिन 45 लोगों की, जिसमें अधिकांश बच्चे थे उनकी दर्दनाक तरीके से मौत हो गई। कई घरों का चिराग बुझ गया, कई माताओं की कोख खाली हो गई। इस पर इस देश को और हम सब को गहरा शोक है। यह सही है कि यदि सावधानी बरती गई होती, अगर शुरू से कुतुब मीनार जैसे पर्यटक स्थान के रख-रखाव के बारे में व्यवस्थित ढंग से काम हुआ होता तो शायद यह घटना नहीं होती। पर दोष किसका है? खाली होम मिनिस्टर को या शिक्षा मंत्री को दोष देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

दिल्ली में अनेक दलों की मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल और कांफ़रेंशन बनती आई हैं और पिछले कुछ सालों में केन्द्र में भी एक दूसरे दल की सरकार थी। उस ज़माने में भी, जो व्यवस्था पहले से चालू थी, उसमें कहीं कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया। असल में सही

बात तो यह है कि किसी ने कभी सोचा ही नहीं था कि ऐसा भी कुछ हो सकता है। अब जबकि घटना घट गई—यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है; अगर यह न घटी होती, तो इस देश के लिए अच्छा होता—, तब हम प्रबलमंद बनने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पर यह मौका है इस घटना से कुछ सबक लेने का।

मैं इस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता कि गृह मंत्री जी ने क्या बयान दिया या शिक्षा मंत्री का क्या बयान है। यह भी एक विवाद का बिषय है कि दुर्घटना कैसे घटी। कुछ लोग अखबारों की जानकारी के आधार पर कहते हैं कि किसी ने कह दिया कि कुतुब गिर रहा है, इस पर भगदड़ शुरू हो गई। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कुछ लोगों ने किसी विदेशी महिला के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार करने की कोशिश की और उससे भगदड़ मच गई। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बिजली गुल कर दी गई, जबकि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बिजली का फ़ैल्युर था। इस तरह की अनेक बातें समाचार पत्रों और लोगों के बयानों से सामने आ रही हैं। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पुलिस बहुत देर से पहुँची। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि पुलिस समय से पहुँच गई।

यदि इन सारे विषयों पर आज हम इस सदन में चर्चा करें, या किसी को दोषी या निर्दोष प्रमाणित करने की कोशिश करें, तो बेकार है। इन सब बातों की जांच तो कमीशन करेगा और सरकार ने इस काम के लिए एनक्वायरी कमीशन नियुक्त कर के ठीक ही किया है। एनक्वायरी कमीशन को इन सारे मुद्दों में जाना होगा और फैसला करना होगा कि क्यों यह गड़बड़ हुई, बिजली कब चली गई थी, या बिजली बुझा दी गई थी, अगर एमजेंसी लाइट्स नहीं थी, तो क्यों नहीं थी, क्या इस बारे में कोई



• आर्डेज थे, अगर नहीं थे, तो क्यों नहीं थे। उसका पुलिस के देर से पहुंचने या जल्दी पहुंचने के सवाल पर भी निर्णय करना होगा। एम्बुलेंस गाड़ी देर से पहुंची एक सब-इंस्पेक्टर पहुंचा दो सब-इंस्पेक्टर पहुंचे, महारौली के थानेदार साहब, इंचार्ज साहब, कहां थे, इन सब सवालात पर एनक्वायरी कमीशन को निर्णय लेना होगा।

मैं श्री चटर्जी से सहमत हूँ कि इनक्वायरी कमीशन के फाइंडिंग के अनुसार जो कोई व्यक्ति दोषी हो, चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा हो, सरकार को उसको बचाने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए। हम तो आज गृह मंत्री से एक ही एशोरेंस चाहते हैं कि दोषी व्यक्ति कोई भी हो, कितना भी बड़ा हो, उसके साथ कानूनी मुलूक के अलावा, सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही के अलावा कोई नमी का मुलूक नहीं किया जाएगा। यह आश्वासन हम उनसे चाहते हैं। एनक्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर अमल किया जाए। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि बहुत से इनक्वायरी कमीशन बनते हैं और अनुभव के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि उनकी रिपोर्टें खतों में धूल चाटती रहती हैं।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : नहीं। इस गवर्नमेंट में ऐसा नहीं होगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : श्री रेड्डी के आश्वासन से मैं आश्वस्त नहीं हूंगा। सदन और देश उनके आश्वासन से आश्वस्त नहीं होगा। इसके लिए आश्वस्त करना पड़ेगा गृह मंत्री को।

पूति और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) : वह आश्वासन नहीं दे रहे हैं, वह अपनी बात कह रहे हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : वह अच्छी बात कर रहे हैं, मेरी बात की ताईद कर रहे हैं।

इस दुःखान्त घटना में हम राजनीति न लायें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। चुनाव नहीं हुए, कानून और व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है इसके लिए तो और भी मौके हैं। अनेक मौके आते हैं। गम्भीर लोगों को गम्भीर मौकों पर गम्भीर और जिम्मेदारी के साथ बातें करनी चाहिए, यह मेरी मान्यता है। मैं तो इस मौके पर इतना ही कहूंगा, जो कुछ हुआ वह एक दुःख की घटना है। यह सदन, यह देश उन लोगों के लिए जिनके घर में क्षति हुई है, अकाल मृत्यु हुई है, उनके प्रति सहानुभूति रखता है।

एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। यह तो सही है, वाजपेयी जी ने ठीक कहा, जीवन का मूल्य पांच हजार और दस हजार रुपये से नहीं आंका जा सकता लेकिन जो सहायता एनाउन्स की गई है वह बहुत नाकाफी है। सरकार को अपनी जिम्मेदारी को और थोड़ा वैनबोलेंट होकर निभाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हो सकते हैं जिनके घर में शायद एक ही बच्चा हो, कमाने वाला भी कोई न हो, ऐसे लोगों को पांच हजार रुपये की सहायता नितांत थोड़ी है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से और सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इंडिविजुअल केसेस को देखकर खुले दिल से इसमें सहायता करनी चाहिए और साथ ही में एनक्वायरी कमीशन के लिए भी कहूंगा कि जो समय दिया गया है रिपोर्ट को पूरा करते का उसके अन्दर रिपोर्टें पूरी करके देनी चाहिए। अक्सर एनक्वायरी कमीशन का समय बढ़ता जाता है और तब तक उसका मतलब खत्म हो जाता है। यह

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मौके पर गहरी संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This discussion is going on with tears in our eyes. Therefore, I would say that let us not bring any extreneous things in the discussion and spoil the mood of the House. Is the representatives of the people of this country, we have to give solace to the parents of the children who died in Qutab tragedy. A judicial enquiry has already been ordered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nobody has violated either from that side or from this side.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो वाक्या जुमा को हुआ है उसके अफसोस के इजहार के लिए अलफाज मुमकिन नहीं हैं। जिस तरीके से सारी संस्थाओं ने, सारी पार्टियों ने और हिन्दुस्तान के सब लोगों ने इसका शोक मनाया है मैं समझता हूँ वह हमारी तहजीब के मुताबिक है। लेकिन इस सदन में, इस ऐवान में जब चर्चा के लिए यह मसला आया है तो उसमें फिर यह बात कहना कि सियासी रंग दिया जा रहा है या सियासी बात कही जा रही है, या पार्टी की बात कही जा रही है बिल्कुल मुनासिब नहीं है। यहां पर किसी का भी मकसद किसी पार्टी को, किसी सरकार को या किसी दूसरे को इस वजह से जिम्मेदार ठहराना नहीं है कि वह किसी खास पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता है बल्कि इसलिए कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में रहते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता उस तरफ के लोग इस पर यकीन रखते हैं या नहीं लेकिन मैं यकीन रखता हूँ। मैं इस हाउस को याद दिलाता

चाहता हूँ कि जब बेलची का वाक्या हुआ था (तब हम उस तरफ बैठे हुए थे) तब की डिबेट्स को आप उठाकर देख लीजिए, हमने अपनी सरकार की आलोचना करने में कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखी थी। लिहाजा अगर इधर बैठे हुए लोग सरकार की फेल्योर के लिए उसकी आलोचना करें और यह कहें कि जिन लोगों की जानें बचाई जा सकती थीं उनको बचाने में यह सरकार नाकाम रही तो इसमें कौन सा सियासी रंग देकर फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई।

मेरे दोस्त ने जो बात बताई, बहुत अच्छा किया उन्होंने मदद की, बहुत से लोग वहां पर पहुँचे लेकिन यह कह देना कि हमने क्या किया—यह उनके लिए मुनासिब नहीं था। जिस तरीके से आप वहां पर पहुँचे उसी तरीके से हम भी अस्पताल में पहुँचे, हमने भी लोगों से हमदर्दी के अलफाज कहे और जो भी मदद हम कर सकते थे वह अपनी तरफ से हमने करने की कोशिश की। आप शायद अखबार पढ़ते हों या नहीं लेकिन एक अखबार में यह बात आई है कि आपके एक बहुत बड़े नेता कुतुब मीनार पर पहुँचे, जो शायद आपकी पार्टी में दूसरे नम्बर की पोजीशन रखते हैं, उन्होंने वहां पर सिपाही, चौकीदार जो वहां का था, उसके साथ हंसते हुए फोटो खिंचवाई—यह आपकी हमदर्दी का इजहार था।” (व्यवधान)

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : उनका नाम बतला दीजिए।

श्री रशीद मसूद : नाम सभी जानते हैं। पार्टी में दूसरी पोजीशन कौन रखता है—यह सभी जानते हैं।” (व्यवधान)

नाम लेना मुनासिब नहीं होगा ।....  
(व्यवधान) आप नाम पूछना ही  
चाहते हैं तो नाम राबीव गांधी है। आप  
पूछिए नाम ।....(व्यवधान)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :  
आप गलत बोल रहे हैं ।....(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप अखबार उठाकर  
देख सकते हैं ।....(व्यवधान) मैं अखबार पेश  
कर सकता हूँ । अगर इसमें राजनीति नहीं  
लानी थी तो आपको भी वैसी बात यहां  
पर नहीं कहनी थी । अगर आप जायज  
आलोचना को भी बन्द करना चाहते हैं तब  
इस डिस्कशन का क्या मतलब होगा ?  
अगर यह सारी चीजें गलत हैं तो फिर यही  
होना चाहिए था कि एक वोक प्रस्ताव पास  
कर दिया जाता और उसके अलावा कुछ  
नहीं । इस आलोचना का मकसद यह नहीं  
है कि हम सरकार से कह दें कि इस्तीफा  
दे दो बल्कि जो घटना बच सकती थी,  
जिसको बचाने में यह सरकार फेल हुई है  
उसकी जिम्मेदारी यह सरकार कबूल करे  
और आइन्दा के लिए ऐसे एकदमात उठाए  
जिनसे कि ऐसी घटनायें दोबारा न हों ।

यहां पर गृह मन्त्री जी ने अपना बयान  
दिया और उसके बाद एक बयान कार्पो-  
रेशन की तरफ से आया । यह कोई पहला  
बाक्या नहीं है, ऐसे मुतबातिर वाक्यात हो  
चुके हैं कि इस हाउस में एक मिनिस्टर ने  
एक बयान दिया है और दूसरे मिनिस्टर ने  
दूसरा बयान दिया है । इसलिए जब इनमें  
आपस में कोई इत्तहाद नहीं है, कोई वाहमी  
ताल्लुक नहीं है काम करने में तो उसकी  
वजह से सारे हादसात होते हैं । अब मैं  
और ज्यादा वक्त न लेकर दो-चार सवाल  
पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि जब 15 अगस्त  
के वाकए का जिक्र अखबारों में आ चुका  
था—हो सकता है पुलिस में उसकी रिपोर्ट  
न हुई हो—उसके बाद कोई एहतियाती  
तजवीज करनी चाहिए थी तो क्या कोई  
ऐसी प्रिकाशन्स आपने लीं जिनसे कि 15  
अगस्त को छोटे पैमाने पर जो बातें हुई थी  
वह दोबारा न होने पायें ?

दूसरा सवाल मैं सरकार से यह करना  
चाहता हूँ कि यह बात सभी को मालूम है  
कि हर जुम्मे को वहां पर फ्री हो जाता है  
इसलिए ज्यादा लोग वहां पर आते हैं, और  
दिन जब 60 आदमियों को ऊपर जाने की  
इजाजत रहती है तो जुम्मे के दिन 150  
आदमियों तक को ऊपर जाने की इजाजत  
रहती है और उस दिन स्टाफ भी ज्यादा  
बढ़ा दिया जाता है । जब यहां पर आजकल  
नुमायश चल रही थी दिल्ली में और  
हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने से नुमायश देखने  
के लिए लोग आ रहे थे तो कुदरती बात थी  
कि वे लोग यहां के अहम मराकिज देखने  
के लिए जायें—जैसे कि यहां पर जामा  
मस्जिद है, कुतुब मीनार है, लाल किला है,  
महात्मा गांधी (बापू) की समाधि है और  
दूसरी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां पर सभी लोग  
जाते तो क्या ऐसे हालात के पेशेनजर कोई  
ज्यादा इन्तजाम पुलिस का किया गया और  
अगर किया गया तो कितने लोग वहां  
ड्यूटी पर मौजूद थे ? और अगर मौजूद  
नहीं थे, तो क्यों नहीं थे ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि आपका वह कह  
देना कि पुलिस वहां पर फौरन पहुंच गई  
यह हमारे होम मिनिस्टर ने किस आधार  
पर बात कही है क्योंकि तमाम लोगों का  
इस बारे में इत्तफाक है कि पुलिस वहां पर  
तब पहुंची जब लोगों को वहां से हटा दिया

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

गया था। मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतने बड़े जिम्मेदार औहदे पर होने के बावजूद भी, दो-ढाई घण्टे के वाक्यात के बाद यहां पार्लियामेंट में, एवान में हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब एक बयान लेकर आते हैं, जिसका कि सच्चाई से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, सिर्फ दो बातें कहूंगा। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम एक तरफ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मसले पर, संगीन मसले पर इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं, तो यह लाजमी था कि हम उसकी इन्क्वायरी के लिए सीटिंग जज हार्ड कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का होता। इसलिए इस बारे में बहुत जल्दवाजी की गई है। बहुत सी जगहों पर बहुत से मामलों पर और जैसी कि व्यानातवाजी अखबारों में हो रही है, मुखतलिफ हक्मत के विंग से मुख्तलिफ बयानात हो रहे हैं, उनको देखकर मुझे अफसोस यह होता है कि इन्क्वायरी से कोई ज्यादा बात होने वाली नहीं है।

तीसरी बात, मैं अपने उधर के साक्षियों से अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हो सकता है कि बहुत सी बातें वे सही कहते हों, गलत न कहते हों, लेकिन यह सोचना कि हम सब बात गलत कहते हैं, यह बड़ी गलत बात है। (व्यवधान) यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। मैं तीन दफे एवान में चैलेंज कर चुका हूं, जब यहां पर इल्जाम लगाए गए, तो किसी में हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वह उसको कबूल कर लें कि हम इस्तीफा देंगे। या वे इस्तीफा देंगे आज वाजपेयी जी ने चैलेंज किया है कि उनकी कमेटी वहां पर गई थी और वे कह रहे हैं कि नहीं गई थी। अगर

हम आपस में एवान के लोगों के ऊपर यकीन नहीं करेंगे और एक दूसरे को बेईमान और झूठा कहेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह परम्परा के खिलाफ है।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : झूठ शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : झूठ शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है, आप यहां पर नहीं थे... (व्यवधान) इसलिए यह वाक्या ऐसा नहीं है कि हम आपस में कोई रूलिंग पार्टी या अपोजीशन को लें, हम सब को मिलकर कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि आइन्दा ऐसा कोई वाक्या न हो। जिनके बच्चे मर गए हैं, उनके घर वालों को जाकर तसल्ली देनी चाहिए और उसकी तरफ भी गवर्नमेंट को काम करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

ادھمکھس مہودے - جو واقعہ جمعہ کو ہوا ہے اس کے انفسوس کے اظہار کے لئے الفاظ ممکن نہیں ہیں - جس طریقے سے ساری سندسٹھانوں نے ساری پارٹیوں نے اور ہندوستان کے سب لوگوں نے اس کا شوک منایا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں وہ ہماری تہذیب کے مطابق ہے - لیکن اس سدن میں اس ایوان میں جب تک چرچا کے لئے یہ مسئلہ آیا ہے تو اس میں یہ وہ بات کہلا کہ سیاسی رنگ دیا جا

رہا ہے یا سیاسی بات کہی جا  
 رہی ہے یا پارٹی کی بات کہی جا  
 رہی ہے بالکل مناسب نہیں ہے -  
 یہاں پر کسی کا بھی مقصد کسی  
 پارٹی کو کسی سرکار کو یا کسی  
 دوسرے کو اس وجہ سے ذمہ دار  
 تہرانہ نہیں ہے کہ وہ کسی خاص  
 پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتا ہے بلکہ اس  
 لئے کہ ہم ڈیموکریٹک کنگری میں  
 رہتے ہیں - میں نہیں جانتا اس  
 طرف کے لوگ اس پر یقین رکھتے  
 ہیں یا نہیں لیکن میں یقین  
 رکھتا ہوں - میں اس ہاؤس کو  
 یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب  
 ہوائی کا واقعہ ہوا تھا (تب ہم  
 اس طرف بیٹھے ہوئے تھے) تب کی  
 ڈیپٹس کو آپ اتنا کر دیکھ لیجئے  
 ہم نے اپنی سرکار کی آلوچنا کرنے  
 میں کوئی کسر اٹھا نہیں رکھی تھی -  
 لہذا اگر اندر بہتے ہوئے لوگ سرکار  
 کی فلاح کے لئے اس کی آلوچنا  
 کریں اور یہ کہیں کہ جن لوگوں کی  
 جانیں بچائی جا سکتی تھی ان کو  
 بچانے میں یہ سرکار ناکام رہی تو  
 اس میں کون سا سیاسی رنگ ہے  
 کہ فائدہ اٹھانا چاہتے ہیں - یہ بات  
 مدنی سمجھ میں نہیں آئی -

میرے دوست نے جو بات بتائی  
 بہت اچھا کیا انہوں نے مدد کی  
 بہت سے لوگ وہاں پر پہنچے لیکن

یہ کہہ دینا کہ ہم نے کیا کیا - یہ  
 ان کے لئے مناسب نہیں تھا - جس  
 طریقے سے آپ وہاں پر پہنچے اسی  
 طریقے سے ہم بھی ہسپتال میں  
 پہنچے ہم نے بھی لوگوں سے ہمدردی  
 کے الفاظ کہے اور جو بھی مدد ہم  
 کر سکتے تھے وہاں اپنی طرف سے ہم  
 نے کرے کی کوشش کی آپ شاید  
 اخبار پڑھتے ہوں یا نہیں لیکن ایک  
 اخبار میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ آپ  
 کے ایک بہت بڑے نیکم قطب مینار  
 پر پہنچے جو شاید آپ کی پارٹی  
 میں دوسرے نمبر کی پوزیشن رکھتے  
 ہیں انہوں نے وہاں پر سیاسی چوکیدار  
 جو وہاں کا تھا اس کے ساتھ ہلستے  
 ہوئے فوٹو کھینچوائی - یہ آپ کی  
 ہمدردی کا اظہار تھا -

(انٹرویویشن)

شری آر - این - راکیش (چیل):

ان کا نام بتلا دیجئے -

شری رشید مسعود : نام سبھی

جانتے ہیں - پارٹی میں دوسری  
 پوزیشن کون رکھتا ہے - یہ سبھی  
 جانتے ہیں - (انٹرویویشن) نام لینا

مناسب نہیں ہو گا -

(انٹرویویشن)

آپ نام پوچھنا ہی چاہتے ہیں  
تو نام راجیو گاندھی ہے - آپ پوچھئے  
نام -

(انٹرویویشن<sup>۱</sup>)

شری گردھاری لال ویاس (بھیلوارا):

آپ غلط بول رہے ہیں - (انٹرویویشن)

شری رشید مسعود: آپ اخبار

اٹھا کر دیکھ سکتے ہیں - (انٹرویویشن)

میں اخبار پڑھ کر سکتا ہوں - اگر

اس میں راج نہیتی نہیں لائی تھی

تو آپ کو بھی ویسی بات یہاں پر

نہیں کہنی تھی - اگر آپ جائز آلوچنا

کو بھی بلد کرنا چاہتے ہیں تب

اس تسکشن کا کیا مطلب ہوگا - اگر

یہ ساری چیزیں غلط ہیں تو پھر یہی

ہونا چاہئے تھا کہ ایک یوک پرستار

پاس کر دیا جاتا اور اس کے علاوہ

کچھ نہیں - اس آلوچنا کا مقصد

یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم سرکار سے کہہ دیں

کہ استعفیٰ دے دو بلکہ جو کہنا بیج

سکتی تھی جس کو بچانے میں یہ

سرکار قہل ہوئی ہے اس کی ذمہ داری

یہ سرکار قبول کرے اور آئندہ کے لئے

ایسے اقدامات اٹھائے جس سے کہ

ایسی کہتائیں دوبارہ نہ ہوں -

یہاں پر گردہ مندری جو نے اٹھا

بہان دیا اور اس کے بعد ایک بہان

کارپوریشن کی طرف سے آیا - یہ کوئی  
پہلا واقعہ نہیں ہے ایسے متواتر  
واقعات ہو چکے ہیں کہ اس ہاوس  
میں ایک منسٹر نے ایک بہان دیا  
ہے اور دوسرے منسٹر نے دوسرا بہان  
دیا ہے - اس لئے جب ان میں  
آپس میں کوئی اتکاد نہیں ہے  
کوئی باہمی تعلق نہیں ہے کام کرنے  
میں تو اس کی وجہ سے سارے  
حادثات ہوتے ہیں - اب میں اور  
زیادہ وقت نہ لے کر دو چار سوال  
پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں -

پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ جب  
۱۵ اگست کے واقعہ کا ذکر اخباروں  
میں آچکا تھا - ہو سکتا ہے  
پولیس میں اس کی رپورٹ نہ  
ہوئی ہو - اس کے بعد احتیاطی  
تجاویز کرنی چاہئے تھی تو کیا  
کوئی ایسی پریکوشنس آپ نے لی -  
جن سے کہ پندرہ اگست کو چھوٹے  
پیمانے پر جر بات ہوئی نہی وہ  
دوبارہ نہ ہونے پائے -

دوسرا سوال میں سرکار سے یہ  
کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ بات سبھی  
کو معلوم ہے کہ ہر جمعہ کو وہاں  
پر فدی ہو جاتا ہے - اس لئے  
زیادہ لوگ وہاں پر جاتے ہیں اور  
دن جب ساتھ آدمیوں کو  
اوپر جانے کی اجازت دہتی ہے  
تو جمعہ کے دن قیڑھ سو آدمیوں



تک کو اوپر جانے کی اجازت دیتی ہے اور اس دن استغاثہ بھی زیادہ لگا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جب یہاں پر آج کل نمائش چل رہی تھی دلی میں اور ہندوستان کے کونے کونے سے نمائش دیکھنے کے لئے لوگ آ رہے تھے تو قدرتی بات تھی کہ وہ لوگ یہاں کے اہم مراکز دیکھنے کے لئے جائیں۔ جیسے کہ یہاں پر جامع مسجد ہے قباب مہلار ہے لال قلعہ ہے مہاتما گاندھی (ہاپو) کی سمادھی ہے اور دوسری ایسی جگہوں میں جہاں سبھی لوگ جاتے تو کہا ایسے حالات کے پیش نظر کوئی زیادہ انتظام پولیس کا کیا گیا اور اگر کیا گیا تو کتنے لوگ وہاں قبیوتی پر موجود تھے اور اگر موجود نہیں تھے تو کبھی نہیں تھے۔

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ آپ کا یہ کہہ دینا کہ پولیس وہاں فوراً پہنچ گئی یہ ہمارے ہوم منسٹر نے کس ادھار پر بات کہی ہے کیونکہ تمام لوگوں کا اس بارے میں اتفاق ہے کہ پولیس وہاں پر کب پہنچی جب لوگوں کو وہاں سے ہٹا دیا گیا تھا۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ ہندوستان کے اعلیٰ بڑے ذمہ دار عہدے پر ہونے کے باوجود بھی دو تھائی گھنٹے کے واقعات کے بعد یہاں پارلیمنٹ میں ایوان میں ہمارے ہوم منسٹر صاحب ایسا

یہاں لکھو آتے ہیں جس کا کہ سچائی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔

میں بہت زیادہ سے نہ لیتے ہوئے صرف دو باتیں کہوں گا۔

ایک بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہم ایک طرف ایسے مہتمم و بزرگ مسئلے پر سلکھن مسئلے پر انکوائری کر رہے ہیں تو یہ لازمی تھا کہ ہم اس کی انکوائری کے لئے سنگ چیم ہائی کورٹ یا سپریم کورٹ کا ہوتا اس لئے اس بارے میں بہت جلد بازی کی گئی ہے بہت سی جگہوں پر بہت سے معاملوں پر اور جیسا کہ یہاں بازی اخباروں میں ہو رہی ہے مختلف حکومت کے رنگ سے مختلف بیانات ہو رہے ہیں ان کو دیکھ کر مجھے افسوس یہ ہوتا ہے کہ انکوائری سے کوئی زیادہ بات ہونے والی نہیں ہے۔

تیسری بات میں اپنے ادھر کے ساتھ سے ادب کے ساتھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہو سکتا ہے کہ بہت سی باتیں یہ صحیح کہتے ہوں غلط نہ کہتے ہوں لیکن یہ سوچنا کہ ہم سب بات غلط کرتے ہیں یہ بڑی غلط بات ہے

(انڈرپیشن)

یہ بہت سہریس معاملہ ہے  
میں تین دفعہ ایوان میں چیلنج  
کر چکا ہوں جب یہاں پر الزام  
لگائے گئے تو کسی میں ہمت نہیں  
ہوئی کہ وہ اس کو قبول کر لیں  
کہ ہم استعفیٰ دیں گے یا وہ  
استعفیٰ دیں گے آج واجہٹی جی نے  
چیلنج کیا ہے کہ ان کی کسمپتی  
وہاں پر گئی تھی اور وہ کہہ رہے  
ہیں کہ نہیں گئی تھی اگر ہم  
آپس میں ایوان کے لوگوں کے اوپر  
یقین نہیں کریں گے اور ایک  
دوسرے کو بے ایمان اور جھوٹ  
کہیں گے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ  
یہ پروا کے خلاف ہے -

شری ایم - دام گوپال ریڈی : جھوٹ

شید استعمال نہیں کیا ہے -

شری رشید مسعود : جھوٹ شید

کا استعمال کیا گیا ہے آپ یہاں پر  
نہیں تھے

( انٹرویو )

اس لئے یہ واقعہ ایسا نہیں ہے کہ  
ہم آپس میں کوئی دوالمگ پارتی رہا  
ایوزیشن کو لیں ہم سب کو مل کر  
کوشش کرنی چاہئے کہ اُللادہ ایسا  
کرنی واقعہ نہ ہو جن کے بچے مر  
گئے ہیں ان کے گھر والوں کو چاہئے

تسلی دیملی چاہئے اور اس کی طرف  
بھی گورنمنٹ کو کام کرنا چاہئے -  
ان شہدوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات  
سمایٹ کرتا ہوں -

श्री भीकूराम जैन (चांदनी चौक):  
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, तीन दिन पहले राज-  
धानी दिल्ली में निःसन्देह एक बहुत ही  
दर्दनाक वाक्या पेश आया और उसके लिए  
आज वाजपेयी जी ने और हमारे दूसरे  
दोस्तों ने यहां पर यह बहस जारी की है।

असल में उसी रोज वाक्या के फौरन बाद  
होम मिनिस्टर के बयान के बाद  
इस सदन को और दूसरे सदन को स्थगित  
हो जाना और शोक प्रस्ताव पास करना  
इस बात का द्योतक है कि पार्लियामेंट के  
दोनों एवान के मैम्बरो ने बहुत तकलीफ  
मानी है और उस हादसे की जो बदकिस्मती  
से अचानक पेश हुआ है और वह भी इस  
लिए कि बहुत छोटे-छोटे बच्चे, स्कूल और  
कालेज के बच्चे, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की  
ऐतिहासिक इमारत कुतुब मीनार को देखने  
आए थे, उसी जगह पर यह हादसा पेश  
आया। इसलिए बहुत तकलीफ की बात  
मुझे भी है और यह ऐसा वाक्या है जिसमें  
45-46 बच्चों का निधन हुआ, जो बहुत ही  
दर्दनाक है। हमारे अपोजीशन के तमाम  
नेता लोगों ने उस तरफ आज ध्यान आकर्षित  
किया है और गालिबन इस मकसद से  
इसका फायदा उठाकर के इस वाक्ये से जो  
क्षति पहुँची है, आईन्दा ऐसे कदम उठाये  
जायें कि यह वाक्या दोबारा न होने पाए, इस  
जगह या किसी और जगह पर।

बार-बार इस बात का जिक्र किया गया  
है कि इसका सियासत से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं  
है, लेकिन बदकिस्मत बात यह है कि

सियासत के अलावा और कोई दूसरी बात नहीं कही गई है। श्री बागड़ी जी चले गए, उन्होंने इस्तीफे का जिक्र किया है और उसके अलावा उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं कही थी। जिक्र कर रहे थे, कि होम मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए, हुकूमत को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए और वाजपेयी जी ने भी भाषण शुरू करते वक्त एक बात कही थी कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसी पर डालनी चाहिए तो वह हुकूमत है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि इस वाक्य को डिस्कम करने के लिए सबसे जरूरी चीज थी कि यह वाक्या क्यों पेश आया और इस वाक्य के पेश न होने के आइन्दा क्या कदम उठाये जायें।

17.30 hrs

#### RE-ANNOUNCEMENT HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is 5-30 p. m. I have to make an announcement, I have to inform the House that Shri B. V. Desai in whose name Half-an-Hour Discussion is listed for to-day is not present. Therefore, discussion on Qutab tragedy may continue after 5-30 p. m. also.

I hope the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

17.31 hrs.

#### RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Speaker has received the following wireless message dated 5 December 1981 from the Superintendent, District Jail, Indore (M.P.) to-day :

"One hundred thirty six agitators of Bharatiya Janata Party are released from Jail to-day, the 5th December 1981, including one Member of Parliament, Shri Phool Chand Verma by order of S.D.M., Sawer."

DISCUSSION RE-TRAGIC DEATH OF 45 PERSONS AND INJURIES TO SEVERAL OTHERS AT THE QUTAB MINAR ON DECEMBER 4, 1981 *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Bhiku Ram Jain.

श्री भोक्कू राम जैन : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस दुःखद वाक्य का जिक्र करते हुए वाजपेयी जी और हमारे दूसरे दोस्तों ने, मुखालिफ पार्टियों के दोस्तों ने, अभी तक यह नहीं बतलाया कि देश इस किसम का वाक्या आइन्दा है तो क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, सिवाय इसके कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया, गवर्नमेन्ट जिम्मेदार है, गवर्नमेन्ट को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए। वाजपेयी जी ने नैतिकता का जिक्र किया, लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया कि उन 28 महीनों में उन्होंने नैतिकता का क्या सुबूत दिया था? उस जमाने में भी इस तरह के वाक्यात हुए थे... आप चाहेंगे तो मैं लिस्ट दे दूंगा... (व्यवधान)... आप कहते हैं एक दफा...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the time to list all those occasions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कौन सा वाक्या है, बतला दो ?

श्री भीकू राम जैन : राजदा जी कह रहे थे। आप 28 महीने यहां रहे, आप किस नैतिकता की बात करते हैं? अगर आप ने कोई नैतिकता दिखायी होती तो इस बात को कहने का अधिकार था कि हम ने बड़ी बहादुरी से फलां काम किया था। दूसरों को शिक्षा देना बहुत आसान काम है, लेकिन अपने ऊपर उस को घटाना मुश्किल होता है...

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मैंने कहा था—एक भी बतला दीजिये? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री भीकू राम जैन : दिल्ली के अन्दर जो बिल्ला-रंगा का केस हुआ था वह आपके जमाने में हुआ था। यह इतना ग़ूसम-मंडर था जिसकी कोई मिसाल नहीं है, लेकिन आपके होम मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया था, (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't bring in extraneous things.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : इतनी बड़ी घटना हो गई, प्रधान मंत्री दिखलाई नहीं दे रही हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will take care of it. Please sit down.

श्री भीकू राम जैन : हमारे माननीय दोस्त कहते हैं कि इन्होंने आलोचना की थी और वे इस बात से प्रसन्न हैं जैसे आलोचना करना प्रसन्नता की बात है, उन के होम मिनिस्टर को भी इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था। इनकी यह याडेंस्टिक मेरी समझ में नहीं आई, आज जब हम भी आलोचना कर रहे हैं तो इस से आप को सन्तोष क्यों नहीं है? इस

घटना का जितना दुख आपको है, उतना ही दुख हमको भी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you go into the old subject? Come to the subject proper. Stick to the incident.

श्री भीकू राम जैन : मेरे मुअज्जिज दोस्त रशीद मसूद साहब ने कहा कि इन बच्चों की जान बचाई जा सकती थी ... (व्यवधान) ... यह बड़ी हाइपोथेटिकल बात है, फिर भी उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि कैसे बचाई जा सकती थी...

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने बतलाया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

شری رشید مسعود : میں نے

بتلایا ہے۔

श्री भीकू राम जैन : हमारे वाजपेयी जी ने तीन बातें कही थीं—बिजली चली गई, बिजली बुझा दी गई जिस के कारण यह वाक्या हुआ, जान-बूझ कर बुझा दी गई या अपने आप चली गई, किसी को मालूम नहीं है। एक वाक्या यह बतलाया कि किसी विदेशी महिला के साथ वहां ऊपर छेड़-छाड़ या दुर्व्यवहार हुआ, जिसकी वजह से ऐसा हुआ। लेकिन इन्होंने कहीं यह नहीं बतलाया कि किसी जगह पर कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज हुई कि इस किस्म का वाक्या हुआ है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are all paper reports.

एक माननीय सदस्य : अखबारों में ऐसा आया है।

श्री श्रीकृ राम जैन : अखबारों की बात आप करते हैं। क्या यह बात सही है। किसी एक अखबार में यह जिक्र आया कि उस महिला ने बयान दिया है, तो क्या यह बात सार्थक हो सकती है। एक छोटी सी स्टोरी के साथ जो इम्प्लीकेशन हैं, उन को आप जरा अन्डरस्टैंड कीजिए। अगर एक विदेशी महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ और यह बात सही न होने के बावजूद विदेशी अखबारों में निकल जाये, तो इससे हमारी कितनी इज्जत या बेइज्जती होती है, इस बात का आप को ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। 'विदेशी' शब्द का इस्तेमाल करने के बाद हमारी किस किस की दुर्गति बनती है, इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। यह वाक्या दिल्ली में हुआ है लेकिन मैं इस बात पर हाऊस का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सैकड़ों वर्षों से कुतुब मीनार पर लोग जाते हैं इसी प्रकार से और किसी के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आई, यह सत्य है और यह भी सत्य है कि एक बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई है। इसलिए मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहूंगा कि इस वाक्य को पालीटीकल न बनाया जाए। बहुत से लोगों ने और हमारे चार-पांच नेताओं ने यह कहा है कि इसको पालीकेलाइज नहीं करना चाहिए लेकिन जिक्र आया सारा पालीटीकल और यह कहा गया कि सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। क्या सरकार के इस्तीफा देने से आपका कुछ भला हो सकता है। वह होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : देश का भला होगा।

श्री श्रीकृ राम जैन : देश का भला होने वाला है, यह आप की बिशफुल थिंकिंग है,

यह खाम-ख्याली है। इस्तीफा देने से आप को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलने वाला है और मेरे अन्दाजे में यह आप का एक सपना है। इस किसम की दुर्घटना पर इस्तीफा मांगने की जो आप बात कर रहे हैं, वह सही नहीं है।

जिक्र आया इलैक्शन का और यह कहा गया कि दिल्ली में इलैक्शन क्यों नहीं कराया गया है। दिल्ली में मेट्रोपालीटन कौंसिल या म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन होती, तो उस से सुधार होता। बाजपेयी जी, यह आप को भी मालूम है और हमें भी मालूम है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों से आप की पार्टी म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन में बरसरे-इक्तर थी। उन्होंने उस वक्त इस बात को नहीं सोचा। आप की पार्टी मेट्रोपोलीटन कौंसिल में भी रही है और म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन में भी रही है। उन्होंने इस बात को नहीं सोचा था। अब आप हम पर ब्लेम लगाना चाहते हैं और सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस के लिए जिम्मेवार ठहराना चाहते हैं। मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि यह एक मियर एक्सीडेंट है और इस को पालीटीकेलाइज कर के, सरकार पर आक्षेप कर के कि आयन्दा के लिए कोई कोशिश न हो इस बात के लिए, जो इस बात के लिए रुकावट डालना चाहते हैं, वह शायद सही बात नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल सही है और मैं दिल्ली में इस बात को देखता हूँ कि जब कभी स्कूल और कालेज के बच्चे कहीं जाते हैं, तो चाहे सिपाही खड़ा हो, थानेदार खड़ा हो, लीडर खड़ा हो और बाजपेयी आप खड़े हों या मैं खड़ा हूँ वे किसी की सुनते नहीं हैं। यह जो स्टेटमेंट है कि ऊपर जाने के लिए उतावलापन नहीं था यह मेरी राय में सही नहीं है। रोज ऐसे वाक्यात होते हैं और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस वक्त हुकूमत के खिलाफ जो सारा जेहाद बनाया है, यह सही नहीं है। आप को इस चीज़ को ठीक करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव देने चाहिए

[श्री भीकू राम जैन]

ये कि किस प्रकार इस तरह की घटनाओं को आयन्दा रोका जा सकता है। ये सुभाब मेरी समझ में अभी तक आप के पास से नहीं आए और न किसी और ने दिये हैं। किसी ने कहा है कि कमीशन पर इस बात को छोड़ना चाहिए और जो सुभाब कमीशन दे, जैसा उधर से पांडे जी का सुभाब आया था, इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए, उन को माना जाए और इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि आयन्दा ऐसा न हो। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, the subject matter of discussion today is something that really transcends the party barriers and party affiliations. And I think by and large Members from both sides will agree and have kept up to the norms and in the same spirit I would like to make certain observations and also make certain suggestions to see that such tragedies in the future can be avoided.

As far as this House is concerned, there are certain moments of anger and moments of joy which might not be shared by both the sides of the House. But I dare say that the moments of pain and sorrow are always to be shared by both the sides of the House, and we find the vindication of the same today. One might have emphasised one aspect and the other might have emphasised the other aspect, but both the sides of this House have shown equal concern for what has happened at the Qutab Minar. If you look to the history of the Qutab, right from 1893, the Qutab Minar stood as a monument to the victory of Qutubuddin, when he took charge of this city. Now, the shining monument today has lost its lustre and we find that the same monument has really become the gloomy monument to the death of the innocents, and it is this aspect of the tragedy that is bound to touch every Mem-

ber of this House. I must warn this House and particularly the Home Minister about one thing. Whenever such accidents or tragedies occur, there is a tendency on the part of certain departments of the Government to shift the blame from one section of the Government to another. In the present tragedy, the Home Ministry is basically involved, I would like to warn the Home Minister to see that the Home Ministry is not permitted to shift the blame from the Home Department to the Archaeological Survey of India. It is the easiest job that is done by one department of the Government. I can tell you from experience and I have no hesitation in admitting that whenever some accidents occur due to the flowing of rivers, there will be a tendency on the part of the railways to say that the tracks were intact, but probably those in charge of the State machinery controlling the flood waters of the river are to be blamed. The State Government authorities will try to show that everything was all right as far as they were concerned, but there was something wrong with the railways and that is why the accident took place. It is a built-in-tendency in various departments of the Government to shift the blame from one department to another. Therefore, I want that no department should be allowed to shift their blame on someone else. The Home Ministry should not be allowed to shift their blame to the Archaeological Survey of India and *vice versa*.

As far as this tragedy is concerned, the Home Minister has already made one statement. I do not want to politicalise that statement. I only want to point out humbly a lacuna in his statement. In the second paragraph he has said :

"A large number of people, majority of them being students from different parts of the country, were inside Qutab Minar when a sudden power break-down resulted in confusion and stampede."



At a later stage, while referring to the deaths, he gives the exact number, but while referring to the visitors he only vaguely says that a large number of visitors were there. It is very necessary in connection with this enquiry to know exactly or approximately at least, how many visitors were actually inside Qutab Minar when the stampede took place and the tragedy occurred. This number is very important. It is more important than even the number of Members of Lok Sabha, because we do not create a stampede in the House. But as far as Qutab Minar is concerned, if the number exceeds a particular optimum, it is dangerous in terms of the physical facts associated with Qutab Minar. Please take note that Qutab Minar has a height of more than 238' and the width of each step ranges between 4' and 3' 10". I have myself visited Qutab a number of times and have found that the steps are worn out and very often, even to get down, one has to put down his foot exactly in that direction. If you put it straight, you are likely to fall down. That is the state of affairs regarding the steps there. Under such circumstances, if a certain number, exceeding the particular maximum, enter the Qutab, even normally it is a dangerous proposition. The Home Minister himself has admitted in his statement that there was a power break-down. Now it has become a controversy. Probably after he made the statement, the controversy started whether there was a power break-down or some vehicle dashed against the pole that carries the electric cables inside Qutab, as a result of which dislocation of electricity took place. That is the position. This particular aspect is very important. In his statement, he ought to have mentioned the number of visitors who entered Qutab Minar. They say that they have no record at present and, therefore, they have not been able to give any reply. But the most important aspect is to know the num-

ber of visitors who entered the Qutab Minar. The stampede started. When a stampede starts, every one would like to go out of any door that is available. Unfortunately, from the press reports and from our talk with certain visitors on the spot, it appears that after the stampede started and all the visitors started coming out, they found that the door was closed. As a result of that, a number of persons were trapped inside. How is it that after the visitors were inside the Qutab Minar, the chowkidar had actually closed the door? If the door was not closed, probably it would have been possible for a number of children to fall out because they were coming with great panic. They were shouting for water. Many of them died for want of water which was not available. As a result of that, the tragedy has been amplified to a very great extent. Therefore, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether it is true, as reported in the press, that some time after the visitors had entered the Qutab Minar the door was closed by the chowkidar and when all the students and children were returning, they were not able to come out at all?

I along with the President of the Janata Party, Shri Chandrasekhar, have spent about two to three hours in the hospital. Doctors themselves have said that most of them have died due to suffocation and not because of multiple fracture. If they died due to suffocation, then this particular aspect which I raised, is of great importance. I know that it will be enquired into because there are two types of enquiries taking place. One enquiry is by the two-man committee that has been set up to find out as to why power break down had taken place; whether a break down was there or somebody put off the switch. The General Manager of the DESU who also happens to be the Commissioner of the Corporation, has appointed the two-man committee. I hope the committee will enquire into this

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

aspect. This aspect will throw a lot of light as to why the trouble had taken place resulting in this tragedy.

It is reported in the press that a number of children were shouting for water. They cried for water but it was a cry in the wilderness and they could not get water. As a result of suffocation and added to that their thirst actually increased their torture. And as a result of that, a number of students died. The main issue in this entire enquiry is, what is the root cause of this entire stampede and tragedy. Almost all the papers have reported that some mischief mongers and some anti-social elements tried to indulge in teasing the ladies in Qutab Minar. There were two foreigners. As a result of that, in panic they started running down. They collided with the other visitors and started collapsing down. As a result of that stampede, one after another all the children started collapsing down. When that was happening, I myself had heard the rumour—a strong rumour—that the entire Qutab Minar had collapsed and a lot of people were likely to die. It was quite clear by looking at the Qutab Minar that it did not collapse. Is it not a fact that this particular rumour was created to scare away the visitors, who wanted to see the Qutab Minar? And thus the agony was amplified. That is the aspect that has to be taken note of.

As far as eve teasing is concerned, my own relatives have told me about their experience in the Delhi buses. When they were going by the bus, some youngsters tried to pull their hairs. Unfortunately, our civic sense is at such a low level that even when those ladies were complaining “why are you pulling our hair”, in the bus the other passengers were laughing hilariously.

Let me tell you, I am not parochial, there are cities where the

situation is entirely different. In Calcutta when you travel by any bus if any youngster or an old man tries to play mischief with any lady, he will be hammered by the passengers then and there. So, no passenger will have the courage or temerity to molest the ladies in the bus. That has been my experience as a bus traveller in Calcutta.

Unfortunately, these things are happening here. My own relatives, who have that experience of Delhi city, have told me that they have decided not to travel in the bus at all. If it is happening in the bus, in the presence of a number of passengers and in broad daylight, when the lights are off and there is stampede, if some people try to take advantage of it and try to molest the ladies, I do not think that possibility is remote. So, this aspect also will have to be gone into.

There is no partisan aspect about it. Who welcomes molestation of women? Whether one happens to belong to the opposition or the ruling party, those who are committed to Indian culture will never tolerate molestation of women. But if it is happening in the city of Delhi, it is likely to happen also in the darkness in the Qutab Minar and, as a result of that, this tragedy might have occurred.

In this connection, I would like to make one specific suggestion. In the railways and in the mines there are certain difficulties. For instance, the railways undertake the drilling of certain tunnels. When the work of drilling the tunnel is going on, there are certain difficult mountainous terrains where the tunnel has to be extremely deep. Since people are working in the tunnels, arrangement of electrical fittings for lights are always made. But it is also taken for granted that in those very difficult terrains sometimes the lights are likely to go off. Therefore,

in such difficult tunnel digging operations, there is always arrangement of emergency lights. It is deliberately made because if, all of a sudden, in the deep tunnels the normal electrical lights go off, in the total darkness there will be danger in the tunnel. Therefore, the emergency lights are always arranged in the extremely difficult terrain of the tunnels.

In the same way, so far as mines are concerned, the Hon. Minister of Mines and Steel will tell you, in the mining area, in the coal fields, where electric connections are made deep into the mines, in order that no dangerous situation should be created by the sudden dislocation of electricity, some emergency light arrangements are always made. I do not know, in the case of Qutab Minar, which is a big structure where hundreds of people come in, especially on Fridays when no ticket is to be purchased, why no arrangement of emergency lights was made. I hope in future arrangements will be made for emergency lights.

These people who had talked so much about the virtues of emergency when it was proclaimed, they have seen what happened about emergency. Once bitten, twice shy. Perhaps they are afraid of the emergency lights also.....  
(Interruptions). Let there be a lighter vein also. Therefore, I would like to know whether they will make arrangements for emergency lighting in the Qutab Minar also, where a large number of visitors are likely to enter and where tragedies are likely to take place, on the lines of the emergency lighting arrangements made in the mines and railway tunnels, where digging is going on.

As far as *ex-gratia* payment is concerned, I agree with the Hon. Members on this side, who said that Rs. 5,000 for the nearest kith and kin of the dead and Rs. 3,000 for the injured is totally inadequate.

Not that money would be able to compensate the precious lives lost, but what happens in the airlines? If an accident takes place to an aircraft and a passenger dies, the nearest kith and kin would be given a compensation of Rs. 1 lakh. If any one dies in a railway accident his nearest kith and kin is given a compensation of Rs. 50,000. Don't be satisfied with paying only Rs. 5000 as *ex-gratia* payment. Of course, I will take it for granted that this is the *ex-gratia* payment only for initial expenditure and I assume that in respect of those who have died their kith and kin will be given bigger grant by way of bigger compensation. I only suggest that a bigger compensation should be given.

When I am at this point I relate my experience. When my colleague, Chandra Sekhar and I from Parliament visited the two hospitals, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and also the second hospital at Safdarjang, we came across 22 students of the Allahabad University. One of their colleagues whose name was Anil Kumar Srivastava was killed in that tragedy. All the students from that University told us that 'our colleague, Anil Kumar Srivastava, is dead, but we have no resources to take his dead body to Allahabad. The body will be decomposed and we do not know where to go.' It was announced by the Government that all the arrangements will be made free of charge, but we were sorry to find that these complaints were there. We took them to the Medical Institute, we requested the authority, we made the necessary payment to them and they decide to embalm the dead body. We contacted the Railway Minister Mr. Kedar Panday. I am happy to state that the Railway Minister was kind enough to immediately announce that whatever arrangements had to be made to take that dead body from New Delhi to Allahabad would be made immediately. I am happy

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

to find that necessary arrangements were made immediately to take the dead body to Allahabad and the 22 Allahabad students were given the necessary assistance to go from New Delhi to Allahabad. From this incident it is very clear that in respect of some dead persons whose kith and kin were present, no adequate arrangements were made to see that their bodies were embalmed and they were taken outside Delhi. I hope that if such tragedies take place in future, they will be able to take care of all the bodies.

There is one more point. It is very possible that whenever such tragedies occur and accidents take place, it is only the lower menial staff that will be punished. They will be made the scape goats and probably those who are in the higher echelons will remain in tact. I would urge upon the Hon. Home Minister to see that once the judicial inquiry is completed, among those who are responsible and guilty, not to discriminate between the lower menial staff and those higher-ups who are responsible for the lapse on their part. And if that is done, at least in future these things will not occur.

I will conclude my observations by requesting the Hon. Minister one thing. I have made certain suggestions, some of them are implied and some of them are explicit. I hope those suggestions will be taken note of. About those who are dead, their lives cannot be revived, but at least if they take precautions for the future, such tragedies can be avoided in future. I say this not in the interest of any party, X or Y, but in the interest of humanity as a whole.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (Silchar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Qutab was a monument of pride. Today it is a monument of distress and disgrace for all of us. And though technically it has not collapsed, I think from the point of

humanitarian considerations it has already collapsed.

Sir, you have very rightly said that political things should not be brought, but to a certain extent we should also reply to certain observations of our Hon. Members. Some Members from the Opposition wanted to know why are the incidents occurring. They wanted to know whether our Home Minister or any other Minister will resign. May I possibly ask the Hon. Members from the Opposition, specially Prof. Madhu Dandavate one thing? There was a railway accident during his time when one Hon. Member of the Rajya Sabha, Prakash Vir Shastri, died. But he did not resign. The Belchi incident....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I announced in the Rajya Sabha..... (Interruptions).

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not yielding. Let me finish, then you will answer.....(Interruptions). Let me finish. You will get your chance. Senior Members should give junior Members their chance. If I am wrong, I will correct myself. Please do not intervene.

18 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I speak, I always yield.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: No, let me finish and you will have your say. This is not the way..... (Interruptions).

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Do not get excited.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I am excited.

I would like to say that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Foreign Minister. He went to China. He was known as Tourist Minister. When



he was having a dinner with the Chinese Minister there was an attack on Vietnam. What did he do? Did he resign? What was the Belchi incident where thirteen harijans died? Shrimati Indira Gandhi was not the Prime Minister. She went there. Shri Morarji Desai or Shri Charan Singh did not go there. In this House the death of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan was declared. How many Ministers resigned? No, they have not resigned. (*Interruptions*). He was alive but you made him dead in this House. It is unfortunate. You can laugh now but your head should have hung in shame.

You are very good to say all these things, but it is difficult to prove equal to the task or do something. Before I come to the subject, I would like to request the Hon. Home Minister to probe into certain things. It has been announced that Qutab Minar is closed. If it is closed the enquiry Judge should be asked to enquire whether Shri Vajpayee and others visited. If so, who were the officers to help them? Did they plant something there to malign the Government—crackers and other things of which he has made a mention. I have no faith in these leaders. They are ready to do anything to malign this Government. How did they enter Qutab Minar when it was closed? If it is closed who allowed them to enter? Who is the officer? When they went there what did they take along with them? How do they know about crackers and other things. When there is enquiry things should be kept as they are. It should not be twisted. I would also ask the Hon. Home Minister to request the Judge to call Prof. Madhu Dandavate before him. He has said just now—he visited Qutab Minar many times. He has seen that the steps are defective. I presume he visited when he was Minister and not now. When he was Minister he was busy like our Ministers. Did he suggest at that time

that the steps should be repaired and should be properly maintained including emergency lights? His idea about tunnels in coal mines, his idea about the emergency lights in Railways, is it limited now? Am I to believe that his knowledge is so poor? No. These are the people who try to create every incident in this country politically and they try to get publicity from the public including the incident of Qutab Minar. Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that no statement should be made by the Minister but they pressurised the Speaker to admit this for discussion. What answer will the Minister give? He will give the answer what the officers tell him. Tomorrow they can suggest something and press in the Zero Hour that they have got some other special information and, therefore, give their. This is the condition. They want to create a storm. They create storm on T.V.; they create storm in papers.

I would like to suggest certain things to our Home Minister. Incidents have happened. It is a sad incident. All of us if we speak to our reason, we condemn it. Whoever is responsible should be brought to book. Enquiry Report should be published very soon. But as a matter of principle Government must make enquiry not only for this, but should be for all the monuments in the country—Char Minar and other monuments where children go. It should be ensured that proper steps are taken. The Education Department or the Home Ministry should formulate certain principles from that experience so that care is taken. Alternative power should be there, not emergency lights. Security should be strengthened. I will suggest that as in Calcutta Zoo there is a particular day for children to visit who are below twelve years of age, the bad elements may enter such monuments and do something.

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

For children, there should be a particular day and the Education Department should consider it. Some Members referred to the system of gate for entry and they said it was pushed. We had also gone to the place. We had not entered, we had not broken the lock. The opening of the gate was in such a way that it was closed. It is common sense that our Hon. Members who are very very dignified leaders and whose IQs are the best, as they claim, should know this. We admit that our IQ is the worst. When the stampede took place, 300 children had come down to the stairs, and so the gate automatically was closed. It was because of the impact of the stampede. The people who were outside and the security guards had opened it. Now, some Section of the Press had written anything they got. In order to motivate against the Home Minister or the Prime Minister or anybody, they said, "it was closed". The reason of closing the gate was the impact of the stampede and not by the Durban or anybody. It was not locked either. So, the system of gate in all the places where such type of hazards would be likely, should be made in such a way that it can be easily opened and easily closed. That should be taken care of.

Another thing which is very pertinent in that particular place, Qutab Minar is that there are hundreds of visitors. At Gandhi Samadhi also, there are hundreds of visitors including the V. I. Ps. We had seen the people at the time of Janata Government. I was not an M. P. then. I was a common man in the Congress Party. I saw it in a Films Division Document, almost every person including the Ministers swarming the Samadhi. There can be hazards in future. Of course, they cannot again come to power but they can go to the Samadhi for atoning their sins. So, police must be posted in all these places. Not one or two

policemen in the area but there must be some police stations with vehicles so that they can take steps quickly in such circumstances. That sort of arrangement must be there.

Lastly, I will request the Hon. Minister to make this inquiry report public and place it before the House, by making a time-bound programme. Those who are found guilty—whosoever they might be—must be punished. One Hon. Member Shri Vajpayee was telling, "I do not believe in this Commission". Naturally, a man who considers it by his standard, will not believe. They constituted the Shah Commission. It was given a specific duty of twisting the things. Our Government did not believe in this. Our Government has constituted this Commission and it has got certain particular purpose. I am sure this will be served, the report will be pursued and action taken. With these words, I will again request the Hon. Members in the Opposition who are very clever and educated and whose IQ is better, not to be-fool us in this manner and try to take advantage of any situation like this. But, it seems, they are definitely taking it for political purpose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I did not want to disrupt the speech of the Hon. Member. I was seeking permission to make a personal explanation. He referred to me specifically that I did not resign when Shri Prakash Veer Shastri was involved in the railway accident. I went on record in the Rajya Sabha that within half-an-hour of the accident in which Shri Shastri, a Member of Rajya Sabha was involved and died, I offered my resignation to the then Prime Minister, Morarji Bhai Desai. This was stated in the Rajya Sabha. You will still find it in the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha. But the then Prime Minister said, "You have offered your resignation but I would not accept it". This is on record. This is only a clarification.



श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुतुब मीनार में 4 दिसम्बर शुक्रवार के दिन जो दर्दनाक और हृदय विदारक दुर्घटना हुई उससे सम्पूर्ण देश मर्माहत है, शोकमग्न है और हम आप उसी शोक के वातावरण में इस सवाल पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह की दुर्घटना क्योंकर घटी तथा आगे इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएं कैसे बचायी जा सकती हैं।

उस दिन मैं दिल्ली में नहीं था। इसलिए वहां जा कर जानकारी हासिल करने का अवसर मुझे नहीं मिला। मैं जो भी कुछ बातें आप के सम्मुख पेश करना चाहता हूं वह समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित बातों के आधार पर ही रखना चाहता हूं।

(व्यवधान) यह दर्दनाक घटना जो घटी इसमें 45 किशोर और नौजवान मारे गए। एक पचास साठ वर्ष का व्यक्ति भी इसमें मारा गया। कहते हैं कि पचास से ज्यादा लोगों को एक बार में कुतुब मीनार पर चढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं है। अखबारों में तो यह खबर निकली कि 400 आदमी चले गए थे। आप यह जबाब दे सकते हैं कि हम क्या करें? वह तो बेचारा चौकीदार जिसका नाम हरीराम है वह इसके लिए जवाबदेह है। वह लोगों को रोक नहीं सका। वह अकेले उनको रोक नहीं सकता था। अगर एक बार में इतनी भीड़ जायेगी तो जाहिर बात है कि वह उनको नहीं रोक सकता था। लेकिन इजाजत तो किसी और ने दी होगी, वह तो बेचारा दरबान था। इजाजत देने वाला कोई न कोई जरूर रहा होगा। तो वह कौन व्यक्ति है? यह आपको बताना चाहिए।

इस पर्यटन दल में ज्यादातर लोग हरियाणा के थे। कुछ लोग पंजाब के भी थे और जैसा अभी आप ने सुना कि इलाहाबाद

का एक था, खड़गपुर जो बंगाल में है वहां का भी एक था। तो विभिन्न स्थानों के लोग इसमें मौजूद थे। चौबीस लोग उसमें घायल भी हुए। यह दुर्घटना जो घटी वह करीब साढ़े ग्यारह बजे घटी। पुलिस वहां काफी देर में पहुंची। दमकल भी देर से पहुंचा और यह भी खबर है कि जब कुछ नौजवान लाशें निकाल-निकाल कर बस या ट्रक में डाल रहे थे उस समय आप की पुलिस ने उसमें कोई सहयोग नहीं दिया। यह बात अखबारों में निकली है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह बात कहां तक सच है कि पुलिस ने उसमें कोई शिरकत नहीं की। वह बेचारे लाशों को डालते रहे और पुलिस चुपचाप देखती रही। यह भी खबर है कि पुलिस ने कुछ नौजवानों पर डण्डे भी चलाए। इस प्रकार पुलिस अपने कर्तव्य का पालन न करके पता नहीं क्या करती रही? एक तो देर से आई और उसके बाद भी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया। इस प्रकार से इस दुर्घटना के बारे में तरह-तरह के कारण बताए जा रहे हैं। मैं उनको आपके सामने गिनाना चाहूंगा। मैं चाहता हूँ, इन बातों की जानकारी देश को और सदन को होनी चाहिए।

यह कहा गया और ठीक ही कहा गया कि कुछ समाज-विरोधी तत्व भी उसमें घुस जाते हैं जिनको नियन्त्रण करने में आप अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुए। यह यहीं पर नहीं पूरे देश की स्थिति है। असामाजिक तत्वों ने घुस कर यहां पर लड़कियों को खिझाना चाहा और उनके साथ छेड़खानी की। दूसरी बात लोगों ने यह बताया कि बिजली अचानक गुल हो गई। बिजली कैसे गुल हुई, क्या सचमुच में डेसू की गड़बड़ी का इसमें हाथ है या बिजली फेल्टोर का हाथ है? क्या किसी शरारती ने उसके स्विच

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

को आफ कर दिया। फिर वह स्वीच कहाँ हैं, स्वीच का नियन्त्रण कहाँ से होता है और क्या उस कुतुब मीनार के भीतर जगह-जगह पर स्वीच लगे हुए हैं या कोई केन्द्रीय स्थान में स्वीच है जहाँ से कुछ किया गया? अगर ऐसा हुआ है, तो किस ने किया है? यह भी कहा गया कि वहाँ कोई दूसरी रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे भी वहाँ जाने का इत्फाक हुआ है; कुतुब मीनार देखने का, दूर-दूर पर बल्ब लगे हुए हैं, पूरी रोशनी नहीं है और दूसरी व्यवस्था भी रोशनी की नहीं है। अगर रोशनी गुल हो जाए तो आप देख नहीं सकते हैं, जाहिर बात है यदि दूसरी व्यवस्था हो तो निकल सकते हैं। यदि नहीं है, तो कठिनाई होती है आने में और जाने में। जब चार सौ लोग घुस जायें और कोई वाक्या हो जाए, तो जाहिर बात है कि घबराहट में लोग दौड़ेंगे। यदि कभी कमरे में अन्धेरा हो जाता है, तो लगता है कि दम घुटने लगा। फिर यह भी कहा गया कि कुतुब मीनार गिर रही है, यह ऊपर से किसी ने कह दिया। आवाज लगाते ही लोग भागने लगे और देखा भी नहीं कि क्या सचमुच में मीनार गिर रही है और घबराहट में लोग निकले—इस प्रकार ये सब कारण बताए गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन कारणों की ठीक से जांच होनी चाहिए और इन कारणों में से कोई भी कारण सही पाये जायें, तो दोषी कौन है, इसका पता लगाया जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, पुरातत्व विभाग यानी आर्कैलॉजिकल डिपार्टमेंट की इसमें कोई जवाबदेही है या नहीं है? अखबारों में यह जरूर खबर निकली है कि संयुक्त महा-निदेशक, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, से जब लोगों ने पूछा कि इतने लोगों की जानें कैसे गई—तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कुछ

जवाब नहीं दूंगा। इस प्रकार का आचरण क्या किसी बड़े अधिकारी का हो सकता है? इसलिए मैंने इन बातों की चर्चा की कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों कहा? कहा या नहीं और कहा तो क्यों कहा और इतने बच्चों को एक साथ जाने की इजाजत किसने दी?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ का बन्दोबस्त ठीक है या नहीं है—यदि 50 आदमी भी जायें, तो क्या एक चौकीदार ड्यूटी पर काफी है? क्या वहाँ और चौकीदार की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है, क्या वहाँ पुलिस का परमानेंट बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया जा सकता, ताकि मौके पर कोई दुर्घटना हो तो तुरन्त मदद मिल सके? यह बात भी आई कि बिजली खराब होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि एक ट्रक खम्बे से टकरा गया था। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के किसी सीटिंग जज को इन्क्वायरी की जवाबदेही देने में क्या कठिनाई थी और आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया? उस पर ज्यादा लोगों को भरोसा होता, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि जो आपने किया है उस पर मेरा भरोसा नहीं है, लेकिन आज कल जो हालत है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अभी भी लोगों को ज्यादातर विश्वास होता है। इसमें आपको कठिनाई क्या हुई, आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आगे के लिए वहाँ बिजली का बन्दोबस्त कीजिए और सीढ़ियाँ यदि चौड़ी कर सकते हैं, वह भी कीजिए, यह तो इन्जीनियर ही बता सकेंगे, लेकिन अगर यह संभव हो तो यह करना चाहिए। जहाँ तक इमरजेंसी लाइट की बात कही गई है, जब सब जगह दे रहे हैं, पटना जंक्शन पर इमरजेंसी लाइट का इन्तजाम हो गया है, तो फिर यहाँ भी इमरजेंसी लाइट देना महत्वपूर्ण है। यह

स्थान वह है, जहाँ हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया के पर्यटक आते हैं और वहाँ कोई इमरजेंसी साइट न हो, तो इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है। हवा के प्रवेश द्वार ज्यादा बनाने चाहियें ताकि घुट कर लोग मरने न पायें। वहाँ पर ये दुर्घटनायें दम घुटने से हुई हैं, दम घुटने से बच्चों के हाट-फेल्योर हुए हैं। पता नहीं किन बच्चों के मां-बाप बूढ़े हैं, किन के जवान हैं, किन का सहारा छिन गया, सब को ज्यादा से ज्यादा आर्थिक सहायता देने का बन्दोबस्त किया जाय ताकि हम उन के साथ कम से कम इस रूप में ही कुछ हमदर्दी जाहिर कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस दुर्घटना में जो बच्चे और दूसरे लोग मारे गये हैं उनके परिवार के प्रति अपनी तरफ से तथा अपने दल की तरफ से सम्बेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

✓ श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो (बेगूसराय) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गत सप्ताह शुक्रवार को राजधानी की ऐतिहासिक जमीन पर जो हृदय-विदारक दुर्घटना हुई उसे सुन कर हम और आप ही नहीं सारा देश स्तब्ध रह गया। तमाम लोग शोक में डूब गए। शोकाकुल हो गये। शायद ही कोई व्यक्ति होगा जो उस दिन रो न पड़ा हो। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने सच ही कहा था—इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई कि कुतुब का हर पत्थर भी रो उठा, केवल जानवर को ही कोई ऐसी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं हो सकती है, जो इन्सान का हृदय रखता है वह बिना किसी प्रतिक्रिया के कैसे रह सकता है। बिलखती मां, पीड़ा से मर्मांत भूक पिता, उनकी भावनाओं को, उनकी तकलीफ को, हम यहाँ इस दल के या इस दल के लोग भाषण देकर या

जज्बातों की बात कह कर कम नहीं कर सकते। क्या उनकी पीड़ा को भाषणों से आंका जा सकता है? हम सब इस बात से सहमत हैं कि यह दुर्घटना एक आकस्मिक दुर्घटना है। दुर्घटना दुर्घटना है, कभी भी, कहीं भी हो सकती है। मुझे 1963 या 1964 की बात याद आती है। मैं उन दिनों लन्दन में थी, एक दिन वहाँ इतना गहरा कुहासा छाया था जितना पिछले पचास सालों में कभी नहीं छाया। लोगों का कहना था कि ऐसा पिछले पचास सालों में कभी नहीं हुआ। सुबह बच्चे स्कूल जाने के लिए तैयार हुए, बड़े उत्साह से मां-बाप ने उनको विदा किया, लेकिन शाम को वे घर वापस नहीं आ सके। इतना गहरा कुहासा छाया था कि चार दिन तक उसमें घिरे रहे, घूएँ और कुहासे के बीच वे बसे सड़कों पर और स्कूल के बाहर खड़ी रहीं, बच्चों के शरीर पर पूरे गर्म कपड़े नहीं थे, वे भूख से बिलबिलाते रहे, कितने मर गये, कितनों को अस्पताल तक भी नहीं पहुँचाया जा सका। क्योंकि हाथ को हाथ नहीं दीखता था तो रास्ता क्या? ऐसी आकस्मिक दुर्घटनायें कभी-कभी हो जाया करती हैं और हम सब इस शोकाकुल परिस्थिति में न केवल उनके प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हैं, बल्कि हम सब उनके साथ हैं। प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण से किस की कहाँ गलती है आर्कैलाजिकल विभाग से गलती हुई है या पुलिस विभाग से गलती हुई है, चौकीदार से गलती हुई है या किसी पदाधिकारी से गलती हुई है—इसका तो जांच के बाद ही पता लग सकेगा। न्यायिक जांच के लिये हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने आदेश दे दिये हैं, उसके बाद ही जब प्रतिवेदन सामने आयेगा, तब हम लोग देख सकेंगे और समझ सकेंगे कि सचमुच में दोषी कौन है। वह व्यक्ति चाहे कोई बड़ा पदाधिकारी हो, मैं गृह मंत्री

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

जी से प्राप्त करती हूँ कि उसको छोड़ा न जाय, उसको सजा दी जाय।

मैंने अभी बाजपेयी जी का भाषण सुना, उनका भाषण जजबाती था, उन्होंने चाहा कि जजबातों को उभार कर तथ्यों को छुपा दिया जाय। लेकिन तथ्य तो तथ्य ही हैं, उनके जजबाती भाषण से राजनीतिक-बूझ रही थी, साफ भ्रमकता था कि उनको भाषण में राजनीति प्रेरित है। कष्ट उन्हें हैं, कष्ट हमें भी है, लेकिन हर दुर्घटना को राजनीतिक रंग नहीं देना चाहिए। जिस दिन घटना हुई, उसके बाद कल करीब 150, 200 युवक जनता मोर्चे के लोगों ने एक प्रोसेशन निकाला। यदि किसी को तकलीफ होगी, तो उसको प्रोसेशन की बात नहीं सूझेगी। उस समय तो यही सूझेगा कि जो परिवार शोक-संतप्त है, उसकी कहाँ तक मदद की जाए।

एक बात कही गई नैतिक जवाबदेही की। इस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी तत्काल घटनास्थल पर गईं। अगर नैतिक उत्तरदायित्व की बात न होती, तो वे घटनास्थल पर क्यों चली गईं। वे वहाँ गईं और जो भी प्रबन्ध सम्भव हो सकता था, वह करवाया। वे वहाँ काफी देर तक रहीं। न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिये गये और साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया कि न्यायिक जांच जितनी जल्दी हो सके कारवायी जाए और वह जो भी सुझाव दे और जो उसकी रिपोर्ट आए वह शीघ्र आए और उसके बाद जो भी कार्य-वाही आवश्यक होगी, की जाएगी।

बात उठती है प्रबन्ध की। प्रबन्ध में कहीं न कहीं जरूर कोई कमी होगी, इसमें दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसमें कोई दो राय

नहीं हो सकती कि प्रबन्ध में कमी थी। यह कुतुब मीनार सच ही, जैसा कुछ देर पहले हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि जो पहले एक ऐतिहासिक गौरव की बात थी उसकी जो कहानी इतिहास में लिखी गई और जो आगे लिखी जाएगी, उसमें एक कड़ी यह भी जोड़ी जाएगी कि यह दुःखद घटना हुई।

मैं इतना सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ और एक सीख के तौर पर इस को लेना चाहिए कि आगे से कम से कम ऐसी जगहों में और विशेषकर जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व की हैं, जहाँ पर हजारों लोग रोज जाते हैं, वहाँ पर इमरजेन्सी लाइट, कन्सील्ड लाइट्स का एरेंजमेंट रहना चाहिए। यह पहले नहीं था, ठीक है और शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि यह रहना चाहिए था और वह रहना चाहिए लेकिन उनके दिव्यचक्षु आज ही खुले हैं। यह पहले भी किया जा सकता था। इन्सान से गलती होती है उनसे भी हुई है, और हम से भी हुई है लेकिन इसके लिए भविष्य में सतर्क रहना चाहिए और कन्सील्ड लाइट्स, इमरजेन्सी लाइट्स की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस के अलावा पुलिस की तैनाती होनी चाहिए और आकियोलाजीकल विभाग को इस में थोड़ा सजग होना चाहिए। जब फ्री-डे होता है, जब टिकट नहीं लिये जाते हैं तो एक रजिस्टर मेन्टेन होना चाहिए कि कितने लोग उस रास्ते से ऊपर जाते हैं और कितने लोग आते हैं। अगर यह रजिस्टर मेन्टेन होगा, तो खुद अनुशासन बरता जाएगा। सही है कि बच्चों को कैसे रोक सकते हैं। अगर बच्चे जाना चाहते थे तो चले गये होंगे। उन में शरावती बच्चे भी होते हैं। उन में बड़े भी थे और यह बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ छोटे बच्चे ही थे। बड़े लोग भी चले जाते हैं और वे

सब चले गये लेकिन उन के लिए एक चौकीदार पर्याप्त नहीं होता है कि वह उन को रोक सके। इसलिए एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को पद-स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

एक बात यह कही गई कि वहां पुलिस समय पर नहीं पहुंची। जो कम समय था, जितने समय में पुलिस को वहां पहुंचना चाहिए था, मैंने जैसा सुना कि 11 बजकर 57 मिनट पर सूचना दी गई पुलिस सेंद्रल रूम को और वहां से वह सूचना महरोली पुलिस स्टेशन पर गई और उसने फ्लाइंग इस्कुएड को खबर की और 11 बजकर 57 मिनट से लेकर 12 बजकर 58 मिनट तक तीन जत्थे पुलिस के जवानों के वहां पहुंच गये। यह सही है कि जो बिजली की गति होती है, उस से वे वहां दौड़ कर पहुंच जाते तो अच्छा होता लेकिन हमारे यहां जो यातायात है, उसमें पहुंचने में 10-5 मिनट लग ही सकते हैं। यह भी कहा गया कि वहां चौकसी नहीं बरती गई लेकिन जब सूचना मिली, उसके बाद वहां के लोगों ने, वहां पर जो जनता थी, उस ने यह कहा कि इन लोगों ने कुछ मेहनत की। वे भी इन्सान हैं और हम भी इन्सान हैं। गलती सब से होती है लेकिन यह कह देना कि किसी ने कुछ नहीं किया, यह बात बिल्कुल तथ्यों से परे है और इसमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं है।

यदि किसी महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है, तो यह बात भी सोचनीय है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा दोष है और हमारे लिए यह एक महान् कलंक है। इसलिए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी देखें कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और इस की जांच कराएं। यह बात हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है और हमारे देश के लिए शर्म की

बात है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि यदि दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है, तो वह कहाँ हुआ है और कैसे हुआ या इस को सिर्फ एक राजनीतिक हथकंडा बना कर हवा में उछाला जा रहा है? इस को भी देखने की जरूरत है, इस को भी जांचने की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ हम अपनी संतप्त भावनाएं उन परिवारों के लिए व्यक्त करते हैं और मैं समझती हूं कि हर एक इन्सान इससे सहमत है कि यह दुर्घटना बहुत बड़ी दुर्घटना है लेकिन इसको राजनीतिक रंग में ढालना उचित नहीं है। इसमें हम और आप सब को मिलकर यह सोचना चाहिए कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कोई दुर्घटना न घटे। कुतुब मीनार हमारा एक ऐसा ऐतिहासिक मोन्युमेंट है जिसको अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त है। इस तरह की दुर्घटना से उस पर आंच आती है।

मैं नहीं समझती कि सत्ता में रहने से राजनीतिज्ञों में मानवता नहीं रहती या नैतिकता नहीं रहती। हम सभी मानव हैं। त्रुटि मानव से ही हुआ करती है। इसलिए इसमें हमें राजनीति को नहीं लाना चाहिए। मैं अपने मंत्री जी से भी अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि वे सभी बिन्दुओं पर विचार करें कि कहाँ-कहाँ त्रुटियां हैं, कहाँ-कहाँ खामियां हैं और उनको ठीक करें। वे यह भी देखें कि इसमें कोई दोषी व्यक्ति तो नहीं है। अगर है तो उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, गत चार दिसम्बर को कुतुब मीनार पर दुर्घटना हुई उस पर संसद में और देश में क्षोभ व्यक्त किया गया है। हम सभी की हमदर्दी और भावनाएं उन बच्चों और मृतकों के परिवारों के प्रति हैं। पर यह बात सही है कि यह जो घटना घटी है इससे



[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

हमें कुछ सबक लेना चाहिए और आगे इस प्रकार की घटनाएं न हो सकें उसके लिए जो संभव हो सकता है वह करना चाहिए।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बहुत सी ऐसी भी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं कि सारी व्यवस्था के बावजूद, जिनके बारे में सभी कुछ संभव करने के बावजूद वे घट जाया करती हैं और उन्हें कोई रोक नहीं पाता। सिवाय इसके कि उन पर लोग अपना दुःख प्रकट करें, कोई कुछ नहीं कर पाता। मगर ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं से हमें यह तो सीखना चाहिए कि अगर कोई कहीं कमी है, खामी है, ग़ुटि है तो उसे दूर किया जाए। इस दृष्टि से भी इस दुर्घटना को देखना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बात पर खास तौर पर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को और पुरातत्व विभाग के हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी को भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि पुरातत्व विभाग के जो इस प्रकार के ऐतिहासिक स्थान हैं, उनकी देखभाल उचित तरीके से नहीं हो पा रही है और इनकी देखभाल में जो इमेजिनेशन हमें दिखाना चाहिए उसकी कमी हमें दिखायी पड़ती है। कुतुब मीनार की यह घटना इस बात का बहुत बड़ा प्रमाण है कि जो इमेजिनेशन दिखाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिखाया गया है।

उदाहरण के लिए, श्रीमन्, जब यहां एक ट्रेड फेयर लगा हुआ था, और उसे देखने के लिए आसपास के सभी लोग, बड़े-बूढ़े, बाल-बच्चे और कालिज के लोग आ रहे थे तब यह स्वाभाविक था कि यहां आने वाले लोग कुतुब मीनार जैसे ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को देखने के लिए भी जाते। कुतुब मीनार पर उस दिन अधिक लोगों के जाने का एक यह भी कारण हो सकता है और फिर शुक्रवार को तो वहां टिकट भी नहीं

होता। सभी बिना टिकट के उस दिन कुतुब मीनार में जा सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस दिन कुतुब मीनार पर टिकट होता है और उस दिन जितना स्टाफ होता है, शुक्रवार के दिन जिस दिन कि बिल्कुल टिकट नहीं होता, वहां स्टाफ की संख्या भी कम हो जाती है। इसी का यह नतीजा था कि उस दिन वहां केवल एक चौकीदार था। उस दिन जिस दिन कुतुब मीनार पर ज्यादा भीड़ होती है उस दिन के लिए तो वहां ज्यादा स्टाफ होना चाहिए क्योंकि उस दिन ज्यादा लोग देखने के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन यह व्यवस्था वहां नहीं की गयी और उस दिन जबकि खाली दिन है और ज्यादा लोग जाते हैं वहां स्टाफ की संख्या कम हो जाए, एक चौकीदार रह जाए, कम पढ़ा लिखा और बूढ़ा चौकीदार वहां हो तो यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

श्रीमन् दुनिया के किसी देश में ऐसा नहीं है। ऐसे ऐतिहासिक स्थान किसी भी देश के गौरव के स्थान होते हैं और लोग वहां काफी संख्या में जाते हैं। ऐसे स्थानों पर, खास तौर पर, कुतुब मीनार पर क्यों नहीं हम एक रिसेप्शन आफिस रख सकते हैं, सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं जिससे कि ऐसी कोई घटना वहां नहीं घटे? हमें पता है कि कुतुब मीनार पर से लोगों में कूद कर आत्म हत्याएं की हैं। उसके बाद पुरातत्व विभाग ने रोक लगायी कि कोई अकेला आदमी उसके ऊपर नहीं जा सकता। आप यह बात जानते थे कि लोग आत्म-हत्याएं कर लेते हैं, बार-बार यह कहा जाता था कि ऐसे स्थानों पर असामाजिक तत्व छेड़खानी करते हैं। दिल्ली में जितनी भी ऐसी जगह हैं, वहां से ऐसी शिकायतें बहुत दिनों से आ रही थीं, अखबारों में लिखा गया कि ऐसे मीनों पर मनचले लोग, असामाजिक तत्व, गलत किस्म के लोग



फायदा उठाते हैं, छेड़खानी करते हैं। श्रीमन् क्या प्लेन-क्लोथ्स में आपके आदमी ऐसी जगहों पर जाकर निगरानी नहीं कर सकते? अगर वहां पर रिसेप्शन होता, वहां पर कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी होता तो इसकी सूचना जल्दी मिलती। वह जानता कि फोन किसको करना है, किसको बुलाना है, डाक्टर को आक्सीजन सहित बुलाना है, पुलिस को बुलाना है। आप देखिए कि पीने का पानी तक नहीं था।

चौकीदार से जब बात हुई तो उसके द्वारा जो पहली बात कही गई वह यह थी कि 300 से ज्यादा लोग कुतुब मीनार में चले गए और मेरे एक मिलने वाले भी उस दिन वहां पर मौजूद थे, उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि 4-5 सौ के करीब आदमी उसमें चले गए। अगर तीन सौ भी मान लीजिए और शिक्षा मंत्री के अनुसार 60 लड़के जबरदस्ती उसमें चले गए, उन 60 को निकाल दीजिए तब भी ढाई सौ से ज्यादा लोग उसमें थे। इसका मतलब एक सीढ़ी पर 2-3 आदमी होंगे।

आठ दिन पहले एक विषय में मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ, मैंने सोचा कि प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखूं। मैं उस दिन इण्डिया गेट से आ रहा था। वहां पर शहीद स्मारक है जहां पर संतरी रहता है। दुनियां में कहीं भी देख लीजिए, संतरी जब खड़ा होता है तो पता नहीं चलता कि आदमी खड़ा है या पत्थर। इतना अनुशासन होता है और इसका दूसरों पर भी अच्छा असर पड़ता है। लेकिन वहां पर उस दिन मैंने देखा कि दो आदमी बैठकर सिगरेट पी रहे थे और वह संतरी उनसे बात कर रहा था। यह देखकर मेरे मन में चीट लगी। क्या यही शहीदों का स्मारक है जहां पर दो आदमी सिगरेट पी रहे हैं और संतरी

उनसे बात कर रहा हो। यह बात किसको देखनी चाहिए?

दिल्ली में जहां-जहां छेड़खानी या अन्य तरह की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, वहां पर "वायरलेस फिटेड वेन" का राउंड लगता रहता है। तो क्या जिस स्थान पर इतनी तादाद में लोग जाते हैं, वहां पर ऐसी 'वेन' की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती। ये बातें मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं क्योंकि इस प्रकार की घटना फिर न घटे, इस बारे में सुभाव के रूप में कुछ बातें आनी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान में कई ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां पर जूते पहन कर जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती और जूते बाहर ही उतरवा दिये जाते हैं। विदेशी लोग, महिलायें, बच्चे सब नंगे पैर जाते हैं। दुनियां में कहीं ऐसा नहीं होता। अगर कहीं होता भी है तो वहां पर कपड़े के जूते दिए जाते हैं ताकि आपके पैर कवर हो सकें और ककड़ इत्यादि न चुभ सकें। हमारे यहां इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

मुझे याद है, 12-14 साल पहले मैं "अजन्ता" गया हुआ था। उस वक्त दोपहर में लोगों को पीने तक का पानी नहीं मिला। विदेशी लोग आए हुए थे, उनको ठण्डा तक नहीं मिल सका। रेस्तरां की हासत यह थी कि मक्खियां भिनभिना रही थीं। खैर इसके लिए हमने लिखा और वहां पर व्यवस्था कर दी गई। यह बात मैं इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, कि कोई सरकार पर आरोप लगा रहा हूं लेकिन जब कोई घटना हो जाती है तो उससे हमको सबक लेना चाहिए। कमजोरियों को दूर किया जाना चाहिये ताकि आगे इस तरह की घटनाएं न हो सकें।

जो पैसा पुरातत्व विभाग को मिलता है, उस पैसे से सरकार का काम तो चलने

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बाला नहीं है, इसलिए उस पैसे को उस स्थान पर अधिक से अधिक अच्छी व्यवस्था में खर्च करना चाहिए। जैसे सीढ़ियां टूट जाती हैं या अभी मैं कुछ दिन पहले ताजमहल गया था, ताजमहल में ब्रुसते ही जो पत्थर लगा हुआ है, उस पर ताजमहल का इतिहास लिखा हुआ है और उसके 5-6 अक्षर मिट गए हैं। इतना पैसा आता है और पुरातत्व विभाग इस छोटी सी चीज को देख नहीं सकता कि उन अक्षरों की रोशनाई को ठीक कर दें। सारी दुनिया देखने आती है, कुतुब-मीनार को भी सारी दुनिया के लोग देखने आते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन चीजों के बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए।

प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने एक काम अच्छा किया कि कम से कम हमदर्दी के नाते 5000 रुपया प्रत्येक को दे दिया, हालांकि यह सारा कंपेंसेशन नहीं हो सकता। उन्होंने अपने फण्ड से दे दिया। इस तरह से उन्होंने एक हमदर्दी प्रकट की, लेकिन मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री जी, आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आपके विभाग की भी जिम्मेदारी है। ट्रेन दुर्घटना हो जाती है, खानों में हो जाती है और जब हो जाती है तो कोई आपके यहां ऐसी व्यवस्था है या नहीं कि उन लोगों की मदद करने के लिए उनको मुआवजा देना चाहिये, जो घायल हो जाएं उनको मुआवजा देना चाहिए? अगर नहीं है तो करिए। जब मैं खानों का मन्त्री था—तो एक खान दुर्घटना मेरे जमाने में हो गई थी। तब नियम यह था कि छोटा सा एमाउण्ट दस हजार का शापद दिया जाता था। मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री से बात की। कैबिनेट में पेपर गए। उस एमाउण्ट को मैंने तीन गुना फौरन बढ़ावाया। तब यह भी फैसला हुआ था कि दूसरों के बारे

में एग्जामिन करेंगे। तीन गुना बढ़ाया उनके लिए जो मर गए थे ताकि वे घर बना सकें, उनकी जो बच्चियां हैं वे पढ़ सकें, उनकी शादियां हो सकें। मुझे याद है कि एक इन्जीनियर मर गया। उसकी नौजवान बीवी थी। चण्डीगढ़ में सरकार से बात करके उसको वहां पर फ्लैट दिलवाया, रेडियो पर नौकरी दिलवाई। मेहरबानी करके आप भी सोचें इस मामले पर। इन बच्चों के बारे में भी आप सोचें जो मारे गए हैं। आप प्रधान मन्त्री जी से बात करें और अगर व्यवस्था नहीं हो तो व्यवस्था करें और उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश करें, उनको भरपूर मुआवजा देने की कोशिश करें।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुभाव मैंने दिए हैं उन पर सरकार गौर करेगी।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री (करोल बाग) : जिस दिन यह दुर्घटना घटी उस दिन सारा देश शोक संतप्त हो गया। पत्थर दिल भी रोने लग गए। लोगों की आंखों में आंसू थे। जिसने भी यह खबर सुनी वह रोया। लोग दुखी थे। दुखी मन से रो रहे थे इस खबर को सुन सुन कर। देश के चुने हुए जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन्होंने भी इस दुर्घटना पर दुख तो प्रकट किया है लेकिन जैसे यादव जी ने कहा देश के लोगों ने इस बात की प्रशंसा की कि फौरन गृह मन्त्री जी वहां पर गए, देश की प्रधान मन्त्री जी गईं और जिस समय उन्होंने उन बच्चों को देखा तो उनकी आंखों में आंसू थे, वह भी मां का दिल रखती हैं और वह रोईं लेकिन इन विपक्षी नेताओं में से किसी ने उनकी इस बात के लिए प्रशंसा नहीं की। ये हमारे देश के बच्चे थे, हमारे परिवार के बच्चे थे। कैसे इस दुःखद घटना पर कोई रोये बगैर रह सकता है। हमारे इन नेताओं

को इस बात की प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये थी कि देश की प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री फौरन वहां गए। कई पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य भी वहां गए। इसके साथ-साथ इस बात की भी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये थी कि डाक्टरों ने इन बच्चों की जिन्दगियों को बचाने के लिए अपने आराम को छोड़ा और अपने घरों से निकल पड़े। डाक्टरों ने जो इतना बड़ा त्याग किया उसके लिए इनको उनकी प्रशंसा करनी चाहिये। हमारे देश के नेताओं के मुंह से कुछ रचनात्मक बातें निकलनी चाहियें थीं। ऐसे नेताओं के भाषण सुनकर मुझे रोना आता है। लोगों की जिन्दगियां चली जाएं और ये लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थों को पूरा करने के लिए यहां पर उनका उपहास उड़ाएं, इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। ऐसे सस्ते राजनीतिज्ञ हमारे देश के नेता हों जो देश के लोगों की भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हों तो देश का क्या होगा, यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है जिस पर हमको गहराई से विचार करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये बताएं कि राउंड दी क्लाक वहां पर कुछ कार्यकर्ता मौजूद नहीं थे? यदि भगवान ने आपको आंखें दी हैं और सदबुद्धि दी है तो आपने नेहरू ब्रिगेड के कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ-साथ रमेश दत्ता को भी वहां पर देखा होगा जो राउंड दी क्लाक लोगों से चाय के लिए पूछ रहे थे और सेवा कर रहे थे। यदि आपकी सहानुभूति इन लोगों के साथ थी तो आप इतने बड़े राजनीतिक दल के नेता हैं, आप यह बताएं कि आपके कितने स्वयं सेवक वहां पर काम कर रहे थे? आप खाली जबानी सहानुभूति दिखा कर लोगों की भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं। इतने बड़े राजनीतिक दल के आप नेता हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने उनकी सहायता के लिये कौन से कदम

उठाये? मैं मान सकता हूं कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया, मैं आपकी आलोचना को सही मानता हूं, लेकिन आलोचना करने वाले लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने कौन से कदम उठाये जिससे लोगों को राहत मिलती? खाली गाली देना बहुत आसान है। खाली होम मिनिस्टर के इस्तीफा देने से उनको जिन्दगी नहीं मिल सकती है। इस तरह से आप ऊंचा-ऊंचा बोल कर लोगों की भावनाओं से खिलवाड़ करते रहें यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव जी ने रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये जिनसे हमारे पुरातत्व विभाग को समझना चाहिये कि वह भविष्य में क्या कदम उठाये जिससे ऐसी दुर्घटनायें न हों। यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है कि इस तरह की दुर्घटना हुई। यह पुरातत्व विभाग के लोगों के लिये एक चेतावनी है और आगे के लिये उनको ठोस कदम उठाने चाहियें। और जो विरोधी दलों का कर्त्तव्य होता है वह यह है कि रचनात्मक सुझाव दें जिससे इस तरह की घटनायें न घटें और देश के लोगों को इस तरह की मुसीबत का सामना न करना पड़े। रचनात्मक बातें कह कर ही आप देश का भला कर सकते हैं।

मैं चाहूंगा भगवान जहां मृतकों को सद्गति दे वहां विरोधी दल के लोगों को भी सदबुद्धि दे जिससे वह रचनात्मक सुझाव दें। मैं समझता हूं ऐसी सदबुद्धि हमारे नेताओं को मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन नेताओं की अक्ल पर रोता हूं और चाहता हूं कि कम से कम ऐसे समय में वह देश की भावनाओं के साथ अपनी भावनाओं को जोड़ें।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on Friday, the House adjourned to mourn the death of forty-five persons at Qutab Minar, and today we are discussing this tragic incident in an attempt of honest heart-searching. We should make some honest introspection. What I want to stress is this. Some people are telling that this has happened because of the failure of the Archeological Department; some are pointing out that it is the failure of the Police Department, some even have dragged the Energy Ministry, and some other have inferred that the Law Ministry also did not behave in a proper way. What I feel is that it is a psychological failure.

I accuse the Government; I will not do the politics of making a non-political speech and I accuse this Government of being politically responsible for this psychological failure in the nation. Lights may go off, and whatever mechanical precautions you may take, there cannot be a hundred percent guarantee. Some Hon. Members suggested that there should be an arrangement of a generator. Even the generator may not work. As I said, there cannot be a hundred percent guarantee against the mechanical failure. But even if that failure occurs, why should the people behave in a panicky way? If there was no fire, no earthquake, no flood, nothing of that sort, there was light and then there was darkness, why should all this happen? I am not quoting the Book of Genesis, Prof. Dandavate; according to this book, God created light out of darkness and with this the things started. Light and darkness are the two basic things. Even if there was darkness, why should the people behave in a panicky way? Why should there be a sense of fear, a sense of insecurity? Even if the gates are closed, why should the people try to rush towards that? Why has this psychology been created?

Today, we have read in the newspapers about the Ahmedabad fire, in which sixty persons were burnt to death. We failed to face a calamity; we failed to face a crisis in an orderly manner. Who is responsible for this moral and psychological degeneration? You cannot make mechanical efficiency compensate for the human failure. Those who say so are fools. There is no substitute for human failure. And today we find a human failure, a spirit of suspicion. We suspect whether there was stampede. I vigorously differ with my esteemed colleague, Mr. Vajpayee. Where there is a stampede, there cannot be molestation. As an Indian I cannot think that people will molest at the cost of causing death and stampede. Of course, the Home Minister may enquire deep into it. But I tell you that it is an abnormal thing, absolutely abnormal. What is in operation is a fear psychosis. Under a cover of darkness, even if darkness comes, if someone wants to do something, that is the thinking and that is the mentality. And I accuse the Government that their politics is responsible for creating a sense of insecurity and this type of mentality and the psychological breakdown that is there in the society.

Prof. Dandavate and other people have said for that somebody must take the moral responsibility. I do not consider that the ruling Party or the Government should take the total moral responsibility. I consider that the House should take the moral responsibility, where anywhere darkness comes, we behave in a panicky way. We must take responsibility not in equal proportion. Moral responsibility is directly proportional to the numerical strength all the parties have. With this I conclude.

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18.54 hrs.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION  
BY MEMBER**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Hon. Member, Shri Rajiv Gandhi would like to make a personal explanation. I permit him to make it.

**SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE :** Sir, has he given in writing ?

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** No.

**SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE :** I do not object. But in future the Chair should not insist on a personal explanation being submitted before hand and that too in writing.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Mr. Madhu Dandavate was permitted to do.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Gandhi will you take your seat.

You are right. Normally the personal explanation should come in writing. But here a serious charge has been made against a Member and perhaps it needs that he should immediately be given an opportunity to explain that. Therefore, I am permitting him in this situation.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, Under Rule 357, I would like to make a personal explanation. I am told while I was not in the House, my name was mentioned in a derogatory sense by one of my esteemed colleagues accusing me of posing for photographs of the scene of this ghastly incident.

Sir, on hearing of the tragedy, I went immediately to the site. I would like to say I was one of the first MPs to arrive there. There

were photographers around. It is not in my control to stop photographers. I talked to various people and tried to find out what had happened and offered all the assistance in my personal capacity for anything that could be done. It is unfortunate that in such a ghastly incident, our esteemed colleagues, instead of thinking about the people who have suffered, instead of trying to see how it can be prevented in the future, spend their time in making political capital out of other people's sorrow.

Thank you.

**SHRI RAJANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) :** It was said that you were smiling.

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** They have said I was smiling.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Gandhi, please don't mind all these things.

**DISCUSSION RE TRAGIC  
DEATH OF 45 PERSONS AND  
INJURIES TO SEVERAL OTHERS  
AT QUTAB MINAR ON DECEMBER 4, 1981-CONTD.**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Now, the Education Minister.

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : मान्यवर, आज सुबह से इस दुखद घटना का जिक्र हो रहा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि राज्य सभा में भी एक कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस था। वहां के सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए और यह भी बताया कि आगे हमें क्या करना चाहिए, जिससे ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं न हों। यहां भी कुछ मातृतीय सदस्यों ने अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। कुछ सदस्य अपनी भावना में बह भी गए



[श्रीमती शीला कौल]

और जो उनके दिल में उठा, उन्होंने कहा। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे सवाल भी पूछे गए हैं, जिनका जवाब मैं देना चाहती हूँ।

श्री शास्त्री और श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी ने यह जानना चाहा कि कुतुब मीनार में एन्ट्री किस तरीके से होती है। वहां रेगुलेटिड एन्ट्री होती हैं। कुतुब मीनार सुबह 7 बजे खुलता है और एक दफा में 300 आदमियों को ऊपर भेजा जाता है, क्योंकि जमीन से लेकर पहली बालकोनी तक उसकी ऊंचाई 95 फीट है और उसमें 155 सीढ़ियां हैं। पहली बालकोनी के बाद बाकी सब बालकोनीज दर्शकों के लिए बन्द हैं। ऊपर की बालकोनी में 40, 42, 45 आदमी ब-आसानी जाते हैं और फिर उतर जाते हैं। लेकिन जो बाकी लोग हैं वह सीढ़ियों से एक तरफ से जाते हैं दूसरी तरफ से आते हैं। जब बाहर मालूम पड़ जाएगा कि पचास बाहर निकल गए तो जो बाकी पचास क्यू में खड़े हैं उनको ही दाखिल किया जाता है इस गिनती के साथ। ऐसा नहीं होता कि अन्दर लोग पहले वाले हों और दूसरे दाखिल कर दिए जाएं। यह चीज 22 साल से बराबर चल रही है जब से इस पर टिकट लगाया गया है। यह इसका रेगुलेटिड तरीका एन्ट्री का है। जो उस दिन दुर्घटना हुई उसमें अफसोस की यही बात है कि हमारे कुछ बच्चे यह न समझते हुए कि ऊपर लोग हैं—और उसमें यह आप जानते हैं कि जवान बच्चे होते हैं, वे बस से निकले और फटाफट ऊपर भागे, मेरा ही बच्चा ऐसा कर सकता था, किसी का बच्चा ऐसा कर सकता है, जब वह जोश में होता है और हालीडे मूड में होता है। मुझे अफसोस है और मुझे अन्दाज होता है कि ऐसा ही हुआ होगा जो मुझे बताया गया। यह जो दुर्घटना हुई, पहले जो लोग

गए थे, जो उतर रहे थे, एक स्कूल के बच्चे, अगर वह उतर जाते और ये साठ बाद में जाते तो शायद भगवान की कृपा रहती, लेकिन ऐसा न होने के कारण यह हुआ जिसका हम सब को अफसोस है। तो एन्ट्री हमारी इस तरह से इसमें होती है।

शास्त्री जी ने यह भी पूछा था कि वहां हवा वगैरह कैसे जाती है, वेंटिलेशन या सांस लेने के लिए क्या इन्तजाम था, तो जो सीढ़ियां हैं कोई 28, 30 या 35 सीढ़ियों के बाद एक अपर्चर वहां खुला हुआ है, काफी बड़ा खिड़की जैसा है। उसमें से रोशनी भी आती है और उसमें से हवा भी आती है। इस तरीके से नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक कई अपर्चर हैं जिनसे हवा बराबर आती है और रोशनी भी बराबर आती रहती है। यह जो शास्त्री जी ने पूछा कि हवा का इन्तजाम किस तरीके से है तो हवा का इन्तजाम इस तरीके से है ?

वाजपेयी जी ने जिन्हें किया कि मैंने बाहर की बात बतलायी कि बाहर क्या हो रहा था लेकिन अन्दर की बात मैं नहीं कह सकी। तो मैं अन्दर थी नहीं और न जिस ने हमें बताया वह अन्दर था, और न ही मैं समझती हूँ कि अटल जी वहां पर थे। उन्होंने सुनी सुनायी बात कही है। मैंने भी अपने डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों से पूछा है।

यह कहा गया कि आर्कैलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के लोग वहां पर मौजूद नहीं थे जब कि जज साहब गए। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप से बताना चाहती हूँ कि चूंकि राज्य सभा का कार्लिंग अटेंशन था इसलिए मैं उनको बुला कर उनसे जानकारी ले रही थी। मैं उनसे जानना चाहती थी कि सच्चाई क्या है? क्योंकि हमको तो पार्लियामेंट में बताना था, कहीं इधर उधर कहना नहीं था। पार्लियामेंट में हमको सब बोलना है, और



कुछ नहीं बोलना है। इसलिए मुझे जानकारी देने के लिए वे लोग सुबह से लेकर शाम पौने सात बजे तक शास्त्री भवन में मेरे दफ्तर में थे। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कहना कि ये लोग कैलस थे...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जज को यह बात बतायी जा सकती थी।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : उनके पास कोई इत्तिला नहीं थी कि जज साहब आने वाले हैं। अगर इत्तिला होती तो हम ऐसे नहीं हैं कि वहां न रहते।

अटल जी ने कहा कि पहले किसी ने अफवाह उड़ायी कि कुतब में ऋक्स आ गए। एक माननीय सदस्य ने जैसा कहा था कि दो खण्ड गिर गए हैं इसलिए इस पर कालिग अटेंशन होना चाहिए, आप जानते हैं कि ऐसी हालत में बहुत सी गलत अफवाहें फैला दी जाती हैं और वह केवल अफवाहें ही होती हैं जिन पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए।

आज राज्य सभा में एक हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि उनका भांजा और उनका लड़का अकबर दोनों उस वक्त 4 दिसम्बर को कुतब मीनार गए थे। उनका जो लड़का था उसने जब सीढ़ियां देखीं तो उसने कहा मैं तो नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन जो भांजा था वह ऊपर चला गया। जब यह दुर्घटना हो गई तो जैसा अकबर ने आकर माननीय सदस्य को बताया, उनका कहना यह था कि वह लड़का लम्बा था इसलिए उसकी गर्दन बाहर रही और उसकी सांस नहीं घुटी। लेकिन वहां ऐसा हुआ कि उसने देखा एक लड़की का हाथ उसके गले में पड़ा हुआ है। वह सदस्य यह जानना चाहते थे कि क्या इसको आप यह कहेंगे कि वह

लड़की उस लड़के को परेशान कर रही थी? ऐसा नहीं था। वह बताते हैं कि किस तरीके से उस लड़की के जो कपड़े थे उनमें से सिर्फ नीचे का अंडर-पैट रह गया था। और बाकी सब कपड़े फट गए थे। जो अन्य महिलाएं और बहनें थीं उनके कपड़े भी फट गए थे। वैसे भी चलने में हम लोगों की साड़ी थोड़ी सी खिसक जाती है और ऐसी हालत में तो कहना ही क्या है? यहां पर यह कहा गया कि उनके साथ मिस बिहेव किया गया जिसको मानने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूं। अगर आप चाहें तो राज्य सभा से यह जानकारी ले सकते हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही जी ने जिज्ञासा किया कि किस तरह से लंदन के कोहरे में वहां एक बस में बच्चे तीन दिन तक अटके रहे। एक दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में बताया जाता है कि पिछली जब लड़ाई हुई थी तो लंदन में जब सायरन बजता था तो सब लोग शेल्टर के लिए भागते थे। उसी तरह का सायरन बजा, पिकैडिली स्टेशन था, फटा-फट लोग भागे, और जब बहुत पब्लिक भागी तो उसमें एक आदमी या औरत थी, उसका पैर फिसल गया। उसका फिसलना था और उसी तरीके से एक्सीडेंट हुआ, जो बदकिस्मती से हमारे यहां भी कुतब मीनार में हुआ। जब मैंने इसके बारे में सुना तो मुझे पुरानी तस्वीर याद आ गई लंदन की। उसमें भी कोई 70-75 आदमी उसी वक्त दम घुट कर मर गए। इस बारे में यदि आप चाहें तो उस जमाने के रिकार्ड से आपको यह जानकारी मिल सकती है। उस वक्त इत्तफाकन मैं वहीं थी।

मैंने तकरीबन सभी बातों को कवर कर दिया है और मैं मशकूर हूँ माननीय बंडवसे

[श्रीमती शीला कौल]

जी और भी चन्द्रजीत यादव जी की उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं, वे मैंने सब लिख लिए हैं। इससे हमें ताकत भी मिलती है और जब हमें आर्कैलाजिकल फण्ड्स के लिए पैसा चाहिए, तो आप सब मिलकर कहेंगे कि ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। इस डिस्कशन से जरूर हमें यह फायदा हुआ लेकिन बहुत अफसोस है कि वे बच्चे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, लेकिन आप जरूर इस बात से सहमत हैं कि आर्कैलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट में पैसे की कमी है और इस पर आपको ज्यादा तवज्जह देनी चाहिए। मैं पुनः एक बार फिर कहती हूँ कि मैं आप सब की मशकूर है कि आपने मुझे बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, कुतुब मीनार पर जो पिछली चार तारीख को घटना हुई है, यह हृदय विदारक घटना है और इससे सारा देश शोकमग्न है। इस वाक्यात से मुझे एक पुरानी घटना याद आ गई, सम्भवतः 1954-55 की, जो कि इलाहाबाद के कुम्भ के समय घटी थी। उस समय मैं विद्यार्थी था। उस मौके पर इलाहाबाद में मैं वहाँ था और इन्सानों के पैरों से सैकड़ों की संख्या में इन्सान कुचल कर मर गए। मेरी यह निश्चित मान्यता है कि वहाँ भी एक मानव असफलता की वजह से ही दुर्घटना हुई थी और यहाँ पर भी मानव असफलता हुई है, जिससे यह दुर्घटना हुई है।

मान्यवर, संभवतः लगभग पांच बजे उस दुर्घटना के दिन, मैं भी कुतुब मीनार गया था। उस समय वहाँ ताला बन्द था और चौकीदार द्वारा ताला खोल कर हम लोग वहाँ गए थे। करीब 35-40 सीढ़ियों के बाद 15-16 सीढ़ियों के बीच में सभी मृतक

एवं घायल एक के ऊपर एक जमा हो गये थे। मैंने देखा कि खून के घम्बे पड़े हुए थे, जिसको देखने से ऐसा लग रहा था कि ऊपर से जैसे लोग भगे हों और सिर के बल गिरे हों और उनका सिर फट गया हो, जिसकी वजह से काफी मात्रा में वहाँ खून पड़ा हुआ था और इसके साथ-साथ वहाँ चूड़ियों के टुकड़े भी दिखाई दे रहे थे। यह बात भी कही जा रही है कि यह घटना लाइट चले जाने के कारण हुई, जैसा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है और कापॉरेशन ने यह भी कहा है—लाइट नहीं गई थी। अगर लाइट नहीं गई थी, तो क्या कारण था? मैंने यह भी देखा है कि जहाँ स्विच लगे हुए हैं, वहाँ दो स्विच लगे हुए हैं। एक स्विच तो उस बत्ती का है जो कुतुब मीनार के ऊपर लाल-बत्ती है और दूसरा स्विच अन्दर की लाइट का है। लेकिन वे स्विच किसी भी विजिटर के द्वारा, बिना खिड़की पर चढ़े थोड़ा झुक कर, आन तथा आफ किये जा सकते हैं। यह हम ने वहाँ प्रैक्टिकली जा कर देखा है। कोई भी शरारती व्यक्ति उस स्विच को आफ कर सकता था। हमारे प्रोफेसर दण्डवते साहब ने इलाहाबाद युनिवर्सिटी के कुछ विद्यार्थियों की चर्चा की है, उन में जे० के० इन्स्टीच्यूट के भी विद्यार्थी थे, उन में से एक विद्यार्थी ने यह कहा है कि जब मैं ऊपर जा रहा था तो वहाँ जगह-जगह खिड़कियों पर कुछ ऐसे तरबूत बँठे हुए दिखाई दिये जिन की नीयत हमें बाउटफुल लग रही थी और इन लोगों ने ही स्विच आफ किया—ऐसा बयान भी उस ने दिया है। इन सब बातों को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए—यह जाहिर होता है कि ऐसा जान-बूझ कर किया गया। वहाँ पर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी कि आदमी स्विच तक न पहुँच सके।

\* मान्यवर, इस बात में भी काफी विश्वास करने के कारण हैं—जैसा न्यूजीलैंड की एक महिला—जैकी—का बयान आया है। पूना की उर्वशी शर्मा का भी बयान है—इन लोगों ने कहा है कि हमारे साथ अराजक तत्वों ने दुर्व्यवहार किया। जैकी ने तो अपने बयान में यह भी कहा है कि हमारे गले में एक चैन थी उसको छीन लिया, घड़ी छीन ली गई और इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जिस को कहते हुए भी शर्म आती है। स्टेट्समैन ने उसकी फोटो छापी है—उसको किसी ने अपनी कमीज दी तब उसने अपनी लाज बचाई, वह आधी लुंगी पहने हुए थी। इन सब बातों को आउट-राइट रिजेक्ट नहीं किया जा सकता, इन से स्पष्ट होता है कि इस में अराजक तत्वों का हाथ था। इन परिस्थितियों के कारण वहां भगदड़ हुई, कुछ लोग सिर के बल नीचे गिरे और चूँकि नीचे से ऊपर की ओर रेला जा रहा था इस लिए लोग बीच में दब गये।

मैं अधिक समय न लेकर इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग कहते हैं कि इस को राजनीतिक बनाया जा रहा है, यह पोलिटिकल बात नहीं है, लेकिन किसी-न-किसी को तो जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी, वगैर जिम्मेदारी के कैसे चल सकता है? प्रशासन की कहीं-न-कहीं तो गलती है ही। चौकीदार से मेरी बात हुई थी, उस ने बताया कि मैं इतनी भीड़ को कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकता था, इसलिए मैं किनारे खड़ा रहा, लोग बेरोक-टोक जाते रहे, इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग ऊपर गये। कोई अधिकारी वहां नहीं था, सब ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया गया। यदि प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, आप की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, तो फिर किस की जिम्मेदारी है?

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी जो ऐतिहासिक इमारतें हैं उन पर विशेष

ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ये समयान्तर से जोरा-शीरा होती जा रही हैं उन पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि भविष्य में किसी प्रकार की कोई दुर्घटना न हो।

एक पुलिस अधिकारी ने यह बयान दिया है कि पुलिस वहां पर 10 मिनट में पहुँच गई थी, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात कही गई है, उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। वहां पर चौकीदार ने हम को बतलाया कि पुलिस एक घण्टे के बाद पहुँची। अखबार में लिखा है कि कल चौकीदार अवेलेबिल नहीं था, लेकिन उस दिन शाम को वह वहां था और उस ने हम को बताया कि पुलिस एक घण्टे के बाद आई। जनता के लोगों ने तमाम लाशों को निकाला, खिड़कियों से भी खींच-खींच कर निकाला...

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : जनता के लोगों ने ?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मेरा मतलब है सामान्य जनता ने।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : हमने समझा कि इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : इसके बाद एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि पता नहीं शिक्षा विभाग को सब से कमजोर क्यों समझा जाता है और उसको उचित स्थान नहीं दिया जाता। इतना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है और इस में कोई कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्री नहीं है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गृह मंत्री जी तो यहां हैं।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की बात कर रहा हूँ। इस के अन्तर्गत

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

पुरातत्व विभाग भी है और शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हमारी एक राज्य मंत्री हैं। मुझे उनकी योग्यता या क्षमता या उन की कार्य-प्रणाली के बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, मेरा उन के बारे में कोई आरोप नहीं है और उनकी क्षमता को सारा सदन जानता है लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है, तो उन को ही प्रमोट कर दिया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : चेयरमैन साहब, आज के इस डिस्कशन में जो अति दुःखद घटना हुई है, उसकी चर्चा हुई और मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा वाक्या है, जिस को सुन कर और देख कर पत्थर दिल भी आंसू बहाये बिना नहीं रह सकता। संसार की यह प्रसिद्ध बात है कि अश्रुन्त दुःख, अफसोस और अश्रुन्त मुहब्बत, प्यार जो है, इनका न वर्णन किया जा सकता है और न ये लिखे जा सकते हैं। ये सिर्फ महसूस किये जा सकते हैं।

मैं उन मैम्बरों का बहुत आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उन का भी मशकूर हूँ, जिन्होंने प्वाइन्ट आउट किया है कि हमारी क्या-क्या गलतियाँ हैं, जिन को सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए हालाँकि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह एक ऐसी दुर्घटना है, जिस में किसी को दोष देना काफी मुश्किल है। फिर भी यह जूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी इसीलिए की जा रही है कि कहीं कोई सुस्ती हो या कहीं कोई गलती हो, तो उस को देखा जाए और हम आयन्दा के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय करें जिनसे

इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं को रोका जा सके।

मेरा ख्याल था कि सब मैम्बर साहबान इस बात के लिए अफसोस करने के बाद हमें अपने सुझाव भी देंगे लेकिन कुछ मैम्बरों ने कटाक्ष भी किये। मेरा ख्याल था कि इसके लिए बड़े मौके आएंगे, बड़े मौके आते रहते हैं कटाक्ष करने के लिए लेकिन यह जो बच्चों की मौत हुई है, बालकों की मौत हुई है, वे किसी के दुश्मन नहीं थे, यह मैनमेड नहीं है, यह किसी इन्सान की गलती से हो सकती है। उस के बाद जो उन को संभाला गया, उसमें कोई सुस्ती है या नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है और हम को सोचना चाहिए।

मैं नहीं चाहता कि उन सब बातों का जवाब देने के लिए हाउस का वक्त और खर्च करूँ। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने विचार कुछ उत्तर देने में दे दिये हैं और ज्यादातर जो वाजपेयी जी ने इशारा किया और उन का यह एतराज था कि मेरे स्टेटमेंट में और शिक्षा मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट में अन्तर है, इसलिए हम को खबर नहीं है, हम जानते नहीं हैं, काफी कुछ वे कह गये। और कोई मौका आएगा, तो मैं उनका जवाब दे दूँगा लेकिन आज मेरा दिल भरा हुआ है। चेयरमैन साहब, जब मैंने इस वाक्य को देखा, तो देखने के बाद मैं यहाँ पहुँचा। पी०एम० से बात की, वे वहीं थी। मैंने उनसे कहा कि इतनी बड़ी दुर्घटना होने के बाद सब का दिल दुखेगा जब जाकर मैं यह खबर दूँगा और मेरा ख्याल है कि सब एग्री करेंगे इस बात से कि हाउस को एडजर्न कर दिया जाए। मैंने पार्लियामेंटरी एफयर्स मंत्री से कहा कि अभी यह दुःखदायी खबर पार्लियामेंट को दूँ

क्योंकि हमारा यह कर्तव्य है जबकि पार्लियामेंट सेशन में है। वह बात उन्हें बतायी। उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, मगर स्टेटमेंट लिखित रूप में आये तो अच्छा है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इसके लिए इजाजत हम नहीं दे सकते, स्पीकर साहब से बात करनी होगी। स्पीकर साहब से बात की गयी, उन्होंने विरोधी दलों के लोगों से बात कर के यह तय किया कि हाउस एडजोर्न किया जाए। इस तरह से दोनों हाउस एडजोर्न हुए।

जो मेरे पास खबर थी, जो मैंने खुद भी सुनी थी और जो मुझे सरकारी अफसरों ने बतायी थी, वह मैंने सही-सही, बिना विस्तार के यहां रख दी। उस समय हम ने इस पर ज्यादा कुछ कहना इसलिए भी ठीक नहीं समझा कि हम जुडिशियल इन्क्वायरी सैंट अप करने जा ही रहे हैं, अगर इस मामले पर हम ज्यादा चर्चा करेंगे तो उससे तथ्य सामने नहीं आ सकेंगे।

हां जो मेम्बरों के सुभाव आये है उन पर हम गौर करेंगे और देखेंगे। मैं यह आशा रखता हूँ कि हमारे जो जज साहब इन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं वे किसी भी पार्टी के छोटे या बड़े मेम्बर के जो स्टेटमेंट हैं उनकी प्रेरणा में वे न आ कर के जो सही बात है वह हमें बतायेंगे। ताकि हम जो हमारा फर्ज बनता है उसको हम निभाएं और नेशन या देश में, देश में ही क्या दुनिया में भी ऐसी घटना फिर न घटे। इस घटना का हम को हमेशा पश्चाताप रहेगा।

जिन माताओं के बच्चे, जिन बहिनों के पति या जिन पिताओं के पुत्र इस दुनिया से चले गये हैं उनकी आंखों का अंधेरा तो हम दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमदर्दी दिखा सकते हैं और यह हमारा फर्ज भी है। पांच-पांच हजार रुपया, मैं समझता

हूँ कि लाखों, करोड़ों से भी ज्यादा की इन्सानी जिन्दगी के लिए कोई चीज नहीं है। यह सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री के सहायता फण्ड, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से कुछ और कुछ दूसरे प्रान्तों की तरफ से हुआ है। एक मेम्बर का यह सुभाव था कि इंडो-जुअल भी हमें कुछ देखना चाहिए क्योंकि कहीं ज्यादा मदद की जरूरत होती है, कहीं कम मदद की जरूरत होती है। मेरा ख्याल है कुछ लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं वे सहायता नहीं लेते और यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां कमी नहीं है। मेरे रिश्तेदार या पुत्र तो वापस आयेंगे नहीं, आप उनके नाम पर किसी इन्स्टीच्यूशन को यह दे दें। इसलिए आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं से हमारा देश बचता रहेगा और हम सब को यह सबक मिलेगा कि आइन्दा के लिए हर जगह पर हम इस बात का ध्यान रखें और सोचें कि कोई ऐसी घटना न हो।

आपको मालूम है कि अहमदाबाद में इस से बड़ी दुर्घटना हुई। उसके क्या कारण हैं उनको सरकार देखेगी। मेरी मोतवाना प्रार्थना है कि आप इसको सियासी तौर पर इस्तेमाल न करें और मैं इस बात पर एतबार भी करता हूँ कि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन जरा आदत कुछ ऐसी हो गयी है कि चलते-चलते गाड़ी पटरी से उतर जाती है। कई मेम्बरों ने कुछ न कुछ कहा है। मेरा विश्वास है कि उन्होंने वह अपने मन से नहीं कहा, उनका मन तो इस घटना पर रो रहा था। इसलिए उसकी तरदीद करने की भी जरूरत नहीं है।

19.24 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 8, 1981/Agrahayana 17, 1903 (Saka).*